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TO

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA)

January to June 1924.

List of A. Is. (I.), which have been specially cancelled during the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924—*contd.*

Nos. of A. Is. (I.) published in 1920.	CANCELLED BY		Nos. of A. Is. (I.) published in 1921.	CANCELLED BY	
	No. of A. I. (I.)	Year.		No. of A. I. (I.)	Year.

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No. of A. Is. (I.) published in 1922.		CANCELLED BY	
		No. of A. I., (I).	Year.
85	}	856	1922
111		888	1922
113		457	1921
93		813	1922
155		830	1922
14		688	1922
113		778	1922
181		712	1922
114		819	1922
221		827	1922
228		869	1922
111		904	1922
911		925	1921
11		1042	1922
221		31	1925
245	}	68	1928
13		75	1928
289		105	1928
100		137	1928
102		257	1928
622		425	1918
897		508	1928
114		514	1928
187		535	1928
920		615	1928
130		620	1928
204		688	1928
164		689	1928
627		676	1928
954		686	1928
1076	}	749	1928
761		754	1928
488		838	1928
383		858	1928
875		898	1928
900		986	1928
448		461	1924
75			
228			
449			
549			
584			
400			
937			
878			
784			

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and 1924—*contd.*

Nos. of A. Is. (I.) published in 1923.	CANCELLED BY	
	of A. I. (I.)	Year.
129	447	1923
130	448	1923
8	471	1923
146	508	1923
206	508	1923
98	565	1923
261	598	1923
78	640	1923
168	712	1923
113	804	1923
564	819	1923
40	853	1923
292	887	1923
158	919	1923
579		
738		
778	989	1923
901		
384		
899	431	1924
371	440	1924
	461	1924

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Nos. of A. Is. (I.) published in 1924.	CANCELLED BY	
	No. of A. I. (I.)	Year.
42	496	1923
55	933	1923
100	606	1923
101	681	1923
106	900	1923
146	4	1924
167	835	1920
170	214	} 1923
	1011	
176	878	1923
206	752	1923
249	1097	1923
148	274	1924
323	580	1923
385	65	1923
391	109	1924

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delhi, the 1st January 1924.

1. Clothing for reservists of the Indian Army.

1

With reference to paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 713 of 1923, the general rules regarding clothing and the scales of clothing and necessaries for various classes of reservists of the Indian Army are published as Appendices to this Instruction.

1st Jan
1924

2. These orders embody those contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 713 of 1923, and, together with any supplementary instructions that may be found necessary, will be included in Army Regulations, India, Volume XI, which is now under revision.

[27583 (Q. M. G.-12-B.)
D]

2. Provisional regulations for the admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

2

1st Jan
1924.

It has been decided, with reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 55 of 1923, regarding the scale of fees payable in respect of cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, that the reduced rates of fees laid down for the sons of officers do not apply to stepsons whether wholly or partially dependent on stepfathers. The stepson of an officer can only be admitted at a reduced rate when the services rendered by his father qualify for a reduction.

[A-14674 (A.G.-D)
B]

7. Mustering out concessions for Indian mechanical transport drivers returning to India for discharge from overseas.

It has been decided that the provision of paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 518 of 1923 are applicable to Indian mechanical transport drivers returning to India for discharge from overseas, i.e., Iraq and Palestine. Paragraph 2 of that Instruction is accordingly cancelled.

2. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Government.

[19052 (Q. M. G.-5) B]

8. Terms of service of Indian officers employed with the supply branch of the Indian Army Service Corps.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 318 of 1922, it has now been decided that with effect from the 1st November 1923, Indian officers employed with the supply branch of the Indian Army Service Corps shall receive pay at the rates admissible to Indian officers of equivalent rank in Indian infantry regiments, and shall be entitled to all concessions normally admissible to such officers. The terms regarding pension will be separately notified.

2. It has also been decided that, with effect from the date of this Instruction, Indian officers employed with supply units shall be eligible for the grant of conveyance leave under the provisions of paragraph 37 (b) of Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

[50398 (Q. M. G.-5) B]

9. Increase in the scale of shutters, signalling, for coast defence companies, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The scale of shutters, signalling, folding, for coast defence companies, Royal Garrison Artillery, is revised as under:—

Shutters, signalling, folding
Shutters, signalling, bags
Scale per company.

13. Issue from medical store depots of field veterinary haversacks, infantry pattern, to British and Indian infantry battalions, and Indian pioneers, (active).

Sanction is accorded to the issue from medical store depots of a field veterinary haversack, infantry pattern, to each British and Indian Infantry battalion, and Indian pioneers, (active).

2. The field veterinary companions at present maintained for Indian pioneers, (active), will be returned to the medical store-depot concerned on receipt of the new haversacks.

3. No additional expenditure is involved.

4. Indents will not be submitted until it is notified that the new haversacks are ready for issue.

[A-11. G-11. A-11.]

14. Band and mess contributions—Indian Army Officers.

It has been decided that officers who are serving on probation for permanent admission to one of the Indian Army Corps or Departments referred to in paragraph 58, *et seq.*, Army Regulations, India, and who have recently been permanently appointed to the cadres of regiments under the orders of the Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, shall be exempted from the payment of the band and mess contributions referred to in paragraphs 446 and 455, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, provided such officers have not served with the units to which permanently posted since the 31st August 1923.

2. Should, however, an officer so placed, revert to regimental duty before the completion of the qualifying period of probation, he will immediately become liable for the original mess joining contributions, together with any further contributions he may have become liable for owing to promotion.

3. The above concession will have effect from the date of the publication of this order and no refund on account of payments already made will, in any circumstances, be admissible.

[A-24240 (A.G-11. A-11.)]

17. Exchange on the Mexican dollar.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong, that the official rate of the dollar, as had to be made in Hong Kong and on the China station during the month of December 1923, was two shillings and three pence farthing (2s. 3½d).

[A-1639 (A. 17-10). 17]

18. Introduction, revision, amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

I. The following Army Forms and Army Books are introduced for use in India. Copies of the forms and books are available for issue to army dental surgeons and should be indented for in the usual way. The maximum annual scale is as shown below:—

Maximum annual scale	A. F. I-5025	A. F. I-5034	A. P. 468	A. P. 469
1,000	.	model for India)	.	.
50	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.

2. The following amendments are accordingly made in Appendices "A" and "B" to Army Instruction (India) No. 958 of 1922:—

APPENDIX "A"

Insert as new items.—

1	2	REMARKS.
A. F. I-5025	Dental treatment form.	1,000 annually for each army dental surgeon.
A. F. I-5034 (modified for India).	Monthly summary of dental treatment.	50 annually for each army dental surgeon.
A. P. 468	Dental application book.	2 annually for each army dental surgeon.
A. P. 469	Dental officer's book.	2 annually for each army dental surgeon.

APPENDIX " B "

Insert as new item under "Monthly".—

Description of return.	No. of form.	Date of submission.	By	Through	To
Monthly sum- mary of den- tal treatment.	A. F. I.- 5034.	1st	Dental Offr. i/c.	...	A. D. M. S. District Brigade, D. D. M. S. Com- mand.

[25018 (D.M.S.-2). B]

II. It is notified for information that Army Form O-1834 "National Insurance Act, claim for maternity benefit" has been revised and should be taken into use at once. Copies of the form are available for issue.

[(F.A., M.F. No. 2145-Accts. of 1923). D]

III. The scale of issue of Army Book 48 (Modified for India), shown in paragraph IV-3 of Army Instruction (India) No. 785 of 1923, is amended as follows:—
Against the entry "Divisional Signal Company" add "or Corps Signal unit".

2. The necessary amendment will be made to India Army Form Z-2001.

[50084 (Q.M.G.-6-A). B]

-IV. The following amendment is made to India Army Form Z-2001 (Provisional issue):—

Page 26—

Against India Army Form C-869-B, place an asterisk in col. 9 and insert the following in "Remarks Col.":—
"240 copies are allowed annually for Indian Infantry Battalions in Waziristan Force".

[52587 (Q.M.G.-11-C). A-II.]

V. The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 558 of 1923 as amended:—

Against the item India Army Form O-1632:—"Report of outstanding letters" in column "Designation" insert ("books of 100") and for the existing scale in columns 1 to 21 substitute the following:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

[43823 Q. M. G-11-C. A-11]

VI. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—
India Army Form A-140—"Detachment balance sheet".
The form may accordingly be deleted from India Army Form Z-2001.

[F.A., M.F. No. 38-Accts. of 1923. D]

VII. The following India Army Forms are cancelled:—
India Army Form A-534—"Check register of stores transferred to other Districts".
India Army Form A-536—"Check register of old lead, empty cartridge cases, etc., returned to arsenals, etc.".

[F.A., M.F. No. 43-Accts. of 1923. D]

VIII. The following India Army Form is cancelled and should be deleted from the Appendices to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 554 and 558 of 1923:—
India Army Form O-1653—"Register of secret or other documents in the personal custody of officers."

[43-37 (4. M. G-11-C). A-11]

IX. The following India Army Form is cancelled and should be deleted from page 79 of India Army Form Z-2001 (Provisional issue):—

India Army Form Z-2016—"Forwarding Memo."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[Q. M. G. - A.]

19. Revised provisional peace establishments for Indian cavalry, infantry (including Gurkhas) and pioneers. The following amendments are made to the Provisional Peace Establishments which were issued under the authority of Army Instruction (India) No. 655 of 1923:—

Page 3. Active Indian Infantry Battalion—

In No. 2 Group—

for 2 sections (4 Vickers Guns) ..
read 2 sub-sections (4 Vickers Guns) ..

Page 5. Gurkha Rifle Battalion—

In No. 2 Group—

for 2 sections (4 Vickers (tups))
and 2 sub-sections (4 Vickers (tups)).

Page 7. Active Indian Pioneer Battalion—

Insert asterisks against Artificer battalions, Artificer mail and Artificers, in No. 3 Group, and insert in column of remarks the following:—

The following distribution of trades is issued as a guide

[illegible]

Page 9. Independent Indian Pioneer Battalion—

Insert asterisks against Artificer havildar, Artificer naik and Artificers, in No. 3 Group, and insert the following in the column of remarks:—

*The following distribution of trades is issued as a guide only:—

[illegible]

*The following distribution of trades is issued as a guide only:—

Carpenters
Blacksmiths
Mason

173

*The following distribution of trades is issued as a guide only:—

Artillerie havildar }
Artillerie naik }
Artillerist Mason.

The following distribution of trades is issued as a guide only:—

(w)ernte s
Bock mit ihm.
Auch

[A.25005 A.G.-2.]

used system of distribution of supply charge allowances authorised for departmental officers and British other ranks of the Indian Army Service Corps in India.

Corps in India.

1. Sanction is accorded, as a temporary measure, to the introduction of the following revised system of distributing the total amount now authorised as supply charge allowances for departmental officers and British other ranks of the Indian Army Service Corps in India, with effect from such date as may be fixed by the Quartermaster-General in India.

(i) The Quartermaster-General in India will allot to each Command, Independent District, Waziristan Force and Aden, a sum bearing approximately the same ratio to the total amount authorised as charge allowances for supplies as the supply establishment of the formation concerned bears to the total *post bellum* establishment approved for the supply services in India as a whole.

(ii) The sums thus allotted by the Quartermaster-General in India will consist of a definite number of charge allowances at Rs. 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, and 20 per mensem.

(iii) These supply charge allowances are to be distributed to departmental officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Army Service Corps who are in charge of sections of a supply formation, in accordance with the charge held and not by seniority. The Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport of a Command will, after consultation with Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport submit for publication in Command Orders a list of the charges to which he allots the varying allowances, and the names of the incumbents of those charges, with amendments from time to time. On the 1st April each year a revised list should likewise appear.

(iv) In approving the distribution General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of Commands, and General Officers Commanding, Burma District, Waziristan Force and Aden, will observe the following existing principles:—

(a) No alteration will be made in the rates of allowances, and no allowance will be transferred from one Command, etc., to another.

(b) No allowance will be transferred from "supply" to "transport" or *vice versa* and no addition will be made to the amount authorised as a whole.

(c) No person will draw more than one allowance, and the total emoluments of any person will not exceed Rs. 13,000 a year.

(v) At the discretion of the authorities mentioned above, charge allowances may be continued during absence of the nature specified in paragraph 217, Pay and Allowance Regulations, India, Part I, provided no extra expense to the State is caused thereby.

21. Establishments of the various classes of animal transport units to be maintained on the introduction of the divisional train system in India.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 1038 of 1923, it has been decided to reorganize and regroup the mule transport of the army into units which fit into a divisional train system. With this object, separate pack and draught mule units will be abolished, and every unit, whether on the higher or lower establishment, will consist of both pack and draught animals—an organization which is more suited to present requirements.

2. Subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following animal transport units will be maintained provisionally:—

Cavalry Brigade Transport Companies	3
Infantry Brigade Transport Companies	9
Divisional Troops Transport Companies	10
Mule Transport Companies, (L. E.)	9
Camel Transport Companies	2
Camel Transport Companies, (Silladur)	8
Camel Transport Companies (L. E.)	3
Transport Depots	3
Bullock Troops (L. E.)	33

3. The establishments of the animal transport service will be as shown in the appendix to this Instruction.

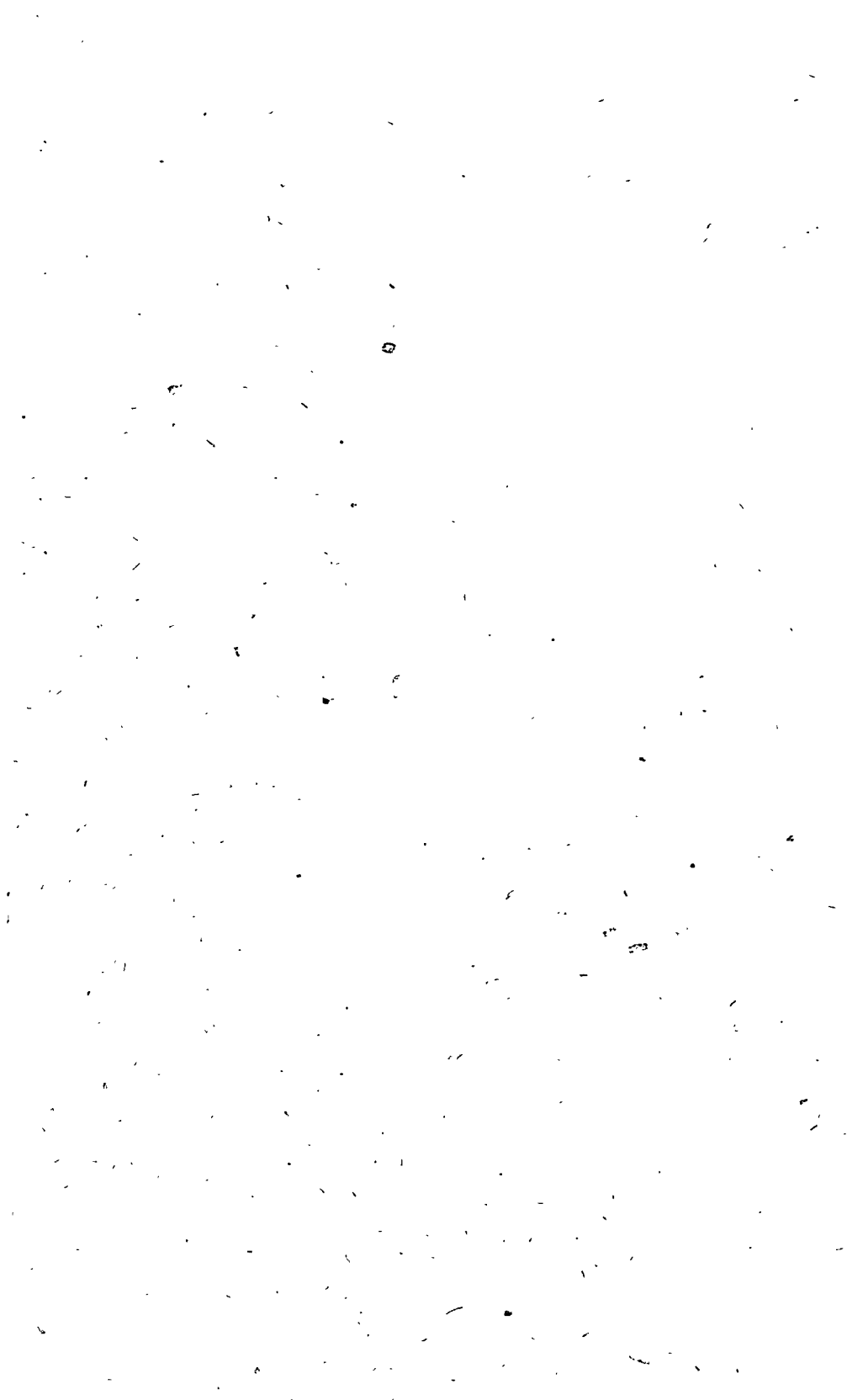
4. The 24 gats and 16 sarwans authorized in Army Department letter No. 46720-1 (Q. M. G. -7), dated 7th September 1922, will continue to be attached to Camel Transport Companies (L. E.).

5. The Quartermaster General in India will issue all subsidiary orders involved by the reorganization.

6. The details of the war organization of the trains will be incorporated in "War Establishments" and Field Service Manuals.

[Q. M. G.'s case B]

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 1 OF 1924.

Rules regarding clothing for reservists of the Indian Army.

On transfer of an Indian soldier to the reserve, the officer commanding the battalion or unit to which he belongs will take over from him the articles of clothing and necessaries, enumerated in the various statements attached, according to the service to which the man belongs, which are in a thoroughly serviceable condition, and have at least 50 per cent. of wear left. They will then be despatched, packed in the kit bag (or durrie where a kit bag does not form part of the scale), with a label attached showing the name and number of the reservist, to the officer commanding reservists, for safe custody. The cost of packing and conveyance will be debited to the State.

These articles will form the training scale of the reservist, and will be issued when called up for training. 2. For the personal clothing and necessaries thus taken over, a cash payment as specified below will be made to the man, while the articles of public clothing will be taken over without payment.

(i) Fighting units (including Mechanical Transport units)

Mounted men	Rs. 29	...	...
Dismounted men	Rs. 25	...	...
(b) Administrative services (other than Mechanical Transport units).			
Mounted men	Rs. 22	...	...
Dismounted men	Rs. 18	...	...

3. Any articles of personal clothing and necessaries in the authorised training scale which are deficient or unserviceable will be replaced at the expense of the individual concerned by deducting the cost from the sum allowed by Government.

Unserviceable articles of public clothing to be taken over will be replaced free, unless lost, willfully made away with or prematurely worn out through carelessness, in which case the reservist will be responsible under existing regulations.

4. (a) The kits taken over under the old regulations from men already transferred to the reserve will be completed to the authorised training scale. Officers commanding units will examine such kits and submit indents for the balance required to the Ordnance Officer, Mobilisation

(Clothing Depot, Lahore. Surplus articles not included in the authorised training scale will, if serviceable, be sent to the Ordnance Officer, Mobilisation Clothing Depot, Lahore. Surplus but unserviceable articles will be disposed of to the least advantage of the State.

(b) For men already transferred to the reserve and from whom no articles of clothing were taken over at the time of transfer a complete new outfit on the authorised training scale will be provided; indents for such outfits will be sent to the Ordnance Officer, Mobilisation Clothing Depot, Lahore, who will comply therewith as far as possible from existing stocks.

5. The articles of the peace scale of a soldier which do not form part of his reservists' kit will be dealt with under the rules laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 342 of 1922.

6. The articles of clothing taken over from the men on transfer to the reserve are expected to last the complete reserve period. In no circumstances will any renewals at the public expense (other than of socks which may be renewed every alternate training period) be allowed within three years of the date of their being taken over or obtained. After that period renewals at the expense of the State may, in exceptional circumstances, be sanctioned by the officer commanding reservists. Repairs to reservists' kit will be carried out at the public expense on the authority of the officer commanding reservists.

Condemned articles will be disposed of by sale, and the proceeds credited to the State. When a reservist dies or is discharged, the sale proceeds of his kit will be credited to the State, but such articles should not be sold if they are in serviceable condition, and can with advantage be utilized for replacing the unserviceable kit of another reservist.

7. In the event of a reservist rejoining the colours except on mobilisation, his kit will be disposed of to the best advantage of the State, and he will receive a free new outfit according to the scale authorised for the service, and will be treated as a recruit for purposes of clothing allowances.

8. The scale authorised for training a reservist includes all articles with which a regular soldier is required to proceed on field service.

Thus on mobilisation a reservist will only receive the same additional articles (summer or winter) as authorised for a regular soldier.

STATEMENT "A."

Scale of clothing and necessaries for reservists of the Indian Army.

Fighting units—Mounted men.

Articles.	Scale.	REMARKS.
<i>Personal clothing.</i>		
Boots, ankle	Pr.	1
Buttons	Set	1
Rock, drill, khaki	.	1
Hooks, waist	.	2
Kamarrband (a)	.	1
Kullah, pag or cap	.	1
Pagri, khaki	.	1
Pagri, fringe (if worn)	.	1
Pantaloon, cord, khaki	Pr.	1
Putties, khaki	"	1
<i>Necessaries.</i>		
Bag, kit, universal	.	1
Blacking	Oz.	2
Blacking, tin for	.	1
Braces	Pr.	1
Brush, polishing	.	1
Discs, identity, with cord	.	2
Jersey	.	1
Laces, leather, spare	Pr.	1
Shirts, flannel	Prs.	2
Socks, worsted	Prs.	2
Titles, shoulder	Pr.	1
Towel, hand	.	1
<i>Public clothing.</i>		
Blanket, barrack	.	1
Coat, warm, M.S.	.	1
Currie	.	1
Sprais, jack, complete (b)	Pr.	1

(a) Only for drivers, gunners and shoeing smiths of R. H. A., R. F. A. and Medium Batteries.

(b) Where authorized in the scale for regular soldiers.

STATEMENT " B "

Scale of clothing and necessities for reservists of the Indian Army.
Fighting units—Dismounted men (including Mechanical Transport Units).

REMARKS.	Scale.	Articles.
		<i>Personal clothing.</i>
	1	Boots, ankle
	1	Buttons
	1	Rock, drill, khaki
	1	Hooks, waist
	2	Knickerbockers, or trousers, drill
	1	Khaki (as worn)
	1	Kullah, pag or cap (where worn)
	1	Pagri, khaki, or hat, felt (as worn)
	1	Pagri, fringe (where worn)
	1	Putties, khaki
	1	<i>Necessaries.</i>
	1	Bag, kit, universal
	1	Blacking
	2	Blacking, tin for
	1	Braces (a)
	1	Brush, polishing
	2	Discs, identity, with cord
	1	Jersey
	1	Traces, leather, spare
	1	Shirts, flannel
	2	Socks, worsted
	1	Titles, shoulder
	1	Towel, hand
	1	<i>Public clothing.</i>
	1	Blanket, barrack
	1	Durrie
	1	Greatacat, drab mixture, dismounted
		<i>Additional public clothing for reservists of Mechanical Transport units.</i>
	1	Coat, waterproof (M. T. Drivers only)
	1	Coat, warm, M. S. (Motor cyclists only)
	1	Gloves, leather
	1	Goggles
	1	Jacket, waterproof (Motor cyclists only)
	1	Leggings, waterproof (Motor Pr.
	1	Suit, combination, drill (M. T. Drivers only).
In lieu of great-coat.		
		(a) Only for those wearing trousers.

STATEMENT " C "

Scale of clothing and necessaries for reservists of the Indian Army.

Administrative services (other than Mechanical Transport units).

Articles	SCALE.		REMARKS.
	Mounted men.	Dis-mounted men.	
<i>Personal clothing.</i>			
Boots, ankle	1	1	
Buttons	1	1	
Frock, drill, khaki	1	1	
Hooks, waist	2	2	
Knickerbockers, drill, khaki	1	1	
Kullah, pag or cap	1	1	
Pagri, khaki	1	1	
Pagri, fringe (if worn)	1	1	
Pantaloon, cord, khaki	1	1	
Putties, khaki	1	1	
<i>Necessaries.</i>			
Blacking tin for	2	2	
Blacking	1	1	
Braces	1	1	
Brush, polishing	1	1	
Discs, identity, with cord	2	2	
Jersey	1	1	
Laces, leather, spare	1	1	
Socks, worsted	2	2	
Titles, shoulder	1	1	
Towel, hand	1	1	
<i>Public clothing.</i>			
Blanket, barrack	1	1	
Coat, warm, M S	1	1	
Durrie	1	1	
Greatcoat, drab mixture	1	1	
dismounted.	1	1	
Spurs, Jack, complete (a)	1	1	
			One red and one green.

One red and
one green.

Provisional peace establishments of animal

UNITS.	Number of units.	GRAND TOTAL.																			
		3	9	10	9	9	2	8	...	3	3	3	33	Reservists	Gilgit	Aden	Persian Gulf	Total	Add leave reserve	Add officers under training.	
British officers.		6	6	18	18	20	20	9	4	8	1	1	...	75*	18	3
British other ranks.		15	36	36	18	20	18	18	12	48	2	...	196	7	...
Indian officers.		30	81	81	100	27	24	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	381	944	...
Duffadars.		81	207	549	690	180	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	2,067	14,632	...
Naicks.		
Inner-naicks.		
Drivers except filladars.		1,152	2,718	3,470	717	618	...	16	201	498	462	4,500	44	189	17	14,632	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delhi, the 8th January 1924.

22. Employment of training staff previous to, and subsequent to, the annual training period of Indian Territorial Force units.

It has been decided that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 797 of 1923 shall have retrospective effect so as to cover cases in which training staffs were employed and paid during the training season 1922-23.

[A-1-384 (A. G., A.T.F.) D.]

23. Scale of accommodation for Recruiting Offices at plains stations.

It has been decided that accommodation for offices of Recruiting Officers shall be provided at plains stations on the scale shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

2. This scale will be adopted in the case of newly sanctioned projects and in reconstruction schemes as funds become available.

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to "50—M.W. Head A.-II—Accommodation for fighting troops".

[51974 (Q. M. G.-3) C.]

24. Amendment of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has decided that the following paragraph shall be added to Rule

(25)

A

28 of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations contained in Appendix II, Pay and Allowance Regulations of the Army in India, Part II:—

"After an officer has withdrawn, he will, in no circumstances, be readmitted as a subscriber."

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[A.25139 (A.G.-10) C.]

25. Grant of stationery allowance for the Chital Section, Sappers and Miners.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 322 of 1922, sanction is accorded to the grant, with effect from 1st April 1923, of an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem, to the Chital Section, Sappers and Miners, to meet the cost of stationery and office contingencies, etc.

[A.21396 (A.G.-10)]

26. Recovery of charges in respect to ordnance, clothing and medical stores, correctly issued on payment, the retention of which is not desired by the indenter.

Owing to the frequency with which stores demanded on payment, although correctly issued, have, for no valid reasons, been returned by indentors to the departments of supply, it has been decided that when ordnance, clothing or medical stores which have been indented for on payment, have been issued correctly as indented for, the indenter must invariably pay for the stores. Should the indenter not desire to retain the stores the following procedure should be followed:—

(a) The indenter must apply to the supplying officer for permission to return the stores.

(b) If permitted to return the stores, the indenter may claim a refund in respect of their value as received back by the supplying organisation. The authority for the return of the stores should

be quoted, and a copy of the supplying officer's voucher acknowledging their receipt, should be attached to the claim, which should also contain a reference to the pay bill or other document in which credit for the original supply was afforded to Government.

- (c) The amounts to be refunded will be as follows:—
- (i) *Ordnance and Clothing Stores*.—Book value of the stores according to the condition on receipt back in the supplying department, less five per cent.
- (ii) *Medical Stores*.—Book value of the stores according to the condition on receipt back in the supplying department, plus profit and customs and excise duties as originally charged, less 17 per cent. on the book value.

- (d) The indenter will also pay the cost of carriage of the stores back to the supplying departments.

[4459 (Q.M.G. 9-A.)
D]

27. Revised rules for the supply and maintenance of kukris for Gurkha and Garhwal battalions.
- The rules for the supply and maintenance of kukris are revised as follows:—

- (a) *Initial supply*.—Each man on enlistment will be provided, under regimental arrangements, with a kukri complete with scabbard, two small knives and a frog. They will become the personal property of the individual and may be taken away by him on transfer or discharge. Men transferred to the reserve may take their kukris with them, but if they do so they must bring them, on embodiment, or pay for a new one.

- (b) *Maintenance*.—After the first issue is made, no liability for upkeep or replacement will be accepted as a charge against Government.

- (c) *Supply in war*.—Will be undertaken by the Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

(d) *Expenditure*.—The cost of kukris, etc., provided regimentally will be recovered on contingent bills from the local military accounts officer concerned. Only the actual cost of purchase will be allowed, subject to the following maxima:—

Rs. A. P.	
Kukri, with small knives	4 0 0
Scabbard	2 0 0
Frog, kukri	1 0 0

2. The cost of the initial supplies to recruits will be debited to head I.-A.(I) (e) (3)—Maintenance of ordnance equipment.

3. The following stocks will be held in arsenals as a war maintenance reserve—

1,000 kukris
2,000 knives, kukri.
3,000 scabbards, kukri.
2,000 frogs, kukri.

It is understood that all the above articles are available from existing stocks with the exception of the knives, kukri, which should be provided in 1924-25 and their cost, estimated at Rs. 1,000, charged against Head IV.-H.—Ordnance—Additions by manufacture, in the accounts for that year.

4. The revised rules should be given effect to after the existing stocks in arsenals in excess of those mentioned in paragraph 3 are used up. Contingent bills submitted with reference to paragraph 1 (d) above should be accompanied by a certificate from the Chief Ordnance Officer that kukris, etc., are not available in arsenals.

5. Army Instruction (India) No. 593 of 1920 is hereby cancelled.

[9247 Q. M. G. 11-B.) — A-II.]

28. Conditions for grant of increases of pay to officers in respect of length of service.
With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 749 of 1922, it has been decided that an increase of pay for length

of service shall not be granted unless the officer has performed his duties with zeal and ability. The recommendation of the commanding officer, or of the senior medical, dental, veterinary or departmental officer in the district will be required in support of the claim and will be attached as a voucher to the account in which the first charge at the increased rate appears. In the administrative services, where the senior officer himself is concerned, the recommendation will be signed by the officer in command of the troops.

2. In cases where officers proceeding on leave or duty ex-India are likely to become eligible for a higher rate of pay in respect of length of service during the period of such leave or duty they will be responsible that the necessary certificate in support of payment of the increased rate of pay is shown on, or attached to, the last pay certificate.

[A-16476 (A. G-10).
C.]

29. Issue of implements—ammunition.

"Implements, ammunition, keys No. 18," will be issued to all Q. F. 4.5" and 3.7" howitzer batteries and Q. F. 4.5" howitzers in defences, on the scale of one key per howitzer. The keys when received by units will be modified as shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

2. First issues can be made from stock without replacement. The annual recurring expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 102 is debitable to Head I.-A. (1) (16) of the Army estimates.

[53642 (Q. M. G-11).
A-II.]

30. Revised rules for the grant of family pensions and children's allowances to the heirs of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the families of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department shall be granted pensions and children's allowances

under the same rules as are laid down in paragraph 627 *et seq*, Pay and Allowances Regulations of the Army in India, Part II, for the families of Indian combatants but at the following rates:—

Family pension.	Rs. p. m.	Subedar and Subedar-Major	Jeadar	Warrent officer
Children's	4	50	4	3
Family pension.	Rs. p. m.	4	25	16

2. All existing pensioners in receipt of family pensions on the date of this Army Instruction, will be eligible to have their pensions re-assessed in accordance with the above rates, if more favourable to them, with effect from the 1st December 1923. The new pension conditions will also apply retrospectively in the case of an individual who died on or after the 4th August 1914 and whose heir was not eligible for a pension under the existing rules but would have been eligible for a pension at the time. In such cases the families will be admitted to pension with effect from the 1st December 1923 or date of death of the man, if later.

3. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[25496 (D. M. S. I-A).
G.]

31. Temporary increase of pensions of widows of soldiers of the late East India Company and of musicians of the band of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the temporary increase of pension sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 83 of 1922 for the widows of soldiers of the late East India Company and of musicians of the band of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, shall be continued for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st January 1924.

[A-7398 Part II (A. G.-10)
G.]

4. The above orders regarding the conditioning and valuation of clothing stores are issued in supersession of those laid down in instructions for the preparation of the maintenance and working accounts of units and establishments, Volume I, paragraphs 6 (3), 9 (2) and 23 (2) and (3) and Volume III, paragraph 34 (2), and should be followed pending corrections to these Instructions.

[54141 (Q.M.G.-12-B).
A-II.]

34. Revision of India Army Forms.

I. The following India Army Form has been revised and copies are available for issue:—

India Army Form O-1964 "Abstract of Labour (Ordnance Factories)".

[F. A. M. F. No. 46-A cts. of 1923.
A-II.]

II. The following India Army Form has been revised:—
India Army Form O-1442-C. "Report on a failure of defect in Carriage, Vehicle"

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[52339 (Q. M G.-11-C).
A-II.]

35. Revision of the scale of cleaning and repair material for Pack Artillery.

It has been decided that the annual allowance of certain items of cleaning and repair material for Pack Artillery shall be as shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

APPENDIX to ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 29 of 1924.

The modification consists of removing a portion of the inner circumference of the annular part of the keys to form a wire cutting edge which is to be case-hardened in accordance with the following instructions, and should be done in units:—

“Heat uniformly the part to be hardened to a bright red and dip it into the case-hardening compound or solution available. When powder is used it should form a shell round the part heated. Re-heat to a bright red and plunge into clean cold water.

“Kasemit” No. 1 is a good case-hardening compound, but if this or other suitable compound is not available, prussiate of potash may be substituted and given the same treatment.”

Directions for use when cutting cap-sealing wire of No. 106 type fuzes.

The key is placed over the cap of the fuze upside down, i.e., with the fuze-setting projection upwards. It should then be turned until the cutting edge comes into contact with the sealing wire, and continuing to turn with the key not held too rigidly, the cutting edge will travel along the wire until it reaches the sealing plug hole when a sharp movement will break the wire and allow of the cap being removed.

In the case of Nos. 106 and 106-E fuzes no attempt should be made to cut the wire except at the point where it enters the sealing plug hole.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 32 OF 1924.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT LETTER No 2645-F.E., DATED THE
9TH NOVEMBER 1923.

Question of the form of assignment to be made under rule 21-A (c) of the General Provident Fund rules and the person in whose custody the deed of settlement and the policy should be kept.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. Mis.-1860—G.-37-III, dated the 7th September 1923, in which you draw attention to the fact that under rules 21-A (b) and (c) of the General Provident Fund rules, introduced with the Government of India, Finance Department Resolution No. 792-F.E., dated the 14th April 1921, a married subscriber can substitute for subscriptions to the General Provident Fund payments towards his assurance policy provided he assigns it to trustees by a deed of settlement for the benefit of his wife or of his children or of any or all of these. It is pointed out, however, that rule 21-A (c) of the General Provident Fund rules does not prescribe any form of assignment to be executed in favour of the trustees by a deed of settlement, nor does it say in whose custody the deed of settlement and the policy will be kept, and you accordingly desire to be furnished with information on these points.

2. In reply, I am to say that in the opinion of the Government of India it is not possible to prescribe any general form of assignment under rule 21-A (c) of the General Provident Fund rules, and the fact that the provisions of every deed of settlement will vary in accordance with the wishes of the individual subscriber renders it impracticable to draft even a skeleton form of a deed of settlement which could be adopted as a model. The trustees of the deed of settlement will be entitled to the custody of the deed of settlement and the policy of assurance assigned to them.

APPENDIX to ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 35 of 1924.

Revision of the scale of cleaning and repair material for Pack Artillery.

Item.	Pack Artillery brigade head- quarters.	NEW SCALE.	
		Q. F. 37" How. battery.	B. L. 2-75" battery.
Section I-A.			
Bandolier equipment, pat. '01
Buckles, brass, waistbelt . . . No.	...	15	15
Buttons, horn, covers, mess, tin . . . "	...	15	15
Loops, leather, brown, $\frac{3}{4} \times 54$. . . "	...	20	19
Thread, flax, drab, No. 35 . . . , ozs.	...	4*	21*
Miscellaneous articles and materials for repair—			
Buckles, brass, frag. . . No.	...	3	2
Section 3.			
Brass, old . . . lbs.	...	0-8	0-8
Steel, mild, round, bars, $\frac{1}{4}$ " . . . "	...	12-0	10-0
Tin sheet, 1 x 29 x 35 . . . sheets	...	2	2
Wire, ordinary, iron, hard, lbs. 11 W. G.	...	1-0	1-0
Section 6-B.			
Buckles, iron, roller, barred, No. 14' curved.	...	3	2
Buckles, iron, roller, single—			
11" bow leg "	...	23	18
11" short leg "	...	11	9
1" " " "	...	11	9
$\frac{3}{4}$ " " " "	...	9	7
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "	...	11	9
Dees, brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	...	2	2
Leather, sheep, curried . . . lbs.	...	25-0	15-0
Serge, saddlers . . . sq. yds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ yd. per pony and mule sad- dle.	100	52

* Only half this quantity when haversacks, O. S., are on charge.

Revision of the scale of cleaning and repair material for Pack Artillery.

Item.	NEW SCALE.		
	Pack Artillery brigade head- quarters.	Q. F. 3·7" How. battery.	R. L. 2·75" battery.
<i>Section 6-B—contd.</i>			
Serge, saddlers, Indian . . sq. yds.
Washers, No. 6 S. W. G. . . No.	...	100	86
<i>Section 9.</i>			
Bath, bricks No.	...	75	75
Borax lbs.	...	3-0	3-0
Cloth, emery, F. . . . sheets.	...	20	20
Dubbing lbs.	10-0	140	120
Ink, marking pts.	...	2-0	2-0
Oil, mineral "	...	32-0	32-0
„ rangoon "	...	12-0	12-0
Paint, enamel, Aspinall's—			
Black lbs.	...	2-0	2-0
White "	...	2-0	2-0
Paint, prepared, khaki	100-0	100-0
„ „ silicate, white.
„ „ magnetic oxide, „ white.
Soap, yellow cwt.	0-0 20	17-0-0	16-0-0
<i>Section 10.</i>			
Rivets copper, countersunk, No. head, 5/16" × 1½"	...	6	4
Rivets, flathead, tinned, 3/16" × 1"	...	5	4
Tacks, copper, No. 471 . . lbs.	...	0-8	0-8
<i>Section 13.</i>			
Cloths, sponge doz.	...	4-0	4-0
Wool, sheep, stuffing . . lbs.	16 lbs. per pair of pannels.	733	631

APPENDIX to ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 37 OF 1924.

List of India Army forms used by the Supply and Transport services (M. T. units in India).

No.	No. of form.	Designation of form.	REMARKS.
1	I. A. F. (M. T.)	1 Drivers Log Book	As required.
2	" "	2 Orders for drivers	"
3	" "	3 Transfer, defect and deficiency report.	"
4	" "	4 Driver's Car Diary	"
5	" "	5 Monthly Personnel Return	"
6	" "	6 Monthly Return of vehicles on charge.	"
7	" "	7 Specification Record Form for Ford Vehicles.	"
8	" "	8 Specification Record Form for Motor Cycles.	"
9	" "	9 Specification Record Form for other M. T. Vehicles.	"
10	" "	11 Drivers License	"
11	" "	12 Heavy Repair Requisition	"
12	" "	13 Log Sheet Armoured Cars	"
13	" "	14 Vehicle Inspection Report	"
14	" "	15 " Transfer Return	"
15	" "	16 Census Return	"
16	" "	17 Engine Transfer Return	"
17	" "	18 M. T. Coy. Vehicle Register.	"
18	" "	19 Ledger	"
19	" "	20 Day Book	"
20	" "	21 Workshop Day Book	"
21	" "	22 Packing Note	"
22	" "	23 Repair Card	"
23	" "	24 Workshop Requisition for Stores and Materials.	"
24	" "	25 Vehicle History and Repair Record.	"
25	" "	26 Consumable Stores Day Book.	"
26	" "	28 Daily Running Report	"
27	" "	29 M. T. Transport Requisition.	"
28	" "	30 Section Equipment Ledger	"
29	" "	31 Outstanding Demands	"
30	" "	32 Consumable Stores Ledger	"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delhi, the 15th January 1924.

38. Grant of leave to officers who served in Waziristan in 1922.

11

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that officers who were unable to avail themselves of the full 90 days' privilege leave admissible under the provisions of paragraph 801, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, while serving in Waziristan in 1922, and who have now been transferred to other areas, shall be credited with the balance due to them up to a maximum of 30 days. This balance may be combined with any other privilege leave, except in cases where 90 days' accumulated privilege leave has already been earned under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 157 of 1923, and may be taken at any time up to the 15th October 1924. The rules governing the grant of privilege leave must, however, be strictly adhered to.

2. Officers concerned will obtain a certificate from the General Officer Commanding under whom they are serving, showing the amount of privilege leave taken during 1922 and the balance due. This certificate will be the authority for the balance of privilege leave due.

[A-20371 (A.G.-11)
B]

39. Confirmation in their appointments of Indian officers employed with the supply branch of the Indian Army Service Corps under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 313 of 1922.

With reference to paragraphs 4—I (i) and 4—II (i) of Army Instruction (India) No. 313 of 1922, it has been

decided to modify, as follows, the rules regarding confirmation in their appointments of Indian officers employed in the supply branch of the Indian Army Service Corps:—

- (a) Indian officers transferred to the Indian Army Service Corps from regular units will be on probation for a period of three months from date of transfer, at the termination of which period they will either be confirmed in the Indian Army Service Corps or be reverted to their regimental units.
- (b) Demobilised, discharged or pensioned Indian officers who are re-employed with the Indian Army Service Corps, will be on probation until such time as they have undergone a short course of instruction in supply duties. The question of confirming them in their appointments will then be considered with due regard to the examining officer's report on the result of their course of instruction. Indian officers not considered suitable for confirmation will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 4—II (i) of Army Instruction (India) No. 313 of 1922.

[52909 (Q. M. G.-5)
B]

- 40 40. Procedure to be adopted for the conversion of sterling remittances into Indian Currency for entry into pay accounts of individuals whose pay accounts are maintained in rupees.

1 Jan.
1924.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 1029 of 1923, it is notified that the rate for all sterling remittances and allotments has been fixed as follows:—

	Per pound sterling.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
For the week commencing with the 2nd December 1923	13	15	0
For the week commencing with the 9th December 1923	14	2	0
For the week commencing with the 16th December 1923	14	2	0
For the week commencing with the 23rd December 1923	13	15	0
For the week commencing with the 30th December 1923	13	14	0

[M. A. G.'s case.
D]

41. Amendment of the Royal Warrant of the 19th December 1919.

41

15th J
192

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 1040 of 1920, the Royal Warrant, dated the 8th September 1923, is published, as an appendix to this Instruction, for information.

[$\frac{A-27025 (A. G.-10.)}{C.}$]

42. Scales of accommodation for Mechanical Transport Units.

42

15th J
192

It has been decided that accommodation for Mechanical Transport Units shall be provided on the scales shown in the appendix to this Instruction.

2. These scales will be adopted in the case of newly sanctioned projects and in reconstruction schemes as funds become available.

3. Army Instruction (India) No. 496 of 1923 is hereby cancelled.

[$\frac{43427 (Q. M. G.-3.)}{C}$]

43. Revision of the scale of Government libraries.

43

The following corrections are made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 930 of 6th November 1923:—

15th J
192

Under the heading "Infantry" *delete* "No. 136, Dagshai, and No. 174, Sabathu," and under the heading "Depôts and Sanitaria" *add* "No. 204, Dagshai and No. 205, Sabathu."

[$\frac{024722 (A. G.-11.)}{A.-II.}$]

44. Temporary increase in pensions of military pensioners.

44

15th J
192

With reference to paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 245 of 1922, as modified by Army Instruction (India) No. 965 of 1922, it has been decided, with the

approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that, in the case of the military pensioners referred to therein, temporary increases of pension on the following reduced scale shall be continued—

- (i) Pensions up to Rs. 20 a month by Rs. 2.
- (ii) Pensions over Rs. 20 and up to Rs. 30 a month by Rs. 3.
- (iii) Pensions over Rs. 30 and under Rs. 33 a month by an amount which will bring the pension up to Rs. 33 a month.

In cases where the pension of a military pensioner *plus* the temporary increase would exceed the pension he would have received had he retired under existing regulations, the temporary increase should be limited to such an amount as, together with his original pension, does not exceed the pension he would receive under present regulations.

2. The temporary increase, no part of which can be commuted, will apply to pensions falling due for payment on the 1st December 1923 and subsequent dates and will be subject to reconsideration at the end of three years.

3. With regard to the military pensioners referred to in paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 245 of 1922, further instructions will be issued. In the meantime, payment of temporary increases on the old scale may be continued.

[A.-20904 (A. G.-10).
C.]

45. Supply of oils, grease and motor spirits.

an. The following amendments are made in appendix A to Army Instruction (India) No. 874 of 1922:—

Item 7—

Under column "Purpose and plant for which used" after the word "vehicles", insert the words "steering joints".

Item 8—

Under column "Purpose and plant for which used" delete the words "For springs and steering joints" and insert "For leaf springs only".

[46035 (Q.M.G.-A.).
B]

a permanent cadre of senior officers for the Indian Signal Corps. This cadre will be composed of:—

3 Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels.

5 Majors.

2. Transfers to the Indian Signal Corps to fill this cadre will only be open to British officers of the Indian Army who are now serving, or who have served with the Indian Signal Corps, (including Divisional Signal Companies prior to the creation of the existing organisation).

3. The conditions of service as regards promotion, leave and pension will be as for British officers of the Indian Army. Pay of rank will also be as for British officers of the Indian Army. The rates of staff pay for officers of the Indian Signal Corps were notified in Army Instruction (India) No. 1093 of 1923.

4. No extra expenditure is involved by the formation of the new cadre as the personnel will be included in the sanctioned establishment of British officers of the Indian Signal Corps.

[A.-1817 (A.G.-3).
D]

49. Date of formation of the Indian Corps of Clerks.

h Jan. 1924. With reference to Army Instruction (India) Nos. 161 and 352 of 1923, regarding the re-organisation of the clerical services of Command, District and Brigade Headquarters and Station Staff Offices, it has been decided that the formation of the Indian Corps of Clerks, both British and Indian Wings, shall have effect from the 1st February 1924.

2. The new corps will be administered in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Adjutant General in India's circular letters which are reproduced as Appendices to this Instruction. The personnel of the British Wing will be governed by the rules in Appendices I and II and the personnel of the Indian Wing by the rules in Appendix III.

3. The seniority roll of the corps will be issued to all concerned by the Adjutant General in India.

[A.-19307 (A. G.-11).
D]

50. Pamphlet entitled "Athletics in the Unit."

The above 1923 War Office publication has been re-printed in India. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Dépôt, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Chief of the General Staff.

2. The pamphlet is also available for sale and can be obtained from the Officer-in-charge, Book Dépôt, 9 Hastings Street, Calcutta, at six pies per copy.

[15825 (G. S., M. T.-1).
D]

51. Introduction, amendments and cancellation of India Army Forms.

I. The following India Army Forms have been introduced:—

India Army Form A.-2—"Pay and Mess Book, I. T."
(Large—to contain 300 names).

India Army Form A.-2 (a)—"Pay and Mess Book, I. T." (Medium—to contain 160 names).

India Army Form A.-2 (b)—"Pay and Mess Book, I. T." (Small—to contain 80 names).

India Army Form A.-3—"Pay List, I. T." (Large—to contain 300 names).

India Army Form A.-3 (a)—"Pay List, I. T." (Medium—to contain 160 names).

India Army Form A.-3 (b)—"Pay List, I. T." (Small—to contain 80 names).

India Army Form A.-3 (c)—"Receipt Book for Casual Payments"

India Army Form A.-3 (d)—"Supplementary Pay Bill form for officers."

2. Copies of the above forms should be indented for under the existing rules by all concerned on the "as required" scale.

3. The necessary corrections to India Army Form Z.-2001 will be carried out in the next reprint of the form.

[F. A., M. F., No. 1970-Accts. of 1923.
D]

II. The present India Army Forms M.-1190 and M.-1191 (Monthly returns of medical personnel) have been replaced by the following *five* new forms:—

India Army Form M.-1190A—“Monthly return of administrative medical officers (British service), Royal Army Medical Corps and Army Dental Corps”.

India Army Form M.-1190B—“Monthly return of administrative and executive officers, Indian Medical Service”.

India Army Form M.-1191A—“Monthly return of military assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department”.

India Army Form M.-1191B—“Monthly return of sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department”.

India Army Form M.-1191C—“Monthly return of members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India”.

2. Copies of these forms are now available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[27623 (D M S.-1-A).
B]

III. The following amendments are made to India Army Form L.-1174:—

(i) After the words “ Under-Secretary of State for India ” in line 5 of instruction 5, *insert*:—

“Steps must be taken to ensure that the furlough certificate reaches the India Office before or concurrently with, the arrival of the soldier in the United Kingdom ”.

(ii) *Insert* as new instruction 13 (a)

“ 13 (a)

Soldier's signature.....

Certified that the above is the signature of Army
Number..... Rank..... Name.....
Corps or Department.....

(Signature of O. C. unit or commissioned officer
under whom immediately serving). ”

2. Pending a reprint of the form the necessary amendments should be made in manuscript.

[$\frac{A.-24642 (A.G.-11).}{B}$]

IV. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F.-1081—"Mobilisation history sheet of Hired Camel Corps".

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52428 (Q.M.G.-6-A).}{B}$]

V. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F.-1082—"Mobilisation history sheets, Bullock Trains".

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52429 (Q.M.G.-6-A).}{B}$]

VI. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F.-1084—"Mobilisation sheet of carts for Bullock Trains".

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52431 (Q.M.G.-6-A).}{B}$]

VII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form S.-1513-A—"Special enrolment form, Supply and Transport Corps".

2. The existing stock of the form will be destroyed.

[$\frac{52248 (Q.M.G.-6-A).}{B}$]

VIII. The following India Army Form is cancelled and should be omitted from India Army Form Z.-2001:—

India Army Form Y.-1939—"Application for permission to reside in India as a British Army Reservist".

[A.I.A.F. Y.-1939 (A.G.-11).
D]

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 41 of 1924.

ROYAL WARRANT.

To amend the Royal Warrant for the retired pay of officers disabled, and for the pensions and allowances of the families of officers deceased, and for the pensions of nurses disabled, in consequence of Former Wars.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS we deem it expedient to amend Our Warrant dated the 19th December, 1919, for the retired pay of officers disabled, and for the pensions and allowances of the families of officers deceased, and for the pensions of nurses disabled, in consequence of former wars:

Our Will and Pleasure is as follows;

1. For Article 2 of Our said Warrant of 1919 there shall be substituted the following Article:—

“ 2. The pensions and compassionate allowances awarded at the ‘ highest ’ or ‘ intermediate ’ rate to the widows and children of officers who died in consequence of former wars and being paid on the 1st April, 1919, may be increased to the rates which might have been awarded under the second and fifth columns of the Second Schedule to Our Royal Warrant of the 1st August, 1917, and in the case of motherless children to the rates specified in Our said Royal Warrant of 1917.”

2. The provisions of this Our Warrant shall have effect as though they were and always had been part of Our said Warrant of 1919.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 8th day of September, 1923, in the 14th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
G. C. TRYON.

5. Quartermaster's Stores—

Store room	696 square feet	} With verandah 8' wide in the clear on one side of the block.
Quartermaster's office	240 square feet	
Dry store	110 square feet	
Urinary—		
1 compartment	6½' × 2½'	

6. Petrol store 200 square feet.

7. Tyre store (with racks) 120 square feet.

8. Technical Equipment Store 860 square feet. With verandah 10' wide in the clear on one side of the block.

9. Unserviceable stores shed. (Open shed with lockup doors and sides enclosed by expanded metal or other suitable material). 120 square feet. To be constructed at one end of the Technical Equipment store.

10. Garages—

For Service Sections In accordance with A. I. (I.) No. 1011 of 1922.

For Cadre Sections 100 per cent. garage accommodation will be provided but no workshop garages.

11. Washing Platform 50' × 30'.

12. Vulcanising shop 260 square feet } To be constructed in a block at the end of the garages with verandah 8' wide on two sides.

Office, 2 rooms each 260 square feet

Electrician's shop 260 square feet

Blacksmith's shop 260 square feet

(Open shed with lockup doors and sides enclosed by expanded metal or other suitable material.)

13. Fire Engine Shed 24' × 13'. In stations where fire engines are authorised. (For motor fire engines 30' × 13').

Indian Other Ranks.

14. Accommodation In accordance with authorised scales.

15. Cooking sheds 9 square feet per man. A portion 5' × 5' to be enclosed as fuel store.

16. Latrines To be provided on a scale of 8 per cent of the establishment.

Bathing places (cubicles) To be provided on a scale of 4 per cent of the establishment

17. Ration Store 1 square foot per man with verandah 8' wide on one side.

18. Followers Accommodation in accordance with authorised scales.

Military Staff Clerks, who are borne supernumerary on the India Miscellaneous List who similarly do not elect to join the new corps, will remain on the India Miscellaneous List as supernumeraries in the rank now held but will not be eligible for any further promotion on the India Miscellaneous List in ordinary course. All such clerks, however who do not elect for the new corps, will be borne *pro forma* on the all-India seniority roll of the new corps in accordance with their seniority and will be shewn in italics on the final roll when issued. They will count against the establishment of the new corps in accordance with the positions held on the roll and will be retained on the roll until they have become non-effective. For example—the senior warrant officer's place on the all-India roll is held by an India Miscellaneous List clerk who has not elected for the new corps. On a vacancy for a chief clerk of a Command occurring, provided he is qualified and recommended, this India Miscellaneous List clerk would succeed to the vacancy and will be shewn against the establishment of Quartermasters for the corps but no actual promotion to commissioned rank, within the corps, would be made.

8. *Officiating furlough vacancies.*—Furlough vacancies will be filled under the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Command and General Officer Commanding, Burma District, except in the special cases referred to in paragraph 6 above.

9. *Documents.*—The documents of all those joining the corps, which, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Army Instruction (India) No. 161 of 1923 were to be held in readiness for submission to the Adjutant General in India, will be retained, for the present, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Command and the General Officer Commanding, Burma District.

10. Appointments and promotions in the corps will take effect from a date to be settled as soon as the rolls have been returned and the subsequent action arranged. As far as possible, clerks will be retained in the Commands in which they are now serving, but certain transfers may be necessary as explained in paragraph 5 above.

APPENDIX II TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 49 OF 1924.

Copy of a letter No. A.-19307-2 (A.G.-11), dated the 12th November 1923, from the Adjutant General in India, to the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Commands, General Officers Commanding, Burma and all Districts, Aden Brigade and Independent Brigade Areas and Embarkation Commandants, Bombay and Karachi.

I am directed to forward the attached statement shewing the various queries which have been raised with reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 161 of 1923 and Adjutant General's letter No. A.-19307-1 (A.G.-11), dated the 27th August 1923, in respect to the formation of the Indian Corps of Clerks (British Wing), and the replies thereto.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Query:—(i) What will be a Class II Warrant Officer's equivalent rank in the British Army for pay; that of a regimental quartermaster-serjeant at 14 shillings per diem, or a quartermaster-serjeant at 12 shillings per diem?

*Reply:—*The rate admissible will be that of a quartermaster-serjeant at 12 shillings per diem.

Query:—(ii) As marriage allowance is only admissible to those on the strength of an unit, will a married establishment be fixed?

*Reply:—*The married establishment allowed will be on the same scale as that allowed for a British unit in accordance with Appendix XV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, viz.:—

Warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of and above the rank of serjeant	All
Others	4 per cent.

EASTERN AND WESTERN COMMANDS.

Query:—(iii) *Seconding.*—Are clerks serving at Aden, Iraq, on the Frontier, also those at Schools of Instruction, Quetta Staff College, etc., to be seconded?

Replies:—(a) Clerks serving in Aden Brigade Staff Office, within the authorised establishment of that office,

are not seconded. They are included in the establishment of the Indian Corps of Clerks and included in the complement authorised for Western Command as shewn in the appendix to Adjutant General's letter No. A.-19307-1 (A.G.-XI), dated the 27th August 1923. The relief of clerks at Aden will be carried out periodically under the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, from among the clerks authorised for that Command.

(b) Clerks serving at Iraq are seconded, *vide* paragraph 5 (b) of Army Instruction (India) No. 161 of 1923, as they are on service overseas. They will be shewn as such on the final seniority roll of the corps. On their return to India, they will be posted under the orders of the Adjutant General in India and will be absorbed in the Command to which posted as vacancies occur in the substantive rank held by them.

(c) Clerks serving on the Frontier are not seconded. They are included in the establishments authorised for the Northern and Western Commands. The question of seconding, or acting promotions in lieu, of clerks in excess of the normal number allowed for Frontier Districts, and who may be despatched for service on the Frontier on mobilisation, is a matter for consideration later.

(d) Clerks at Schools of Instruction, Staff College, etc., are at present excluded from the establishment of the corps. Proposals for their inclusion in the corps are under consideration separately.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Query:—(iv) Conditions of Discharge.—Is it correctly assumed that the provisions of Section IX, Royal Warrant, will govern the discharge of all British personnel of the Indian Corps of Clerks below commissioned rank?

*Replies:—*The conditions of discharge will be those contained in the Royal Warrant (Article 991 *et seq*) and the age for compulsory retirement will be 55 years. In sanctioning continuance in the service beyond 21 years, due regard will be paid to fitness for further service. The authority for sanctioning all extensions re-engagements, and continuance in the service beyond 21 years, the upkeep of documents, etc., is being considered separately.

Query:—(v) As many of the serjeants of the Corps of Military Staff Clerks have already served for 8 years and over in that rank and, under the system of promotion

proposed it appears likely that they will hold that rank for a considerably longer period with very little chance of further promotion, and also in view of the fact that promotion to the India Unattached List and India Miscellaneous List has been held in abeyance for nearly three years, will promotions which may be made on the formation of the new corps have retrospective effect in the case of India Unattached List and India Miscellaneous List ranks so affected?

Reply:—Any promotions within the authorised establishment of the corps, which may be admissible on its formation, will only have effect from the date of the formation of the corps. In arranging the seniority roll, in order to give equal treatment to all Unattached List ranks, their respective date of transfer to the Unattached List has been taken in deciding their place on the roll. A military staff clerk with 8 years as a serjeant consequently receives his seniority accordingly for promotion to the rank of staff-serjeant and as all promotions to staff-serjeant and above are to be made from the all-India seniority roll, this system is the only one which can give equitable treatment to all and obviate the many anomalies which occurred in the past consequent on the system of promotion on small Divisional cadres which was previously in vogue.

Query:—(vi) With reference to paragraph 4 (o) of Adjutant General's No. 032905 (A.G.-11), dated the 13th September 1922, it is requested that information may be furnished on the question of time scale of promotion for the India Miscellaneous List.

Reply:—Proposals for the introduction of a time scale of promotion on the India Miscellaneous List have definitely been refused by the Secretary of State for India. Under existing arrangements, promotions by vacancy is all that is permissible.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Query:—(vii) Will all the officiating serjeants who come within the allotment made in Army Instruction (India) No. 33 of 1921 and who are in excess at present of the establishment of 79 serjeants now sanctioned continue to retain their rank for purposes of pension and their present rate of pay until absorbed as vacancies occur?

Reply:—In the case of soldier clerks, the principle followed in drawing up the seniority roll has been to give those seniority who have been longest employed in a staff

office. The fact that a clerk may have been officiating in an Unattached List appointment at the time when transfers to the Unattached List were closed in 1920 may be due in some cases to fortunate circumstances due to the small cadre system. In making promotion to corporal and serjeant in the new corps, those longest employed in staff offices will, provided they are suitable and recommended, receive promotion first. Commands are allowed to make promotion to such ranks as vacancies occur and cases of clerks who have been adversely affected in the past should receive prior consideration. In this connection, attention is invited to paragraph 4 (iv) of Adjutant General's letter No. A.-19307-1 (A.G.-XI), dated the 27th August 1923. To permit those who are at present officiating as serjeants to draw pay and to retain pensionary concessions as such until absorbed in the rank of serjeant would involve extra expense over and above the estimated cost of the scheme which would be difficult to justify. For the above reasons this proposal cannot be supported.

Query:—(viii) System to be adopted in arriving at the seniority of clerks who were transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the same date.

*Reply:—*In drawing up the final seniority roll of the corps, which will be proceeded with after all elections have been received, the system which will be followed will be in the case of those transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the same date, to give those seniority in accordance with their total army service, those having the most service being placed first.

Query:—(ix) Present chief clerks of Command. Three of these have less than 3 years' commissioned service. If they elect to transfer to the Indian Corps of Clerks will they continue to draw their present rates of pay (Rs. 650 per mensem) or will they be restricted to that laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 224 of 1920?

Reply:—(i) Those who do not elect to join the new corps will continue to draw their present rates *vide* paragraph 5 (1) of Army Instruction (India) No. 161 of 1923.

(ii) Those who elect to join the corps will receive pay as laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 224 of 1920. *vide* paragraph 3 of Army Instruction (India) No. 161 of 1923. The question of whether they will be permitted to count any previous service, *e.g.*, as chief clerk of a Command, towards the increments allowed for quartermasters,

to be paid:—Retired pay of Quartermasters and pensions of other ranks of the corps will be assessed in accordance with the rates admissible under the Royal Warrant for Pay, etc., vide paragraph 5 (c) of Army Instruction (India) No. 161 of 1923. No Indian element is admissible.

Query:—(xii) First class certificates of educations.

In the case of a clerk who has already been promoted to the rank of warrant officer, class I, and who is not in possession of a first class certificate of education, will he be required, in the event of electing to join the new corps, to obtain the requisite certificate before being classified in his present rank of warrant officer, class I, in the new corps?

*Reply:—*The question of the extension of the rule contained in paragraph 8, Appendix XXVII, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, to the new corps is under consideration, also whether some modification of the instructions contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 373 of 1923 would be admissible in certain special cases. A further communication on this subject will follow.

WAZIRISTAN FORCE.

Query:—(xiii) (Question of whether a staff-sergeant of the India Miscellaneous List who only comes within the establishment of sergeants in the new corps, must revert to the rank of sergeant on joining that corps.

*Reply:—*The general question of Unattached List clerks who already hold a higher rank than that to which their place on the seniority roll on the new corps would give them, being permitted to retain their higher rank until absorbed, is under consideration.

nd Jan.
1924.

53. Revised study leave rules for the Indian Medical Service.

Army Department notification No. 1742 in the Gazette of India, dated the 29th December 1923, regarding revised study leave rules for the Indian Medical Service, is reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction for the information of all concerned.

[25847 (A. D.) B]

nd Jan.
1924.

54. Storage accommodation for the kits of Indian Reservists of Artillery.

It has been decided that storage accommodation on the following scale shall be provided at the stations noted in the margin* for the kits and equipment of Indian Reservists of Artillery:—

- * Abbottabad.
- Peshawar.
- Rohat.
- Lahore Cantonment.
- Ferozepore.
- Jullough.
- Kirkee.
- Dera Dun.
- Merrut.

(i) Store 12'0" high with floor area 115 square feet per 100 kits stored. Floor to be pucca.

(ii) Racks 10'0" high in tiers.

2. The design should be in accordance with type plan No. C. 7 "Storage accommodation for kits of Indian Reservists".

3. At the stations noted below existing accommodation will be utilized, the necessary shelves, racks, etc., being provided:—

Rawalpindi.

Campbellpore.

Sialkote.

4. The expenditure involved is debitable to 50-Military Works, "Head A-II (2)" of the Command concerned and should be incurred gradually, as funds become available.

[50735 (Q-3.)]

55. Service rendered out of India to count for Indian pension in the case of British Service officers who served with Indian Expeditionary Forces.

It is notified for information that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 56 of 1918 are applicable to Royal Artillery officers selected for continuous service in the Indian Army Ordnance Corps who are pensionable under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 1005 of 1922. 2. Army Instruction (India) No. 933 of 1923 is hereby cancelled.

[Engineer-in-Chief's Case (A. D., U. O. No. 89 C.)]

56. Regulations for Army Ordnance Services (Part I), 1923.

22

Copies of the publication referred to above have been received and will be distributed to those concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General in India.

[52331 (Q.M.G.-11-C.)]

57. Revised terms of service for regimental followers.

The Right Honble the Secretary of State for India having notified his approval of the revised terms of service for regimental followers, the provisional sanction accorded in Army Instruction (India) No. 287 of 1922 is hereby confirmed.

60. Issue of additional stores to Royal Horse Artillery batteries.

The scale of directors and apparatus, adjusting running out springs, for Royal Horse Artillery batteries is revised as follows:—

Peace	Per battery.	War	
		4 gun battery.	Internal security section.
Directors, No. 6, complete with case. (Barrier patterns will be issued until stocks are exhausted.) Apparatus, adjusting running out springs.	3	3	1
2	2	2	1

2. No extra initial expenditure is involved. The extra annual recurring expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 249 during 1923-24, is debitable to Head I-A. (I) (16) of the Army estimates for that year.

[37650 Q. M. G. 11. A. 11.]

61. Post-war establishment of Defence Light Sections, Sappers and Miners.

The following amendment is made to the "Distribution of ranks" of the establishments of Defence Light Sections, Sappers and Miners, published in the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 917 of 1923:—

Page 1085—

Insert additional footnote: "(d) Two trolley-men (public followers, class II) are allowed for the Karachi Section, in addition to the followers detailed above".

[A-24715 (A.G.-3).]

2. All class I followers will accordingly be enrolled, on completion of their present engagement, for a further period subject to a maximum of 10 years in the first instance.

3. The conditions under which former service of class I regimental followers may count towards increments of pay, or towards pension or gratuity, are stated in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 798 and 799 of 1923.

[A-24594 (A. G.-6).]

58. Royal Engineer Corps Memoranda No. 634, Part II, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Copies of amendments to the above publication, published in War Office circular memorandum No. 40/W.O./8883 (A.G. 7), dated 26th November 1923, have been received, and will be distributed to all concerned in due course, by the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[A-18451 (A. G.-8).]

59. Grant of mustering-out concessions to the personnel of Government camel transport units.

Sanction is accorded to the application of the principles laid down in paragraph 603, Pay and Allowances Regulations, Part II, for the grant of mustering-out pensions and gratuities, to the personnel of Government camel transport units serving under the revised terms promulgated in Army Instruction (India) No. 589 of 1922, who may be compulsorily discharged on account of reduction of establishment. The scales of pension and gratuity in their case will be those laid down in the appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 589 of 1922.

[A-23280 (A. G.-14).]

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Notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 1742, dated the 29th December 1923.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1742.—Consequent on the introduction of the Fundamental Rules, the Right Honble the Secretary of State for India has approved the following rules regarding the grant of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service. They have effect from the 1st January 1922.

Regulations regarding the grant of Study Leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service.

1. Extra furlough for the purpose of study may be granted to officers of the Indian Medical Service on the recommendation of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. 2. The period of such study leave will be calculated, in the case of an officer taking study leave while under Military Leave Rules, at the rate of one-twelfth of pension service, and in the case of an officer taking study leave while under Civil Leave Rules, at the rate of one-twelfth of the same service as qualifies for his leave under Rules 77 and 78 of the Fundamental Rules, up to a total in any case of 12 months in all during an officer's service.
3. Study leave may be taken at any time, but will not be granted more than twice in the course of an officer's service. This does not, however, include study leave taken in accordance with Rule 8.

Study leave should not be granted to officers in civil employment who are about to retire on proportionate pension.

4. The minimum period of study which will render an officer eligible for study leave shall be two months.

5. The minimum period of leave granted solely as study leave shall be six months. Time spent on the journey to and from India by an officer whose study leave is not combined with any other kind of leave will reckon as study leave, but the allowance specified in Rule 10 will be granted during the period of study only. An officer whose study leave is combined with any other kind of leave will, however, be required to take his period of study leave at such a time

as to retain, at its conclusion, a balance of other previously sanctioned leave sufficient to cover his return journey to India.

When an officer has been granted a definite period of study leave and finds after arrival in England that his course of study will fall short of the sanctioned period to any considerable extent, his absence from India will be reduced by the excess period of study leave unless he produces the assent of the authorities in India to his taking it as ordinary furlough.

6. Study leave can be combined with any other kind of leave, provided the period occupied in study is not less than two months, and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, provided that the Medical Board at the India Office certifies that the officer is fit for study. The total period of absence from duty in India will be strictly limited to two years, and, in the first instance, the total period of leave granted (study leave combined with any other sort of leave) will not exceed one year.

7. Except as provided in Rule 8, all applications for study leave shall be submitted, with the audit officer's certificate, to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, through the prescribed channel, and the course or courses of study contemplated and any examination the candidate proposes to undergo shall be clearly specified therein. A copy of the approved programme of study will be forwarded by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to the Under Secretary of State, Military Department, India Office.

8. Officers on furlough who wish to have part of the furlough converted into study leave should submit a programme of their proposed course of study to the Under Secretary of State, Military Department, India Office (except officers in civil employment, who should submit their applications for study leave to the High Commissioner for India) on a form which can be obtained on application to that Department. The programme should be accompanied by an official syllabus of the course, if one is available and by any documentary evidence that the particular course or examination has the approval of the authorities in India.

Similarly, officers on furlough or other leave who desire to have it extended for purposes of study should address the Under Secretary of State or the High Commissioner,

but in addition to the statement of the proposed study they must support their applications with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave.

9. An officer in military employment who is at Home on combined leave may be permitted to commence a course of study before the end of his privilege leave, and to draw for such period the study allowance admissible under Rule 10, without forfeiting his privilege leave allowances. For all purposes of record and subsequent calculation of leave, the full amount of study leave taken shall in such cases be post-dated as if it commenced at the end of the privilege leave. An officer in civil employment may likewise be permitted to undertake or commence a course of study during leave on average pay and draw study allowance in respect thereof, provided that study allowance is not drawn for an aggregate period exceeding 12 months during the whole of an officer's service.

10. For the course of study, study allowance, at present fixed at the rate of 12s. a day, will be granted on the production of satisfactory certificates as required by Rule 12. This rate is liable to revision.

It is to be understood that in order to qualify for the grant of study leave or for the receipt of study allowance a definite course of study at a recognised institution, which must be approved as suitable by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, or by the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State, and which will occupy the time of the officer for five or six days a week and five hours a day, must be pursued.

This allowance will not be admissible to an officer who retires from the service without returning to duty in India after a period of study leave. Study allowance will be admissible up to 14 days for any period of vacation. A period during which an officer interrupts a course for his own convenience will not be considered as vacation.

11. The rate of pay admissible during study leave is as follows:—

(a) To an officer taking study leave while under Military Leave Rules: The rate of furlough pay admissible to him under those rules.

66. Application to India of Army Order No. 415 of 1923, regarding trade qualifications for the Royal Corps of Signals.

It has been decided to make Army Order No. 415 of 1923, which is reproduced as an Appendix to this Instruction, applicable to India.

[A.19602 (A.G.-1). D.]

67. Mode of despatch of valuable and important stores.

It has been decided that *small* articles of value, such as watches, compasses, binoculars, telescopes, scientific instruments, valuable and important components of guns, etc., also sealed patterns and samples of stores, should be sent by registered post.

2. When the weight of a consignment of the above-mentioned stores exceeds the limit prescribed by the post office, the consignment should be sent by *passenger* train.

3. Consignments of twenty-five pistols and above should be insured and despatched by *passenger* train. Consignments of less than this number should be packed in twos and despatched by registered and *insured* post.

4. The sanction of the competent financial authority is not necessary in these cases.

5. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[54847 (Q. M. G.-9-A). A-II.]

68. Provision of water-tanks for infantry and pioneer units on mobilization.

It has been decided that the scale of "tanks, mule," for British and Indian infantry and pioneer units for use in war shall be revised as follows:—

British infantry, 42 per battalion.
Indian infantry, 22 per battalion.
Indian pioneers, 18 per battalion.

their discretion, any Gruthia pensioner whose name may be struck off the pension establishment on account of his failure to draw pension for a period of three years or more.

2. The sanction to resume pension, given by any of the officers mentioned above, with the pensioner's explanation of the circumstances in which pension was not drawn, should be submitted in support of the first payment.

3. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[A.24266 (A. G.-10),
C]

71. Priced Vocabulary of Stores, Part II, 1921. List of amended and additional rates (September 1923).

The above publication has been received in India and is stocked in the Government Press Book Depot, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[4813 (Q. M. G.-11-C),
D]

72. Delegation of the powers to sanction advances to military officers for the purchase of motor cars.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 12 of 1920, as subsequently amended, it has been decided that General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Commands, may delegate their powers of sanctioning advances for the purchase of motor cars to District and Independent Brigade Area Commanders, subject to the rules and conditions under which a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief's own powers are limited, and subject also to funds being available from the sub-allotments made specifically for this purpose, by a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief from his own grant.

[63939 (Q. M. G.-2-A),
D]

76. Grant of certain concessions to Indian officers and other ranks of the Indian Territorial Force when proceeding for training or on duty connected with that Force.

Para. 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 717 of 1922, is reconstructed as follows:—

"2. In the case of journeys by road, an allowance of two annas per mile will be admissible to Indian officers, and two annas per fifteen miles or fraction thereof, in the case of other ranks. Indian other ranks will, in addition, be entitled to a subsistence allowance of four annas a day during such journeys; subsistence allowance will, however, not be admissible for any day for which pay and rations are allowed."

[A-20224 (A.G., A.T.F.),
C.]

77. Regulations for Army Ordnance Services, Part II, Pamphlet No. 26 Adoption of—in India.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 926 of 1921, as modified by Army Instructions (India) Nos. 177 and 664 of 1922, it is notified for the information of all concerned that "Regulations for Army Ordnance Services, Part II, Pamphlet No. 26," has been received and, together with an Indian Supplement, is hereby made applicable to India.

2. Distribution will be made to all concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

3. No extra expenditure is involved.

[38 (O-6),
A-II.]

78. Revised scale of materials for the upkeep of Vickers gun, home pattern, cavalry carrying equipment.

It has been decided to revise the scale laid down in Appendix D. to Army Instruction (India) No. 522 of 1922 for materials for the upkeep of Vickers gun, home

pattern, cavalry carrying equipment. The scale now authorized is shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

2. Requirements of dubbing and soap will be met from the annual allowances authorized in the Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2, Section II-A, Table 11, for British Cavalry and Section II-C, Table 20, for Indian Cavalry.

[53936 (Q. M. G.-11-B)]
A-II.

79. Method of accounting for packing cases issued by the Central Mechanical Stores Depot, Chakala.

It has been decided that the following procedure will be adopted for accounting for packing cases issued to units by the Central Mechanical Stores Depot, Chakala:—

All packing cases will be weighed, but the wood used will be vouchered to units in cubic feet at stock book rate, a standard rate of 35 lbs. weight to one cubic foot of wood being adopted in all cases.

[Case No. 55367-Q.-8.]
B

80. Period of enrolment for artificers of animal transport units.

With reference to paragraph 1 (vi) of Army Instruction (India) No. 616 of 1921, and Army Instruction (India) No. 948 of 1923, it has been decided that artificers of animal transport units who are selected for permanent retention under the re-organisation of those units shall be enrolled for the full period of ten years.

2. Men already serving on a two years' engagement, who desire to extend their service, will count the period for which they have already been enrolled towards the full ten years' engagement. A note to this effect should be entered on the enrolment form.

[55023 (Q. M. G.-7)]
B

81. Minimum rate of exchange applicable to commuted furlough allowances.

Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 2142-C. S. R., dated the 3rd December 1923, is published as an appendix to this Instruction for the information of all concerned.

[A-25278 (A.G.-10) B]

82. Grant of family gratuities to the heirs of followers enrolled under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 64 of 1918.

It has been decided that service in Iraq and Palestine shall continue to be treated as field service up to the 18th December 1922 for the purpose of the grant of family gratuities under para. 8 of Army Instruction (India) No. 64 of 1918 to the heirs of followers enrolled under the terms of that Army Instruction (India):

[M.A.G's. case No. 2125-At. C.]

83. Amendments (No. 3) to the Handbook for the Q. F. 18-pr. Guns, Marks I, I*, II and II*, on Carriage Field, Mark I, 1921.

Copies of the amendments named above have been received in India and will be distributed to all concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, under instructions to be issued by the Quarter-master-General in India.

[35415 (Q.M.G.-11-C. A-II.]

84. Grant of disability and family pensions to civilian personnel of the Military Works Services and their heirs, under military rules.

It has been decided that civilian personnel of the Military Works Services in receipt of pay less than Rs. 200

P. m. shall be treated as non-combatant employes of a supplemental service of the army, for the purpose of the grant to them and their heirs of disability and family pensions, under military rules.

[A-22c08 (A. G.-15).
C.]

85. Recoveries in respect of stores issued on repayment.

In order to ensure that recoveries in respect of stores issued on repayment are made at the prescribed rates, officers charged with the issue of such stores will submit to the senior administrative officer of the service or department concerned in the district, independent brigade or circle, as the case may be, monthly certificates to the effect that they are in possession of the prescribed current rates.

[33393 (Q.-6-A).
C.]

86. Revised scale of rifle covers for artillery units.

The scale of covers, short rifle, for artillery units is revised as shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

2. Covers in excess of the new scale will be returned to ordnance charge. Indents for additional covers will not be submitted until called for.

3. The extra expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,450 initial and Rs. 290 annual recurring. The initial expenditure is debitable to Head IV.-H(2)—Ordnance—Additions by manufacture, etc., of the Army estimates for 1923-24.

[47130 (Q.M.G.-11).
A-II.]

87. Clothing Regulations, Part I, 1922. Amendments (August 1923).

Copies of the amendments mentioned above have been received in India and will be distributed to those concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India.

V. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1054 " Requisition for clothing hospital and other equipments ".

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52317 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A.)}}{\text{A-II.}}$]

VI. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1065— $\frac{\text{Payment roll of owners}}{\text{Settlement statement of casualties among}}$ hired transport animals.

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52377 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A.)}}{\text{B.}}$]

VII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1066—Memo. intimating casualties in hired transport animals to civil authorities.

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52378 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A.)}}{\text{B.}}$]

VIII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1067—Report from civil authorities of settlement of casualty claims.

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52379 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A.)}}{\text{B.}}$]

IX. The following India Army Form is cancelled and should be deleted from the list of medical forms published as Appendix " A " to Army Instruction (India) No. 958 of 1922:—

India Army Form M-1199 " Dental chart ".

[$\frac{23273 \text{ (D. M. S.-2.)}}{\text{B.}}$]

Calcutta, under instructions to be issued by the Quarter-master-General in India.

[55575 (Q.M.G.-11-C.)
A.-II.]

88. Amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

I. Pending a reprint of Army Form A-35 "Infectious Diseases Notification Form", the amendments noted below should be carried out in manuscript in all copies of the existing form:—

In the list of diseases included under the definition of infectious disease *delete* "Kala-Azar" and "Sandfly Fever", and before "Plague" *insert* "Measles".

[Z.-15 (D. M. S.-5).
B.]

II. The designation of India Army Form F.-1006 is altered to read—

"Detailed statement of receipts and charges on account of Gilgit Agency".

[F.A., M.F. No. 2128-Accts. of 1923.
D.]

III. The undermentioned form is cancelled:—

India Army Form A-785 "Annual appropriation report on military receipts and expenditure."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[F. A., M.F. No. 115-Accts. of 1924.
D.]

IV. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1011 "Abstract of detailed statements of expeditionary receipts and charges".

[F.A., M.F. No. 105-Accts. of 1924.
D.]

V. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1054 "Requisition for clothing hospital and other equipments".

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52367 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A.)}}{A-II.}$]

VI. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1065—Payment roll of owners
Settlement statement of casual-
ties among hired transport animals.

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52377 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A.)}}{B.}$]

VII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1066—Memo. intimating casualties in hired transport animals to civil authorities.

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52378 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A.)}}{B.}$]

VIII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1067—Report from civil authorities of settlement of casualty claims.

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{52379 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A.)}}{B.}$]

IX. The following India Army Form is cancelled and should be deleted from the list of medical forms published as Appendix "A" to Army Instruction (India) No. 958 of 1922:—

India Army Form M-1199 "Dental chart".

[$\frac{23273 \text{ (D. M. S.-2.)}}{B.}$]

II. The following India Army Form is cancelled—

India Army Form M-1285 "Summary of annual confidential reports".

1. The existing stock of this form should be destroyed.

[$\frac{Z 58 (D. M. S. I. B.)}{E.}$]

XI. The following India Army Form is cancelled and should be deleted from the Appendices to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 554 and 556 of 1923:—

India Army Form O-1481 "Leave application for Indian establishment".

[$\frac{5467 (Q. M. G. H. C.)}{A. H.}$]

88. Provision of thermometers and barometers for the Frontier Garrison Artillery posts.

The following stores are authorized for each of the posts where Frontier Garrison Artillery units are located:—

Section 26-D.

Thermometers, survey, No. 1.

Barometers, aneroid, 8-inch, No. 1.

2. The extra cost is estimated at Rs. 91 initial and Rs. 97 annual recurring. The initial expenditure is debitable to Head IV.-H.—Ordnance—(1) Additions by purchase, of the Army estimates for 1923-24.

[$\frac{5,795 (Q. M. G. H. C.)}{A. H.}$]

89. Issue of caissons with harness, Q. T. 12 and 13-~~14~~, to cavalry regiments, in lieu of transport carts.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 66 of 1923, cavalry regiments may, if they so desire, draw three

caissons with limbers, Q. F. 13 and 18-pr., with the lead and wheel harness detailed in the Appendix to this Instruction, in lieu of the eight transport carts now authorized.

2. The caissons and connected harness should be demanded from the nearest arsenal, and, on receipt, the transport carts, and harness used therewith, will be returned in communication with the chief ordnance officer.

[54901 (Q. M. G.-11-B.)
A-11.]

91. Revised rates of pay for munshis attached to British units in India and to hill sanitararia.

9
29th J
192

The following addition is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 516 of 1922:—

“ Para. 4.—The above rates of pay shall also be granted to the munshi attached to the Signal Training Centre and Depôt, Jubbulpore ”.

2. The present para. 4 should be renumbered 5.

[16170 (G. S. M. T.-2).
C.]

92. Office contingent grant authorised for the Commandant, Small Arms Schools, India, on account of postage, telegrams, etc., in respect of the Army Rifle Association, India.

9
29th J
192

Sanction is accorded to the following amendment to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 566 of 1923:—

Under the heading “ (d) Allowances ” after the item “ Office Contingent grant ” insert

“ Army Rifle Association office contingent grant [600 [... [... [”

[15341 (G. S., M. T.-1).]

93. Definition of the phrase "proper authority" as used in paras. 472 and 485, Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part II, in regard to officers flying on duty.

General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Commands.

General Officers Commanding, Districts.

Colonels Commandant.

Colonels on the Staff.

The Commandant, Staff College, Quetta.

The Commandant, Senior Officers' School.

The Commandant, Artillery School.

The Commandant, Signal School.

The Commandant, Equitation School.

Officers Commanding, Cavalry regiments, Infantry battalions, Pioneer battalions, Royal Horse Artillery brigades, Royal Field Artillery brigades, and Royal Garrison Artillery brigades.

It has been decided that the officers cited in the margin shall be considered the "proper authority", for the purposes of paras. 472 and 485, Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part II.

2. In all cases where a military officer is required to fly or be carried by air on duty he should be provided with a written order to that effect signed by one of the officers cited in the margin. The order should be handed before the flight to the officer commanding the Royal Air Force unit concerned.

3. A copy of the order should be furnished in support of any claims submitted under paras. 472 and 485, Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part II.

[$\frac{16112 \text{ (G.S., S.D.-2).}}{D.}$]

94. Followers for the Indian Territorial Force.

It has been decided that followers for the Indian Territorial Force may be enrolled, on the terms prescribed in the Indian Territorial Force Rules, on the pay and allowances admissible to Class I followers of the same class recruited for regular (active) battalions of the Indian Army, *vide* Army Instruction (India) No. 287 of 1922.

[$\frac{A-13208 \text{ (A. G. A. T. F.).}}{D}$]

95. Substitution of battery quartermaster serjeants (instructors in gunnery) for serjeant instructors at the School of Artillery, India. 29th 18

The following amendments are made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 728 of 1921:—

Under “ (ii) Instructional Staff ” for “ 6 R. A. Serjeant Instructors, etc. ” substitute—

“ 5 Battery Quartermaster Serjeants (instructors in gunnery) .	Seconded, with pay and allowances of rank as battery quartermaster serjeants.”
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[15771 (G.S., M.T.-1)
D.]

96. Staff, establishments, allowances, etc., authorised for the Staff College, Quetta. 90
29th 192

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1012 of 1923:—

Under “ (d) Allowances ” for the entry “ Rs. 240 per officer of Directing staff, etc.” substitute
“ Rs. 2,500 plus Rs. 240 per officer of Directing staff (8) Administrative staff (1) and number of students.”

[16298 G. S.—M. T.-1.
D.]

97. Conditions of service in the case of civilians selected to undergo a course of training at the Indian School of Education, Belgaum, with a view to subsequent appointment to the Indian Army Educational Corps. 97
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The approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India having been received to the conditions of service in the case of civilians selected to undergo a course of training at the Indian School of Education, Belgaum, with a view to subsequent appointment to the Indian Army

Educational Corps, the provisional sanction accorded in Army Instruction (India) No. 637 of 1921 is hereby confirmed.

[$\frac{10328 \text{ G. S.-M. T-2.}}{D}$]

98. Utilization of obsolete patterns of clothing before the new patterns are taken into use.

As the prices of the latest patterns of articles of clothing are, in some cases, cheaper than those of the obsolescent patterns, and with a view to ensure that old patterns are utilized as soon as possible, it has been decided that the rate to be charged for all obsolescent patterns of garments, when issued to troops and followers in receipt of clothing allowances, shall be the rate of the new pattern in all cases in which the price of the new pattern is the cheaper.

2. The extra expenditure involved, if any, in the transaction, will be borne by the State.

[$\frac{55171 \text{ (Q. M. G.-12-B.)}}{A-II.}$]

99. Abolition of marking charges for articles of clothing and necessities.

As the marking of articles of clothing and necessities is one of the duties of the storemen or tailors allowed under provisional peace establishments, it has been decided that the regulations obtaining in this respect in Great Britain shall be followed in India with effect from 1st April 1924. Marking charges will therefore not be admissible for any articles of clothing and necessities with effect from that date. The ink, paint, etc., required for the purpose will be obtained from arsenals on indent.

2. The orders in paragraph 14 of the Memoranda of clothing accounts for British and Indian troops and followers, published as Appendices to Army Instructions (India), Nos. 625 of 1921 and 70 of 1922, respectively, will cease to be operative with effect from the 1st April 1924.

[$\frac{42327 \text{ (Q. M. G.-12-B.)}}{A-II.}$]

100. Withdrawal of the command allowance authorised for the Officers Commanding, Secunderabad and Mhow in Army Instruction (India) No. 33 of 1921. 100
29th J
1924

It has been decided that the grant of the command allowance of Rs. 100 *per mensem* which was authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 33 of 1921 for the Officers Commanding, Secunderabad and Mhow, shall be withdrawn with effect from the date of arrival of the Headquarters, 22nd Indian Infantry Brigade at Secunderabad in the case of Secunderabad, and from the 13th March 1923 in the case of Mhow.

2. It has also been decided that no recoveries shall be effected of sums disbursed, prior to 31st July 1923, on account of command allowance to any officers who have commanded the stations of Secunderabad and Mhow.

3. Army Instruction (India) No. 606 of 1923 is hereby cancelled.

[15461 (G. S., S. D.-2)
C.]

101. Amendments (No. 1) and (No. 2) to the Handbook of the Q. F. 3.7" Mountain Howitzer, Mark I, 1921. 101
29th Ja
1924

The above amendments have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Depôt, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General in India.

[5779 (Q. M. G.-11-C.)
D.]

102. Peace establishments of British Infantry. 102

The following amendment is made to the British Infantry peace establishment published as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1042 of 1923 — 29th Jan
1924

Note (e) in the column of remarks is reconstructed as follows:—

“(e) 1 Serjeant piper and 5 pipers in addition allowed for regular Highland battalions. For

Lowland Scottish and Irish battalions (except Royal Ulster Rifles) 1 Serjeant piper and 5 pipers are allowed within the establishment of 37 Serjeants and 777 privates ”.

[A.-24664 (A. G.-1).
D.]

103. Amendments (No. 5) to the Handbook of the 4.5-in. Q. F. Howitzer, Marks I and II on Mark I Field Carriage, 1915.

The above amendments have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depot, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[10244 Q.M.G.-11-C.).
D.]

104. Issue of extra warm clothing to troops and followers in Waziristan.

It has been decided that, in addition to the articles of extra warm clothing authorized for troops and followers in Army Instruction (India) No. 680 of 1923, troops and followers serving at the colder stations in the Waziristan District may, at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding, be issued with the following articles of field service clothing:—

British troops—

Cap, comforter	1
Jerkin, leather	1
Masks, eye	Pr. 1

Indian troops—

Jerkin, leather	1
Shirts, flannel, (if not in peace scale)	2
Masks, eye	Pr. 1

Followers—

Cap, comforter, or comforter, woollen	1
Gloves, worsted	Pr. 1
Masks, eye	1

2. The extra cost involved during the current financial year will be met from the special Waziristan grant for 1923-24; that for future years will be debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected.

3. These additional issues are admissible only to those entitled to be clothed by the State under peace conditions, and will be made to troops and followers by the 1st of November and will be withdrawn by the 31st of March, unless the General Officer Commanding, on the advice of his medical officers, considers this period should be extended.

4. Army Instruction (India) No. 681 of 1923 is hereby cancelled.

[53678 (Q. M. G.-12-B.)
A-II.]

105. Revised standard ration for animals.

105

The following amendment is made in the appendix to 29th J^{rs}
Army Instruction (India) No. 917 of 1922:— 1924

Against item 5 in column 2, insert “ (n) ” and add a footnote:—

“ (n) The Indian Army Service Corps will, if required, supply rations for the horses of Governors' Bodyguards on such scale as may be fixed by provincial Governments and will recover the cost from those Governments.”

[52954 (Q. M. G.-6-A.)
B]

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



APPENDIX to ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 66 of 1924.

ARMY ORDER No. 415 of 1923.

Trade Qualifications—Royal Corps of Signals.

1. With reference to trade qualifications for the Royal Corps of Signals, it has been decided that riding and the care of horses shall not be considered as items of trade, but shall form part of the ordinary military training of the soldier. The following items will, therefore, be *deleted* from the qualification sheets:—

Items 34 and 35, Army Form B 171b	Operator, line.
Items 50 and 51, Army Form B 171c	Linoman.
Items 40 and 41, Army Form B 171d	Operator, visual.
Items 28 and 29, Army Form B 171e	Operator, wireless.
Items 32 and 33, Army Form B 171g	Telephone switch-board operator.
Item 20, Army Form B 171j	Electrician, wireless.
Item 27, Army Form B 171k	Fitter, signals.
Items 16, 17, 21, Army Form B 171l	Despatch rider.
Item 20, Army Form B 171n	Draughtsman, signals.
Item 68, Army Form B 171v	Foreman of Signals.

2. It has further been decided that ability to ride a motor cycle is not required for the undermentioned trades. The items specified will, therefore, be *deleted* from the respective qualification sheets:—

Item 33, Army Form B 171b	Operator, line.
Item 39, Army Form B 171d	Operator, visual.
Item 27, Army Form B 171e	Operator, wireless.
Item 31, Army Form B 171g	Telephone switch-board operator.
Item 18, Army Form B 171j	Electrician, wireless.
Item 23, Army Form B 171m	Lo
Item 22, Army Form B 171n	

APPENDIX TO ARMY - INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 78 OF 1924.

Revised scale of material for the upkeep of Vickers gun, home pattern, cavalry carrying equipment.

Item No.	Description.	ANNUALLY FOR		Purpose for which required.	Reserve for ser-vice.
		6 gun and 12 ammunition sets.	4 gun and 8 ammunition sets.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(SECTION NO. 5-B.)				
	Packsaddlery, M. G., 303-in. Trees, adjustable, Vickers gun, cavalry, Mk. II—				
	Arches—				
1	front	2	1	} For repair of trees.	1
2	hind	2	1		1
3	bars, connecting	2	1		1
4	Bars, side—				
5	off	3	2		2
	near	3	2		2
	(SECTION NO. 6-B.)				
	Buckles, brass—				
6	Bent heel, 1½" doz.	0.2	0.1	Hanger	0.1
7	Double, 7-8" „	0.4	0.3	Reins, bit	0.2
	Roller, double—				
8	1"	0.3	0.2	Pick and helve strap.	0.2
9	¾"	0.2	0.1	Strap, shoe-case	0.1
	Roller, single—				
10	1"	0.2	0.1	} Racks, amm	0.1
11	7-8"	0.2	0.1		0.1
12	¾"	0.3	0.2	Strap, detachable, shovel also shoe-case.	0.2

Revised scale of material for the upkeep of Vickers gun,
home pattern, cavalry carrying equipment—*contd.*

Item No.	Description.	ANNUALLY FOR		Purpose for which required.	Reserve for use.
		6 gun and 121 ammunition sets.	4 gun and 8 ammunition sets.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Buckles, iron, tinned—				
13	Roller, double—				
14	1½" . . . doz.	0.3	0.3	} Head collars.	0.2
	1" . . . " "	0.4	0.3		0.2
	Roller, single—				
15	1½" . . . "	0.6	0.3	Girth, Mk. V.	0.4
16	1½" . . . "	0.2	0.3	Breechings and breast collars.	0.3
17	1" . . . "	0.6	0.4	Breechings, breast collars and crupper.	0.4
18	1" barred . . . "	0.3	0.2	Girths, leather.	0.2
19	¾" . . . "	0.3	0.2	Pannels	0.2
20	Buckles, triangular, tinned.	0.2	0.1	Hangers	0.1
21	Dees, brass, ¾"	0.3	0.2	Caps, shovel	0.2
22	Eyebolts . . . "	0.4	0.3	Ann. racks	0.3
	Leather—				
	Buffalo, carried—				
23	Heavy . . . lbs.	6	4	} General.	4
24	Light . . . "	12	8		8
25	Sheep . . . "	2	1		1
26	Links, cranked, sliding	0.2	0.1	Hangers	0.1
27	Links, iron, tinned, doz with hook.	0.3	0.2	Pannels	0.1
28	Loops, iron, tinned 1½"	0.2	0.1	Racks, ann.	0.1
	Rings, iron, tinned—				
29	1½" . . . "	0.4	0.3	Head collars, lancers and slings, ann.	0.3
30	1½" . . . "	0.2	0.1	Pannels	0.1

108. Rules for the hiring of military mechanical transport vehicles.

The following addition is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 56 of 1923:—

Insert as paragraph 3—

“When military motor vehicles are used by the Frontier Constabulary and Civil Police in Frontier Districts in connection with operations against raiders and outlaws, recoveries will be made at the above rates”.

$$\left[\frac{51159 \text{ (Q. M. G.-S)}}{B} \right]$$

109. Grades of accommodation to be allotted to Government entitled passengers travelling in vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the following grades of accommodation will be allotted to officers when travelling as entitled passengers by P. and O. steamers:—

First Saloon.

A. grade.		B. grade.	C. grade.
Military	Colon-l.	Captain.	Second-Lieutenant.
	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant	
	Major.	Staff Nurse, and	
	Matron.	Nursing Sister.	
Royal Indian Marine.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Midshipman.
	Commander.	Engineer-Lieutenant.	
	Lieutenant-Commander.	Sub-Lieutenant.	
	Engineer-Commander.	Engineer-Sub-Lieutenant.	
	Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander.		

A. grade.		B. grade.
Military	Warrant officer, class I	Warrant officer, class II.
	Schoolmistress.	.....
Royal Indian Marine	Warrant officer.	

2. In cases where the P. and O. S. N. Company find it necessary to allot accommodation of a superior grade within the same class because accommodation of the grade appropriate to the rank of the passenger is not available, the superior accommodation will be provided without any additional charge.

[53592 (Q. M. G.-2-A)]
B

110. Revised instructions governing the grant of passage money under paragraph 40 of Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

5th
1

It has been decided that, when circumstances necessitate the provision of private steamer passages for persons who are entitled to conveyance at the public expense, such passages will ordinarily be taken up by Government. Consequently, the grant of passage money under the provisions of paragraph 40 of Army Regulations, India, Volume X, should, in future, be sparingly made and should be restricted to special cases. To ensure this object, no grants of passage money will be made without the sanction of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of a Command or the General Officer Commanding an Independent District.

2. The necessary amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be made in due course.

[55657 (Q. M. G.)]
B

Army Instruction (India) No. 166 of 1922—

Page 229, column 1, for "3 British other ranks" read "4 British other ranks" and under "1 instrument maker, telegraph" insert "1 operator, visual, for general duties".

[$\frac{A.-24338 (A.G.-3).}{D}$]

113. Staff and establishments of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

113

5th Fe
1924

The following amendments are made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 343 of 1923:—

After "2 Clerks—Rs. 50—2—60 each per mensem."

Insert "1 Carpenter—Rs. 40 per mensem."

For "11 Farashes"

Read "1 Head Farash—Pay at local nerrick rates for a farash *plus* Rs. 2 per mensem".

"10 Farashes—Pay at local nerrick rates."

For "11 Sweepers"

Read "1 Jemadar sweeper—Pay at local nerrick rates for a sweeper *plus* Rs. 2 per mensem".

"10 Sweepers—Pay at local nerrick rates."

Delete the entries under "Hospital Establishment" and insert the following—

"1 Nursing Orderly—Pay at local nerrick rate.	} Recruitment to be made locally by the Commandant".
1 Sweeper—Pay at local nerrick rate.	

Add the following item under "Contract Allowances":—

Workshop Equipment—

Supply of materials and upkeep of tools—Rs. 260 per annum.

Add the following under "Other Charges":—

Hospital Equipment—

Medical supplies—Estimated cost Rs. 2,550 initial and Rs. 1,120 per annum recurring.

Carpenter's tools—Rs. 250 initial.

[$\frac{15696 (G.S., M.F.-2).}{D}$]

114. Trade tests for British ranks in India.

It has been decided that alterations in pay consequent on trade tests shall have effect from the concluding day on which the test is held. This decision will not apply to personnel of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and to tradesmen whose test has retrospective effect under paragraph 4 (b) of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920 as amended by Army Instructions (India) Nos. 835 and 975 of 1922.

[A-21052 (A. G.-1).
C.]

115. Mess Dress—Indian Army.

The following amendment is made to Appendix "D"—IV to Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1922, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 757 of 1923:—

12th Frontier Force Regiment—For "Red cloth" under the heading cuffs, in column 3, substitute "Red velvet".

[41946 (Q. M. G.-12 B.)
A-II.]

116. Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2, Section XVI, Miscellaneous Units and Details.

The publication of "Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2, Section XVI, Miscellaneous Units and Details", has been approved. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, under instructions to be issued by the Quartermaster General in India.

2. These regulations supersede Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services, Part II, 1918.

[3619 (Q. M. G.-11-C)
A-II]

117. Appointments in the Indian Army Service Corps which should be considered to be Lieutenant-Colonel's appointments analogous to that of a regimental command, and promotion of officers selected to fill such appointments.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the following appointments shall be tenable by officers of the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and that such appointments shall be considered as analogous to that of a regimental command :—

- (i) Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport of Districts.
- (ii) Officer-in-Charge, Indian Army Service Corps Records.
- (iii) Commandant, Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment.
- (iv) Officers Commanding " G " and " K " Supply Depôt Companies.
- (v) Any other appointments hereafter declared by the Government of India to be analogous to a regimental command.

2. It has also been decided that, with effect from 20th September 1923, officers of the rank of Major, with not less than 24 years' army service, shall, if selected and appointed substantively to such appointments, be substantively promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; such promotion in rank does not give any claim to advancement in grade before such is due under the existing rules.

3. The necessary amendments to Army Regulations, India, will be made in due course.

[$\frac{49780 \text{ (Q. M. G. 5)}}{B}$]

118. Employment of 24 departmental officers of the Indian Army Service Corps in positions held by substantive commissioned officers of that corps.

Subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, sanction is accorded to the employment, as a permanent measure, of 24 departmental officers of the Indian Army Service Corps in appointments hitherto held by substantive commissioned officers of that corps. Twenty of those selected will be employed in the

Supply Branch and the remaining four in the Animal Transport Branch.

2. Departmental officers thus employed will receive, in addition to the pay and allowances and all other concessions (other than charge allowances) admissible to departmental officers, staff pay at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem.

3. Appointments will be made by the Quartermaster General in India by selection.

[- $\frac{51972 \text{ (Q. M. G.-5)}}{B}$ -]

119. Procedure for the grant and adjustment of advances for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles in the Military Engineering Services.

With reference to Note 6 of Finance Department Resolution* No. 3138-A, dated the 25th May 1911 (as subsequently amended), regarding the grant of advances to officers for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles, it has been decided that the existing practice in the Military Engineering Services, whereby such advances are financed from the 'Suspense Grant' under the Major Head '50—Military Works', shall be discontinued with effect from the 1st April 1924. From that date the advances granted, and the recoveries effected, will be debited and credited to the Debt head—"Advances Repayable".

2. Commencing from the financial year 1924-25, provision of funds for the purpose of granting the advances will be made in the annual Army and Military Works cash requirements estimates. All outstanding (*i.e.*, unrecovered) balances of such advances on the 31st March 1924 will be debited to the Debt head—"Advances Repayable" in the accounts for 1923-24 by *per contra* credit to "50—Military Works—Suspense".

[M.A.G.'s case. —
D —]

120. Provision of aprons for Station and Field Veterinary Hospitals in India.

In supersession of the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 854 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the free issue of the following articles to Veterinary hospitals in India:—

	APRONS, COTTON, TWILL OPERATING.	APRONS, VETERINARY.
	(Scale per hospital).	(Scale per hospital).
<i>Peace hospitals.</i>		
Station Veterinary Hospital, Class I.	2	4
Station Veterinary Hospital, Class II	1	2
<i>War Units.</i>		
Field Veterinary Hospital (Crimels)	2	6
Field Veterinary Hospital (Horses, etc.)	2	6

2. If any of the patterns of aprons, and gowns, operating, laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 854 of 1920, are held on charge, these will be utilised until worn out when these should be replaced by the new patterns now authorised *vide* para. 1 above.

3. The regulations will be amended accordingly.

[52953 (O.M.G.-12-B).]
A-II.

121. Inadmissibility of the temporary increase of pension to re-employed military pensioners.

It is notified that the temporary increase of pension sanctioned in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 245 of 1922 (as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 965 of 1922) and 44 of 1924 is not admissible to re-employed pensioners irrespective of whether any portion of their pension has been held in abeyance or not. Recovery need not, however, be made of any amounts already paid on this account.

[M.A.G. u/o 1236/A: (A. 1223).]

Part II of the District Supply Company or other Indian Army Service Corps formation concerned.

[49912 (Q. M. G.-5)
B]

124. Range Table for 303-inch Vickers Machine Gun
(July 1923, 40/W.O./8721).

The above Home publication has been reprinted in India and is stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Depôt, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[51245 (Q. M. G.-11-C.)
D]

125. Amendments (No. 1) to the Handbook of the M. L.
6-inch Mortars, Marks I, II and III, 1920.

The above amendments have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[55700 (Q. M. G.-11-C.)
D]

126. Amendments (No. 3) to the Handbook of the 13-pr.
Q. F. Gun on Mark I Field Carriage, 1914.

The above amendments have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-Charge, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[55649 (Q. M. G.-11-C.)
D]

127. Amendments (No. 1) to the Handbook of the B. L. 2.75-inch converted Mark I and Mark I Guns on Mark I Carriage 1920.

The above amendments have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[$\frac{55698 \text{ (Q.M.G.-11-C.)}}{D}$]

128. Military Engineering, Volume IV, Demolition and Mining, 1923.

The above publication has been received in India and is stocked in the Government Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Engineer-in-Chief.

2. The book is also available for sale and can be obtained on payment direct from the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[$\frac{2762 \text{ (E. in C. 5-B.)}}{D}$]

129. Military Engineering, Volume III (Bridging) 1921, Amendments, August 1923.

The above publication has been received in India and is stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta.

2. Indents for the amendments should be submitted to the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, in accordance with the instructions contained in India Army Order No. 45 of 1918.

[$\frac{28135 \text{ (E. in C. 5-B.)}}{D}$]

- b. 130. Pay of Indian Army officers appointed Officer Commanding Troops or Adjutant and Quartermaster on board transports.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 596 of 1921, it is notified that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of command pay and extra duty pay at the rates, and under the conditions laid down, in Articles 347 (i) (u) (o) and 361 of the Royal Warrant for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of the Army, 1922, to officers of the Indian Army when appointed Officer Commanding Troops, or Adjutant and Quartermaster on board transports.

2. These allowances are only admissible to officers of the Indian Army when they are in receipt of British rates of pay or Indian pay of rank without staff pay

[$\frac{A-25157 (A.G.-10)}{C}$]

131. Revised Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2, Section X-C—Divisional Signals.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 907 of 1921, the publication of a revised edition of "Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2, Section X-C—Divisional Signals" has been approved. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, under instructions to be issued by the Quartermaster General in India.

2. This revised edition will not be taken into use until 1st April 1924.

[$\frac{53461 (Q. M. G. 11-C.)}{A-II.}$]

132. Clothing and necessaries taken by British and Indian soldiers undergoing terms of imprisonment in civil prisons.

It has been decided that the following rules will govern the clothing and necessaries to be taken by British and

Indian soldiers undergoing terms of imprisonment in civil prisons:—

(i) *British soldiers.*

British soldiers committed to civil prisons will take with them to prison only the uniform actually necessary for the journey; also their serviceable articles of regimental necessities and ankle boots. The clothing only will be brought back by the military escort, or, if the prisoners are conducted by a civil escort, it will be returned by the prison authorities direct to the units concerned for disposal with any other articles in regimental custody, as follows:—

- (a) in the case of men who are to be discharged from the army their public clothing will be returned to store, and all other articles dealt with under paragraph 112, Army Regulations, India, Volume XI.

On discharge from prison or on transfer to Great Britain they will be provided by the prison authorities with the prescribed civilian kit.

- (b) in the case of men who are not discharged from the army their clothing and necessities will be returned to store and re-issued to the individuals concerned on discharge from prison.

(ii) *Indian soldiers.*

Indian soldiers committed to civil prisons will take with them all articles of Hindustani clothing; the uniform actually necessary for the journey; also their ankle boots and any articles of regimental necessities that may be of use to them in prison. All articles of clothing and necessities which are not required for use by the prisoner in prison will be brought back by the military escort or returned by the prison authorities to the unit concerned for disposal, with any other articles in regimental custody as follows:—

- (a) in the case of men who are to be discharged from the army their public clothing will be returned to store and all other articles disposed of to the best advantage to the State.

On discharge from civil prison they will be provided by the prison authorities with the prescribed civilian kit.

Supply Branch and the remaining four in the Animal Transport Branch.

2. Departmental officers thus employed will receive, in addition to the pay and allowances and all other concessions (other than charge allowances) admissible to departmental officers, staff pay at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem.

3. Appointments will be made by the Quartermaster General in India by selection.

[- $\frac{51972 \text{ (Q. M. G.-5)}}{B}$ -]

119. Procedure for the grant and adjustment of advances for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles in the Military Engineering Services.

With reference to Note 6 of Finance Department Resolution* No. 3138-A, dated the 25th May 1911 (as subsequently amended), regarding the grant of advances to officers for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles, it has been decided that the existing practice in the Military Engineering Services, whereby such advances are financed from the 'Suspense Grant' under the Major Head '50—Military Works', shall be discontinued with effect from the 1st April 1924. From that date the advances granted, and the recoveries effected, will be debited and credited to the Debt head—'Advances Repayable'.

2. Commencing from the financial year 1924-25, provision of funds for the purpose of granting the advances will be made in the annual Army and Military Works cash requirements estimates. All outstanding (*i.e.*, unrecovered) balances of such advances on the 31st March 1924 will be debited to the Debt head—'Advances Repayable' in the accounts for 1923-24 by *per contra* credit to '50—Military Works—Suspense'.

[M.A.G.'s case. —
D —]

120. Provision of aprons for Station and Field Veterinary Hospitals in India.

In supersession of the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 854 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the free issue of the following articles to Veterinary hospitals in India:—

	APRONS, COTTON, TWILL OPERATING.	APRONS, VETERINARY.
	(Scale per hospital).	(Scale per hospital)
<i>Peace hospitals.</i>		
Station Veterinary Hospital, Class I.	2	4
Station Veterinary Hospital, Class II	1	2
<i>War Units.</i>		
Field Veterinary Hospital (Crimels)	2	6
Field Veterinary Hospital (Horses, etc.)	2	6

2. If any of the patterns of aprons, and gowns, operating, laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 854 of 1920, are held on charge, these will be utilised until worn out when these should be replaced by the new patterns now authorised *vide* para. 1 above.

3. The regulations will be amended accordingly.

[52953 (O.M.G.-12-B).]
A-II.

121. Inadmissibility of the temporary increase of pension to re-employed military pensioners.

It is notified that the temporary increase of pension sanctioned in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 245 of 1922 (as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 965 of 1922) and 44 of 1924 is not admissible to re-employed pensioners irrespective of whether any portion of their pension has been held in abeyance or not. Recovery need not, however, be made of any amounts already paid on this account.

[M.A.G. no 1536/A. (A. 1923).]

Part II of the District Supply Company or other Indian Army Service Corps formation concerned.

[49912 (Q. M. G.-5)
B]

124. Range Table for 303-inch Vickers Machine Gun
(July 1923, 40/W.O./8721).

The above Home publication has been reprinted in India and is stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Depôt, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[51245 (Q. M. G.-11-C.)
D]

125. Amendments (No. 1) to the Handbook of the M. L.
6-inch Mortars, Marks I, II and III, 1920.

The above amendments have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[55700 (Q. M. G.-11-C.)
D]

126. Amendments (No. 3) to the Handbook of the 13-pr.
Q. F. Gun on Mark I Field Carriage, 1914.

The above amendments have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-Charge, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[55649 (Q. M. G.-11-C.)
D]

127. Amendments (No. 1) to the Handbook of the B. L. 2.75-inch converted Mark I and Mark I Guns on Mark I Carriage 1920. 51

The above amendments have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster General in India.

[$\frac{55698 \text{ (Q.M.G.-11-C.)}}{D}$]

128. Military Engineering, Volume IV, Demolition and Mining, 1923. 5

The above publication has been received in India and is stocked in the Government Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Engineer-in-Chief.

2. The book is also available for sale and can be obtained on payment direct from the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[$\frac{2762 \text{ (E. in C. 5. V.)}}{D}$]

129. Military Engineering, Volume III (Bridging) 1921, Amendments, August 1923.

The above publication has been received in India and is stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta.

2. Indents for the amendments should be submitted to the Officer-in-Charge, Book Depôt, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, in accordance with the instructions contained in India Army Order No. 45 of 1918.

[$\frac{28185 \text{ (E. in C. 6. B.)}}{D}$]

- b. 130. Pay of Indian Army officers appointed Officer Commanding Troops or Adjutant and Quartermaster on board transports.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 596 of 1921, it is notified that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of command pay and extra duty pay at the rates, and under the conditions laid down, in Articles 347 (i) (u) (o) and 361 of the Royal Warrant for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of the Army, 1922, to officers of the Indian Army when appointed Officer Commanding Troops, or Adjutant and Quartermaster on board transports.

2. These allowances are only admissible to officers of the Indian Army when they are in receipt of British rates of pay or Indian pay of rank without staff pay

[$\frac{A-25157 (A.G.-10)}{C}$]

131. Revised Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2, Section X-C—Divisional Signals.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 907 of 1921, the publication of a revised edition of "Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2, Section X-C—Divisional Signals" has been approved. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, under instructions to be issued by the Quartermaster General in India.

2. This revised edition will not be taken into use until 1st April 1924.

[$\frac{53461 (Q. M. G. 11-C.)}{A-II.}$]

132. Clothing and necessaries taken by British and Indian soldiers undergoing terms of imprisonment in civil prisons.

It has been decided that the following rules will govern the clothing and necessaries to be taken by British and

Indian soldiers undergoing terms of imprisonment in civil prisons:—

(i) *British soldiers.*

British soldiers committed to civil prisons will take with them to prison only the uniform actually necessary for the journey; also their serviceable articles of regimental necessities and ankle boots. The clothing only will be brought back by the military escort, or, if the prisoners are conducted by a civil escort, it will be returned by the prison authorities direct to the units concerned for disposal with any other articles in regimental custody, as follows:—

- (a) in the case of men who are to be discharged from the army their public clothing will be returned to store, and all other articles dealt with under paragraph 112, Army Regulations, India, Volume XI.

On discharge from prison or on transfer to Great Britain they will be provided by the prison authorities with the prescribed civilian kit.

- (b) in the case of men who are not discharged from the army their clothing and necessities will be returned to store and re-issued to the individuals concerned on discharge from prison.

(ii) *Indian soldiers.*

Indian soldiers committed to civil prisons will take with them all articles of Hindustani clothing; the uniform actually necessary for the journey; also their ankle boots and any articles of regimental necessities that may be of use to them in prison. All articles of clothing and necessities which are not required for use by the prisoner in prison will be brought back by the military escort or returned by the prison authorities to the unit concerned for disposal, with any other articles in regimental custody as follows:—

- (a) in the case of men who are to be discharged from the army their public clothing will be returned to store and all other articles disposed of to the best advantage to the State.

On discharge from civil prison they will be provided by the prison authorities with the prescribed civilian kit.

during the month of January 1924, was two shillings and three pence three farthings (2s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.).

[A.-4639 (A. G.-10).
D]

138. Revised scales of accommodation for Regimental Institutes of British Troops in the Plains and Hills.

Sanction is accorded to the revised scales of accommodation for regimental institutes of British Troops shown in the appendix to this Instruction.

2. The revised scales will be adopted for institutes already sanctioned and under construction unless work thereon has progressed too far to permit any alteration without an excess over the sanctioned estimate. The revised scales will be adopted for institutes to be constructed in future.

3. The necessary amendments to the regulations will be issued in due course. Type plans will be circulated to all concerned by the Engineer-in-Chief.

[18545 (E.-2-B.)
C]

139

5th Feb.

139. Introduction, revision and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

I. The following India Army Form has been introduced:—
India Army Form A-647B—"Detailed compilation of railway charges".

[F.A., M.F., No. 1810-Accts. of 1923.
D]

II. The following Army Form has been revised:—
Army Form E.-628 "Half-yearly return of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers in order of seniority, who are qualified under King's Regulations, and are desirous of serving, or are liable to serve on the permanent staff of the Territorial Army."

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

3. All copies of the old form should be destroyed.

[A.F.E.-628 (A. G.-11).
D]

III. As the retention of the undermentioned forms is not considered necessary they are hereby cancelled:—

India Army Form A.-624—"Abstract of miscellaneous remittances of (I) Indian service officers and men, (II) British service officers and men other than regimental, and (III) British units."

India Army Form A.-630—"Alterations effected in miscellaneous remittance rolls and casualty returns."

[F A., M. F., No. 128-Accts of 1924.
D]

IV. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form A.-553—"Statement of sanctioned tenders and audit register of stores."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[52316 (Q.M.G.-6-A).
B]

V. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F.-1060—"Statement of advances made to Supply and Transport followers proceeding on field service."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[52374 (Q.M.G.-6-A).
B]

VI. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F.-1053—"Progress report (daily) of section D."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[52366 (Q.M.G.-6-A).
B]

VII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F.-1064—"Parcha" for owners of hired transport who do not accompany their animals to the field.

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

$$\left[\frac{523.00 \text{ (Q.M.G.-6-A).}}{B} \right]$$

VIII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form S.-1510—"Defaulter book of Indian subordinates."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

$$\left[\frac{52.59 \text{ Q.M.G.-6-A.}}{B} \right]$$

IX. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form S.-1511—"Nominal Roll showing distribution, etc., of departmental officers with honorary rank, warrant and non-commissioned officers."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

$$\left[\frac{52.50 \text{ (Q.M.G.-7-A).}}{B} \right]$$

X. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form T.-1727-A—"Application for passage at the Government rate."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

$$\left[\frac{50.73 \text{ (Q.M.G.-2-A).}}{B} \right]$$

140. Pay of British Service officers on the Indian establishment when deputed to the United Kingdom for duty or instruction.

eb.
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It is notified for information that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 506 of 1921, do not apply to officers who are ordered home for courses of instruction by the War Office, e.g., the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, and Advanced Class, Artillery College, Woolwich, and

2
Feb.
14.

142. Pay and allowances of Commanding Royal Engineers and Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers on privilege leave when succeeded by Temporary Civilian Engineers.

It is notified for information that, the condition that there should be no extra expense to the State, contained in Part II, paragraphs 63 (ii) and 64 (ii) is waived in the case of officers of the Military Engineer Services holding the appointments of Commanding and Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, while absent on privilege leave, if and when temporary civilian engineers, employed under the terms of Army Department letter No. 21348-1 (M. W. 1-A.), dated the 20th March 1922, are appointed to officiate in their place. The latter officers while so employed are entitled, under the terms of their service, to the additional allowances laid down in clause II (d) of the terms referred to above.

2. This decision will have retrospective effect from the 20th March 1922.

[A-22068 (A. G.-15.)
C.]

Feb.
14.

143. Issue of "Varnish, copal, for charts" in lieu of "Polish, French, white."

It has been decided that "Varnish, copal, for charts" will be issued in lieu of "Polish, French, white" at present authorised by item 11, Table 27 (as amended by October Appendix to India Army Orders, 1917), of Army Tables, Fort Armaments, 1913, for the preservation of charts of position finding instruments.

2. Necessary amendment to Army Tables will be issued in due course.

[56454 (Q. M. G.-11.)
A-II.]

Feb.
14.

144. Revised rules for the issue of blankets to British and Indian troops and followers.

The system of supply of blankets laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 146 of 1922 having proved unsatisfactory, it has been decided to introduce the following revised system with effect from the 1st April 1924.

2. The following classes will receive a free issue of three new blankets each in the circumstances stated. Those in receipt of clothing allowances will be required to maintain this number of blankets in a serviceable condition throughout their service in India as in the case of articles included in the scales of personal clothing to be kept up. No further free issues of blankets will be admissible to any of these classes except as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4 below; all replacement issues will, therefore, be on payment.

- Circumstances in which free issue is admissible.
- (1) British soldiers (except those of the Indian Medical Department) who are provided with free house or barrack accommodation.
 - (2) Wives and widows of the above who are in receipt of free rations or money allowances in lieu.
 - (3) School mistresses
 - (4) Military medical pupils
 - (5) Indian troops and class I followers entitled to be clothed by the State.
 - (6) Officers of the British service
- On arrival or on first appointment in India.
- On admission to medical colleges.
- On enlistment or enrolment or return from service.
- On being granted commissions and posted to a British unit in India, provided they have not previously received such a free issue.

3. One 'extra-issue' blanket will be issuable free in winter under the conditions laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 680 of 1923 to troops serving in any of the stations mentioned in Table I of that Instruction, which should be amended accordingly. 'Extra-issue' blankets will be of a pattern readily distinguishable from the other blankets referred to in these orders.

4. Blankets issued on the authority of paragraph 1 of these orders to men in receipt of clothing allowances will be dealt with in the same way as personal clothing when men are discharged or proceed on, or return from, field service.

5. All troops and followers referred to in paragraph 2 above, who will be serving on the 1st April 1924 and are

E. BURDON,

[55785 (Q. M. G. 12-B.)
A-II.]

8. The regulations will be amended in due course.

subsequent extensions of service.

their allowances will be granted to such men in respect of

scale of blankets during the period of extension. No fur-

will be granted to enable him to maintain the prescribed

equivalent to the current vocabulary price of two blankets

service for a period of two or more years a cash payment

first period of service. To each such man extending his

allowances towards the cost of maintenance during their

will not be granted any addition to the rates of clothing

receive three new blankets in accordance with these orders,

7. Men enlisted on or after the 1st April 1924, who will

maintaining the scale of blankets prescribed in these orders.

of clothing allowances will be granted towards the cost of

an addition of annas three per mensem to the existing rates

clothing allowances who may be serving on 1st April 1924,

6. In the case of troops and followers in receipt of

available.

tion of their service receive the least serviceable blankets

arrange, as far as possible, that men nearing the termina-

these orders. Officers Commanding should endeavour to

on the appropriate clothing depot on the authority of

balance required to complete the scale will be submitted

possession of such troops and followers, indents for the

Where sufficient 'extra-issue' blankets are not already in

complete them to the scale of blankets now prescribed.

personal blanket possessed by all troops and followers will

1922. These two 'extra-issue' blankets together with the

blankets in accordance with India Army Order No. 89 of

blankets up to the number of two, returning any additional

in possession of 'extra-issue' blankets, will retain such

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. III of 1924.

Item No.	Articles.	Scale.
1	Bars, Leaping, 24'	1 per Cavalry Regiment and R. A. station where two or more batteries or Sections of a Divisional Ammunition Column are located.
3	Posts for leaping bars	2 per Cavalry Regiment and R. A. station where two or more batteries or Sections of a Divisional Ammunition Column are located.
3	Watering Carts	1 per British Cavalry Regiment and R. A. station where two or more batteries or sections of a Divisional Ammunition Column are located.

APPENDIX to ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 122 of 1924.

Copy of War Office No. 56/Mechanists/1852 A. G. 7 Sigs (S.P.), dated the 6th October 1921.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS.

Corps MEMORANDUM No. 2/1921.

Issued under para. 1884 King's Regulations.

Replacement of Military Mechanists of Establishment for Engineer Services by Foremen of Signals.

1. Now that the Royal Corps of Signals is responsible for the duties in connection with the communications in Fortresses and Defended Ports at home and abroad, it has been found necessary to provide Royal Corps of Signals Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers with special trade qualifications to replace the Military Mechanists Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Establishment for Engineer Services who have hitherto performed these duties.

2. The trade of such Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will be "Foremen of Signals", and their rank will be as follows:—

Sergeant-Major, Warrant Officer, Class I (Foreman of Signals).
 Quartermaster-Sergeant, Warrant Officer, Class II (Foreman of Signals).
 Company Quartermaster-Sergeant (Foreman of Signals).

3. Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who are desirous of being remustered as Foremen of Signals and the Signal Training Centre, and will have to qualify in the items laid down in Army Form B.171-U. ("Qualification Sheet for a Foreman of Signals"). On attaining these qualifications provided a vacancy exists, and subject to para. 4 below, such Non-Commissioned Officers, will be promoted Company Quartermaster Sergeants, if not already of that rank. The names of Non-Commissioned Officers

who have qualified will be recorded by the Officer-in-Charge, Records, and appointments to vacancies will be made in the order in which they pass the qualifying examination. The date of remustering to the trade of Foreman of Signals will be the date of appointment.

4. A Non-Commissioned Officer who passes the qualifying examination will, on the conclusion of the course, be attached for a period of three months, at a station where he can be employed as a Foreman of Signals. At the expiration of this period a report will be rendered through the Chief Signal Officer of the Command concerned, as to whether he is recommended for promotion to Company Quartermaster Sergeant (Foreman of Signals) to fill a vacancy on the establishment of the Corps.

5. To fill vacancies now existing those Military Mechanists of the Establishment for Engineer Services who have served with Signals and who are desirous of and recommended for transfer to the Royal Corps of Signals, will be transferred in their corresponding regimental rank, even though they are unable to obtain the detailed qualifications laid down in Army Form B.171-U., but it will be necessary for them to obtain these qualifications before they can be further promoted.

A Military Mechanist Staff Sergeant will transfer as a Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

A Mechanist Quartermaster Sergeant, Warrant Officer, Class II, will transfer as a Quartermaster Sergeant, Warrant Officer, Class II.

A Mechanist Sergeant Major, Warrant Officer, Class I, will transfer as a Regimental Sergeant Major, Warrant Officer, Class I.

6. The promotion roster of Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who are remustered as Foreman of Signals will be separate from the general promotion roster of the Corps.

7. The Military Mechanist Staff Sergeant shown in the establishment of certain units (chiefly wireless units) is hereby abolished, and will be replaced in future establishments by a Non-Commissioned Officer, with suitable qualifications.

(b) *Camel units (excluding saddar) :—*

Camel units are not entitled to coal or charcoal but will draw quick lime at a scale of 40 lbs. per troop of animals.

(c) *Bullock troops (Lower establishment) :—*

Quick lime.

per troop (Lower establishment) . 10 lbs.

$$\left[\frac{51987 \text{ (Q.M.G.-7)}}{B} \right]$$

150. Revised rules regarding the issue of chargers to officers. 150

12th Feb
1924.

Under "Item 7—General," in Appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No. 767 of 1922, in the third column against "Aides-de-Camp and Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy" for '1' substitute '2'.

$$\left[\frac{54692 \text{ (Q.M.G.-13).}}{A-II.} \right]$$

151. Conditions of service of British Service officers of the General List extra-regimentally employed with the Indian Signal Corps. 151

12th Feb
1924.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the conditions of service of British Service officers of the General List, who are extra-regimentally employed with the Indian Signal Corps, shall be as follows :—

- (i) *Status.*—The officers will be transferred to a list to be designated "The Indian Signal Corps (Special List)". They will continue to serve in India and will not be eligible for transfer to any other corps or department of the Indian Army or the British Service. No addition will be made to the list, which will gradually disappear.

terms applicable to officers of the R. E. The option must be exercised within 3 months of such option being given.

(b) The transfer from class to class will take place on the dates on which the officer becomes eligible for promotion to captain, major and lieutenant-col., under clause (iii) above.

(vi) *Leave*.—They will be eligible for leave under the leave rules for Indian Army officers.

(vii) *Dress*.—Uniform to be worn similar to that prescribed for officers of the Indian Signal Corps.

2. These officers will be within the sanctioned establishment of officers for the Indian Signal Corps.

[A.—24635 (A.G.-3).
C.]

152. Use of form 'E' certificate by captains and subalterns of signal units, when travelling on leave at their own expense. 152
12th Fe
1924

It has been decided that captains and subalterns of signal units shall be entitled to the use of form 'E' certificate, when travelling on leave at their own expense.

2. Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be amended accordingly.

[52239 (Q. M. G.-2-A)
B]

153. Prize money for musketry to Indian ranks employed with military Railway Companies, Defence Light Sections and drivers of Sapper and Miner Units. 153
12th Fe
1924.

Sanction is accorded to the grant of prize money for musketry at annas ten to each trained soldier employed with military Railway Companies, Defence Light Sections and

(iii) Paragraph 3 is reconstructed as follows :—

3. Converted bedding sets (which consist of Hammock with Tally attached and two blankets) required for use on the voyage will be arranged for by the marine authorities at the port of embarkation in the case of British troops embarking on all vessels. Blankets required for use on the voyage in addition to the personal blankets which they will take as part of their scale, will be arranged for by the Ordnance Officer at the port of embarkation in the case of Indian troops and follower-embarking on all vessels. These will be withdrawn at the port of disembarkation.

[$\frac{54979 \text{ (Q.M.G.-12-B.)}}{A \text{ (I.)}}$]

155. Revised scale of musical instruments for training battalions of Indian infantry and pioneers. 12t

It has been decided to revise the scale of musical instruments for training battalions of Indian infantry and pioneers as shown below :—

(Section No. 1-B).

Bugles	7 per battalion headquarters.
	2 per training company. (a)
Mouthpieces	50 per cent of the number of bugles on charge. (a)
Strings, bugles or trumpet, green or royal.	1 per bugle. (b)

(a) Includes the training company of the 4th Hazara Pioneers.

(b) Battalions designated "Royal", "King's" or "Queen's Own", except Rifles, have royal strings. The remainder have green strings.

2. All side drums, drum sticks, flute, piccolos and cases, now on charge of training battalions, will be returned to the arsenal on which dependent.

3. No initial expenditure is involved, as the stores can be issued from stock without replacement.

4. The regulations affected will be amended in due course.

[54857 (Q.M. G. II A.)]
A.-II.

156. Revision of the scale of Government libraries.

b. With reference to Army Instruction India) No. 930, dated the 6th November 1923, as Kamptee is being relinquished as an artillery station, it has been decided that library No. 41 should be transferred to Lucknow to complete the number of artillery libraries in that station.

The Appendix to the Army Instruction India) referred to above should accordingly be amended as follows :—

Against item 41 for Kamptee read Lucknow.

[A. G.'s Case A.-24786 (A. G. II)]
A.-II.

157. Issue of oxygen apparatus to British and Indian station hospitals.

b. In substitution for the scale authorized in Army Instruction India) No. 73 of 1919, sanction is accorded to the issue of apparatus, oxygen cylinder, with reducing valve and key to British and Indian station hospitals on the following scale, with the exception of those stations shown in the appendix to this Instruction for which the scales given therein are hereby authorized :—

	Scale.
For each station where both British and Indian station hospitals of 26 beds or over exist.	3 per station.
For each station containing one British or Indian station hospital of 26 beds or over.	2 per station.

2. It is understood that the full number of such apparatus is already in stock in military hospitals.

3. The standard capacity of oxygen cylinders issued to military hospitals under this Instruction will be 20 cubic feet. Other sizes will, however, be issued when the exigencies of existing stocks in medical store depôts make this necessary.

4. The regulations affected will be amended accordingly.

5. Army Instruction (India) No. 684 of 1923 is cancelled.

[27063 (II-D.M.S.-2)]
B

158. Grant of privilege leave prior to demobilisation on military rates of pay to civil Government servants who re-engaged for military duty under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 172 of 1920. 11
12th
192

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 332 of 1919, it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that civil officers who performed military duty during the war and who re-engaged for further military duty under Army Instruction (India) No. 172 of 1920, shall be granted, under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 492 of 1920, the privilege leave earned during the actual period of their re-engagement. Such privilege leave should be regarded as having been granted before reversion to civil employ and as being in diminution of the civil privilege leave admissible after reversion, and the demobilisation of the officers concerned should be post-dated accordingly.

All cases of civil officers referred to, who availed themselves of leave immediately on being struck off military duty, should be disposed of in accordance with this decision.

[23997 (A. D.)]
B

162. Provisional procedure for the bulk distribution of musketry allowances to units in India. 121

It has been decided that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 551 of 1923, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 932 of 1923, shall remain operative up to the 31st March 1925.

[14749 (G S., M. T.-1). D]

163. Use of form 'E' by captains and subalterns of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service, when travelling on leave at their own expense 121

It has been decided that captains and subalterns of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service, attached to British and Indian station hospitals shall be entitled to the use of form 'E', when travelling on leave at their own expense.

2. Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be amended accordingly.

[41775 (Q. M. G.-2-A). B]

164. Introduction, revision, amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms. 121

1. The following Army Form has been introduced and is intended for use of the King George's Own Bengal, Royal Bombay and Burma Sappers and Miners only. A maximum annual allowance of 20 copies is admissible to each unit:—

Army Form B-166—"Trade Qualification Sheet, Electrician (Group A)." "

2. Copies are available for issue and should be indented for in the manner laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 1069 of 1923.

159. Duties transferred to the High Commissioner in connection with the payment of leave allowances of military officers in civil employ.

Despatches between the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the above subject, which form an appendix to this Instruction, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A-252294 (A. G.-10) B]

160. Reorganisation of the offices of the recruiting officers.

Sanction is accorded to the following amendments to Part I of Appendix "A" to Army Instruction (India) No. 286 of 1932:—

After footnote (e) in the table showing establishments, *insert* the following as footnote (f):—

"No 3rd grade clerk is authorised for the office of the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Benares. Two 3rd grade clerks are sanctioned for the Gorakhpur recruiting office."

[A-24522 (A. G.-6) D]

161. Staff, establishments and allowances, etc., authorised for the Staff College, Quetta.

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1012 of 1923:—

Under " (c) Followers " for " 1 Five attendant, etc., etc., " substitute " 3 Five attendants... With pay at lowest nettick rates. (For winter months only.) "

[16439 (G. S., M. T.-1) D]

IV. The following corrections are made to the appendices to Army Instruction (India) No. 958 of 1922 and Army Instruction (India) No. 597 of 1923, paragraph 1.

APPENDIX "A" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) NO. 958 OF 1922.

The following entries should be substituted for those at present shown against Army Form A-31-A and India Army Form M-130-A.

BRITISH STATION HOSPITALS.										INDIAN STATION HOSPITALS.						REMARKS.
Num- ber of form.	Designation of forms.	Under 25 beds.	25-49 beds.	50-99 beds.	100-149 beds.	150-199 beds.	200-299 beds.	300-399 beds.	Under 25 beds.	25-49 beds.	50-99 beds.	100-149 beds.	150-199 beds.	200-299 beds.		
		A-31 A.	Monthly return of sick British and In dian troops treated in barracks.	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
M- 1230 A.	Monthly return of sick regim- ental and depart- mental fol- lowers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45

3. The necessary amendment to India Army Form Z-2001 will be published in Quarterly Appendix to India Army Orders in due course.

[A.287(A.G-1).

II. The following Army Form has been revised:—
Army Form A 31—"Monthly Return of Sick, Admissions, Deaths".

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[27897 (D.M.S. Stat.) B

III. The following Army Form has been revised:—
Army Form B-275 "Recorder's Report".

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

3. All copies of the old form that may be in stock should be destroyed.

[14437 (G.S., M.T.-1). D

IV. The following corrections are made to the appendices to Army Instruction (India) No. 558 of 1922 and Army Instruction (India) No. 597 of 1923, paragraph 1.

APPENDIX "A" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) NO. 558 OF 1922.

The following entries should be substituted for those at present shown against Army Form A-31-A, and India Army Form M-1-30-A.

BRITISH STATION HOSPITALS.										INDIAN STATION HOSPITALS.						REMARKS.
Num-ber of form.	Designation of forms.															
		Under 25 beds.	25-49 beds.	50-99 beds.	100-149 beds.	150-199 beds.	200-299 beds.	300-399 beds.	Under 25 beds.	25-49 beds.	50-99 beds.	100-149 beds.	150-199 beds.	200-299 beds.		
A-31 A.	Monthly return of sick British and Indian troops treated in barracks.	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45		
M-330 A.	Monthly return of sick regimental and departmental followers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45	

V. The following amendments should be made in India Army Form A-238—"Personnel—clerical and office menial establishments:—
 Front page. For "Grant 4" substitute "Supply Services".
 For "Clerical and office menial establishments" substitute "Clerks and Store-keepers".
 Add below this "[See para. 27 (iii), A. R. I., Vol III]".
 Delete all entries in column 2.
 Reverse page. Delete "Servants" and "Office contingencies" in column 2.
 2. The corrections should be carried out in manuscript until the existing stock of the form is exhausted.

[62282 (Q.M.G.-6-A). B]

VI. The following amendments are made to Indian Army Form Z-2000, Staff Section:—
 Insert the following as new items:—

Item.	Description of report.	Form.	By whom.	Remarks.
582	Annual Inspection and Review Report—Indian Army.	I. A. F. I-1131.	Bde. H. Q.	To be submitted by 15th March after annual inspection to A. G. in India through Distt. H. Q. (vid. instructions on the form). To be submitted with I. A. F. I-1131 to Distt. H. Q. or Independent Bde. H. Q. (See instructions on I. A. F. I-1131.)
583	Confidential Report on Indian Officers.	I. A. F. I-1131-A.	O. C.	To be submitted only on units of the British Army, after annual inspection, to the A. G. in India through Distt. H. Q.
584	Review Report	I. A. F. I-1145.	Bde. H. Q.	To be submitted only on units of the British Army, after annual inspection, to the A. G. in India through Distt. H. Q.

[A-15552 (A. G.-5). A-II]

VII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—
India Army Form F-1013—"Particulars of stores returned from the field during a month."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[42641 (Q. M. G.-6-A). B]

VIII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1014—"Statement of details of recoveries to be effected on account of rations, forage, etc., issued on payment to officers and others on field service."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[42639 (Q. M. G.-6-A). B]

IX. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—
India Army Form F-1073—"Pay roll of supervising establishment with hired transport."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[62385 (Q. M. G.-6-A). B]

X. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—
India Army Form F-1074—"Pay roll of hired transport."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[62386 (Q. M. G.-6-A). B]

XI. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1075—"Descriptive roll of hired transport and attendants."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[52357 (Q. M. G.-6-A).
B]

XII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1076—"Weekly casualty roll, hired transport."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[52388 (Q. M. G.-6-A).
B]

XIII. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form F-1079—"Discharge certificate, animals."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[52391 (Q. M. G.-6-A).
B]

XIV. The following India Army Form is cancelled:—

India Army Form S-1512—"Statement showing the distribution of officers of the Supply and Transport Corps."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[52499 (Q. M. G.-6-A).
B]

165. Advance payment of the value of standard rations for horses taken by soldiers of Indian cavalry regiments to their homes when proceeding on leave or furlough.

It has been decided that the value of standard rations for Government horses which are taken by soldiers of Indian cavalry regiments to their homes, when proceeding on leave or furlough, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 155 of 1922, will, in future, be paid to the soldiers monthly in advance.

[55731 (Q. M. G.-6-A.)
A. 11.]

166. Grant of married allowances during the period of voyage to British service officers proceeding to India, when unaccompanied by their families.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has decided, with reference to paragraph 9, Table XIV of Army Order No. 324 of 1919, and paragraph 283 (c) of Allowance Regulations, (as amended by Army Order No. 281 of 1920) that married allowances at British rates may be issued for the period of the voyage to officers of the British service proceeding to India unaccompanied by their families in the following circumstances:—

(a) when separated from their families owing to the exigencies of the service, or

(b) when separated through family illness certified by a medical officer, provided that the officer was in receipt of married rates of allowances immediately before embarkation. Under War Office regulations the maximum period for which married rates of allowances may be continued in the latter case is ninety-one days.

[A. 25290 (A. G.-10).
C]

167. Detention allowance. Officers detained at ports of embarkation and disembarkation in India.

It has been decided that detention allowance shall be admissible to officers who are unavoidably detained at a port

ENCLOSURE.

List of cases to be dealt with by
HIGH COMMISSIONER,
although under the Military Authorities and a Military Charge.

Civil personnel of the Indian Ordnance Department and various factories.

Civil officers of the Military Accounts Department.

Civil personnel of the Dairy Farms Department.

Cantonment Magistrates after three years' service in the Department.

List of cases to be dealt with at
INDIA OFFICE, although under the Civil Authorities and a Civil Charge.

Military officers serving with—

(a) Frontier Militia.

(b) Military Police.

Indian Medical Service and Indian Army officers during the first three years of officiating service in Civil Department.

Warrant Officers and soldiers on the Unattached List serving in Civil Departments, such as Survey of India.

Members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department holding Civil Surgeoncies.

Military and medical officers holding limited tenure appointments under the Civil Authorities.

Military Aides-de-Camp to Governors and Surgeon to Viceroy.

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
No. 25, dated 25th October 1923.

Duties transferred to the High Commissioner in connection with payment of leave allowances of military officers in civil employ.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 3-Accounts, dated 14th June 1923, on the subject noted above.

2. We concur in the proposals made therein, and we are arranging to issue the necessary instructions to Accounts and other Authorities in India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 169 OF 1924.

Sappers and Miners.

Provisional peace establishment of a Photo-Litho Section.

Detail.	Total Section.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
<i>British other ranks.</i>		
Non-commissioned Officers	2	
Total British other ranks	2	
<i>Indian other ranks</i>		
Sappers	4	
Total Indian other ranks	4	



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delhi, the 19th February 1924

170. Revised rates of passage money payable under para. 40 of Army Regulations, India, Volume X. 19t

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the scale in para. 40 of Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be revised as follows:—

	1st class.	2nd class.
	£ s. d.	£ s.
Between the United Kingdom and any port in India proper	43 10 0	39 0 0
Between the United Kingdom and Aden direct.	43 10 0	33 0 0
Between the United Kingdom and Rangoon direct.	72 0 0	62 0 0

2. These rates will be subject to conversion at the market rate of exchange (based on the Calcutta banks' selling rates for demand drafts on London as advised weekly by the Controller of the Currency) that may be current when the allowances are paid.

3. The rates of passage money between the United Kingdom and Hong-Kong, Sanglai and Singapore, laid down in para. 40 of Army Regulations, India, Volume X, are hereby cancelled. Whenever it becomes necessary to issue passage money to an officer on account of a passage th

United Kingdom and any far eastern port, the Controller of Military Accounts concerned will apply to the Military Accountant General for orders.

4. The revised rates of passage money have effect from the 1st October 1923.

5. Army Instructions (India) Nos. 214 and 1011 of 1923 are hereby cancelled.

6. Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{5-369 (O. M. G.-2-A)}{B}$]

eb 171. Grant of temporary rank to officers holding staff appointments, with retrospective effect from the 5th August 1914.

It is notified for information with reference to India Army Order No. 298 of 1922, that Army Instruction (India) No. 948 of 1921 does not apply to Ordnance, medical and veterinary appointments either in the British or Indian service, as such appointments are departmental and not "staff" appointments. The grant of temporary rank in respect of such appointments was made under the normal rules for allowing temporary rank for War Establishments, and accordingly had no retrospective effect.

2. No recoveries will, however, be made of any payments already made under Army Instruction (India) No. 948 of 1921 to officers holding such appointments who were incorrectly granted higher temporary rank.

[$\frac{A.-15435 (A.G.-9)}{B}$]

172. Bamber Oil.

b. With reference to Army Instruction (India), No. 1205 of 1918, the term "Bamber Oil" will no longer be used.

The mixture, which consists of oil of citronella, cocorn t oil, kerosene oil and carbolic acid, will henceforth be known as "P. C. Oil" (Paraffin citronella oil).

The necessary amendments will be made to Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2—Section V, which are being issued in place of Army Tables, Medical.

[$\frac{2\ 274\ (D. M. S.-2)}{B}$]

173. Peace establishment of a British infantry bat- 173
talion in India. 19th Fe

1924

The peace establishment of a British infantry battalion in India published as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1042 of 1923, is amended as follows:—

- (i) Opposite "Drivers" shown under "Privates" in column 1 *delete* "4" in No. 4 Group, and total of headquarter wing.

The total at the bottom of these columns should be amended as follows:—

Total privates.—*Substitute* "36" and "157" respectively *for* the figures given therein.

Total, rank and file.—*Substitute* "37" and "169" respectively *for* the figures given.

Total all ranks (British) excluding attached.—*Substitute* "39" and "206" respectively *for* the figures given.

- (ii) Opposite "Drivers" shown under "Privates" in column 1 *for* "20" in column total battalion read "16".

- (iii) Note (i) in column of remarks is reconstructed as follows:—

"(i) Includes 2 lance corporals as section commanders. Three platoons have a total of 35 privates each and 1 platoon a total of 36 privates."

- (iv) Opposite "Privates" in the following columns:—

Total company,

Total 4 companies,

Total battalion,

delete the figures given therein and *substitute* "141", "564" and "612" respectively.

the following amendments are made in section III, paragraph 1 of the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1069 of 1923:—

In column 2 against "D (2)" for "Jubbulpore Brigade Area" read "21st Indian Infantry Brigade Headquarters".

Delete the entry "M (6), 21st Indian Infantry Brigade Headquarters" where this occurs.

[A-20949 (A.G.-11)]

176. Provision of educational establishment for Royal Horse Artillery Brigades, Royal Field Artillery Brigades, Medium Artillery Brigades, Royal Garrison Artillery, Divisional Ammunition Columns, and British Pack Batteries.

Sanction is accorded to the employment, pending the posting of trained instructors, of two civilian vernacular-speaking schoolmasters per Royal Horse Artillery Brigade, two civilian vernacular-speaking schoolmasters per Royal Field Artillery Brigade, two civilian vernacular-speaking schoolmasters per Medium Artillery Brigade Royal Garrison Artillery, one civilian vernacular-speaking schoolmaster per Divisional Ammunition Column and one civilian vernacular-speaking schoolmaster per British Pack Battery Royal Garrison Artillery. The employment of these schoolmasters will be temporary and subject to one month's notice of discharge. Their pay will be Rs. 20 *per mensem* each.

2. The expenditure involved will be met from the budget provision for garrison and regimental schools for Indian Troops.

3. Army Instruction (India) No. 878 of 1923 is hereby cancelled.

[10333 (G.S. M.T.-2)]

177
th Feb.
1924.

177. Provision of Ration Sheds for British Troops.
Ration sheds for British troops may be provided as
unauthorised works under the provisions of paragraph 4 (b)
of Army Instruction (India) No 249 of 1923.
Paragraph 12 of Appendix V to Army Regulations, India,
Vol. XII, will be amended accordingly, in due course.

[27538 (E. 5-A.)
0]

178
th Feb.
1924.

178. Issue of field mounts for use with D. P. Lewis
.303-inch machine guns.

It has been decided that one "mount, field, Lewis .303-
inch M. G., Mark II," may be issued for use with each
D. P. .303-inch Lewis machine gun authorised to units under
Army Instruction (India) No. 79 of 1923.

2. The mounts issued will be maintained in a serviceable
condition so as to be interchangeable with those issued with
"service" equipment.

3. Indents will be submitted by units having D. P. guns
on charge.

4. No additional expenditure is involved as the mounts
will be issued from stock without replacement.

[55347 (Q. M. G. 11-B.)
A-II]

179
th Feb.
1924.

179. Issue of soap and dubbing for the maintenance
of Army Transport carts and connected equip-
ment.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 767 of
1923, an annual allowance of 20 lbs. of soap, yellow, and
60 lbs. of dubbing is authorized, from 1st April 1924, for
infantry and pioneer battalions for the maintenance of harness

6. Subsidiary instructions prescribing the functions of the company have been issued to all concerned by the Adjutant General in India.

$$\left[\frac{A-19121 (A.G.-1)}{D} \right]$$

181. Scale of Accommodation for Sapper and Miner Units.

Sanction is accorded to the scale of accommodation for Sapper and Miner units shown in the appendix to this Instruction.

$$\left[\frac{Q}{Q.M.G.-3}, 51379 \right]$$

182. Revised procedure for assessing food compensation.

It has been decided that the rates in use at present (net-rick and price current rates) shall not hereafter be adopted for the purpose of assessing compensation for dearness of food for men, still serving, who are entitled to it under paragraph 973, Army Regulations, India, Volume I (1915 edition).

2. In future the rates to be used for the above purpose will be as under:—

(a) For central purchase articles, viz., *atta*, *ghni*, *dal* and *gur*—Stock book rates which are published quarterly, less Re. 1 per 100 lbs. and less 20 per cent. included in stock book rates, i.e., where X = stock book rate per 100 lbs., the formula will be:— $(X - \text{Re. } 1) \times \frac{6}{5}$, on account of freight and departmental charges respectively.

(b) For local purchase articles, viz., *potatoes* and *firewood*—Current local contract rates. These rates will also apply to *gur* at stations where local contracts exist for this article.

(c) For salt—Rates at which it is obtained by Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport from Government salt mines.

3. In concluding contracts or making local purchases, the supply officers may use the price current rates published in the local Government's gazettes as a guide only, but such rates must not be accepted as conclusive. The officers concerned should invariably ascertain, by personal enquiry, the correct local rates in order that they may be in a position to determine, as accurately as possible, whether the rates tendered are reasonable, and what rates should be allowed for articles purchased locally. The instructions for fixing the rates for departmental purchases are already laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume V, paragraphs 23 and 24, and should be strictly adhered to.

4. All price current lists which the civil authorities are required to supply either to the local military or military accounts authorities will henceforth be discontinued. Such price current rates, however, as are available in the provincial gazettes may be made use of, but only to the extent indicated in paragraph 3 above.

[33273 (Q.M.G.-6-A.)
B]

183. Issue of branding irons to British cavalry regiments.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of irons, branding, 3½ inch—

Letters, 1, letter "R" No. 1.
" 1, " "V" 1.

to each British cavalry regiment for the purpose of branding cast horses.

2. As the stores required can be issued from stock without replacement no initial expenditure will be incurred. The recurring expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 26 per annum, will be met from Head J.-A.1 (16, — Maintenance of ordnance equipment for fighting services, of the Army estimates.

3. The regulations affected will be amended in due course.

[55691 (Q.M.G., Q.11-A.)
A-11]

184. War Equipment Table, India—A Convalescent Horse Depot. 1 Feb. 1924.

The publication of "War Equipment Table, India—A Convalescent Horse Depot," (India Army Form F. 980-97) has been approved. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General in India.

2 The above table supersedes the "Mobilization Store Table, India, (Provisional) for a Convalescent Horse Depot" issued with Army Instruction (India) No. 310, dated 11th May 1920, all copies of which Table should be destroyed.

[41746 (Q. M. G. 11-C.)
A. 11]

185. Carts, transport—scale of spare components, etc., for regimental units. 1 Feb. 1924.

The following amendment is made to the appendix to Army Instruction (India), No. 955 of 1923:—

Under "Articles for repair"

for "Bolts with nuts, hexagon head— $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ "",
read "Bolts with nuts, hexagon head— $\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ "".

[54285 (Q. M. G. 11-B.)
R]

186. Departmental officers (Unattached List)—accumulated privilege leave. 1 Feb. 1924.

It is notified, for information, that departmental officers (Unattached List) who completed the qualifying period of 33 months' service for accumulated privilege leave by the 19th September 1923, will be permitted to avail themselves of 60 days' privilege leave, provided the privilege leave so accumulated is taken before the 19th September 1926.

[A. 21262 (A. G. 11.)
R]

187. Instructions in regard to allowances admissible to officers and other ranks paid at civil rates who are placed on special duty in England.

In order to avoid misunderstanding in regard to allowances admissible to officers and other ranks paid at civil rates who are placed on special duty in England, the India Office rates of allowances in force are published as an appendix to this instruction. Any explanation given in India to officers sent on duty on a special duty of allowance should be accompanied by a warning that the rules governing the grant of such allowances are liable to alteration and that their application is controlled by the Secretary of State.

188. Forms in use by the Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

1 The undermentioned form has been introduced for use in clothing manufacturing establishments.

I. A. R.-O.-1384—Size roll register.

2 Copies of the form are available for issue and should be indicated for in the usual manner.

3. This form will be included in the special section to be inserted as an Appendix to the revised edition of Army Regulations, India, Volume IV.

[5292910 M. 11 C.]

129. Stores for aeroplane ranging for mobile artillery Batteries.

The following amendment is made to paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 1016 of 1923:—

In the 5th line, for "1 per battery" read "per battery."

190. List of India Army Forms, "O" series, in use by ordnance factories and inspection section establishments under the Director General of Ordnance in India.

The Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 554 of 1923 is amended as shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

[28 (C.B., 0-4-R.) A-11]

191. Procedure for obtaining telegram forms.

In supersession of the orders promulgated in Army Instruction (India) No. 478 of 1923, it is notified for the information of all concerned, that the issue of "On H.M.S. Telegram Forms (Inland) A. O." is suspended pending further instructions.

2. In future the following procedure will be observed for the supply of telegram forms:—

(1) "On H.M.S. Telegram Forms (Foreign) A. F. O." will be issued free of charge by the Deputy Controller, Forms, 166 Bharamtala Street, Calcutta, only to those officers who have been authorised to use such forms.

(2) Deferred Telegram Forms (Foreign) A. F. D.,
(3) Inland Telegram Forms A. I., and
(4) Foreign Telegram Forms A. F. I.,
bound in books.

will be issued by the Deputy Controller, Forms, to Telegraph Offices only. Books of Forms A. I. and A. F. I. will be issued on payment by Telegraph Offices.

[A. D Case No. 26369. D]

192. Adoption of Home "Magazine Regulations, 1922," in India and issue of an Indian Supplement thereto.

It has been decided to adopt the Home "Magazine Regulations, 1922," in India and to republish them together

with an Indian Supplement thereto. The following portions of the "Regulations for Magazines in India and Care of War Materiel, 1911" which have been superseded by the "Magazine Regulations, 1922" are accordingly hereby cancelled:—

The Preface, Sections I, III and V to XII and Appendix XVIII.

2. The Army forms mentioned in Appendix I of the new Magazine Regulations will be introduced in due course.
3. Copies of the new Magazine Regulations and the Indian Supplement will be distributed to all concerned by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, under instructions from the Director-General of Ordnance in India.
4. No extra expenditure is involved.

[334-N. S. (O-6) A-II]

193. Revised rates of messing charges payable by individuals who are not entitled to be messes free by the State.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 569 of 1921, it has been decided that the following should be the revised rates of messing charges to be paid by individuals who are not entitled to be messes free by the State, while travelling between India and the United Kingdom in vessels other than those hired or chartered by the Indian Government:—

Individuals over the age of ten years	Children between the ages of one year and ten years	Children under the age of one year.		
			Free.	1st class
8.	3			1st class passengers.
7.	9			2nd class passengers.
6.				3rd class passengers.
5.				
4.				
3.				
2.				
1.				

2. The maximum charges under remarks (d) and (e) of paragraph 113, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 369 of 1921, are 17s. 6d. and 13s. 6d., respectively.
3. The above rates have effect from the 16th October 1921 for first and second class passengers, and from the 1st September 1922 for third class passengers. During the period from the 16th October 1921 to the 31st August 1922, the rates for third class passengers over the age of ten years and for children of that class of passengers between the ages of one year and ten years, were 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. respectively.
4. The above rates will be incorporated in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, in due course.

[43765 (Q. M. G., 2-A) A. (I)]

194. Travelling and detention allowances for students attending courses of instruction at the Senior Officers School, Belgium.

It has been decided to extend the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 742 of 1922 for a further period of six months, with effect from the 1st April 1924.

[15697 (Q. S., V. P., 1) C]

195. Supply of oils and greases.

The following amendments are made to the Appendices to Army Instruction (India) No. 742 of 1923:—

Appendix "A"—

For "Oil, Kangoon" "Oil, Lubricating, G. S. For small arms" and connected entries against item 8, substitute.

2. The rate of ordnance pay will accordingly be regulated after allowing credit for such past service, and the increased rate thus arrived at will take effect from the date of issue of this Instruction.

3. The extra expenditure involved during the current financial year will be met from the provision made under Head I.-D. (i), Head II.-E. (f) (6) and Head II.-F. (d) (2) of the Army estimates for 1923-24.

[A-II
99 0.3]

198. Revised rules regarding the issue of chargers to officers.

The amendments shown in the Appendix to this Instruction should be made to Army Instruction (India) No. 767, dated the 17th September 1922, and the Appendix thereto.

2. These amendments will have effect from the date of issue of this Instruction.

[51123 (Q. M. G. 13)
A. II]

199. Introduction, revision, amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

I. The following Army Form has been introduced for use in India :—

Army Form I-1221 "Maternity Chart."

2. Copies of the form are available for issue, and should be indented for, in the usual manner, by officers commanding, British station hospitals, on an "as required" basis.

[28179 (D. M. S.)
B]

II. The following India Army Forms have been introduced for use in the Judge Advocate General's Department :—

India Army Form D-896—"Summary court martial schedule."

India Army Form D-897—"Report on trial."
 India Army Form D-893—"Report on application for trial."
 India Army Form D-899—"Permanent index slip."
 India Army Form D-900—"Permanent index register."
 2. The above forms will be issued gratis and will be reproduced in Appendix VI, Office Manual, Judge Advocate General's Department.

J. A. G. Case.]

III. The following India Army Forms (M. T.), which have been introduced and are now available for issue, may be obtained from the second Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, in the usual way:—
 India Army Form (M. T.)-34—"Running account of petrol oil and lubricants."
 India Army Form (M. T.)-39—"Adjustment of overdraft on running petrol oil and lubricants accounts."

[43753 (Q. M. G.-8) B]

IV. The following India Army Forms have been introduced:—

India Army Form Y-1916 A—"Surplus and Deficiency Return of British ranks of Royal Artillery."
 India Army Form Y-1916 B—"Surplus and Deficiency Return of Indian ranks of Royal Artillery."
 India Army Form Y-1916 C—"Surplus and Deficiency Return of personnel of Inland Fort Armaments and Defences."

2. These forms will be issued gratis on the following scale:—

No. of form.	Unit, etc.	Maximum annual allowance.
I. A. F. Y-1916 A	Commands, Districts, Artillery units and centres.	4 copies each.
I. A. F. Y-1916 B	Artillery units	36 copies each.
I. A. F. Y-1916 C	Commands, Districts and Fort Armament officers.	4 copies each.

[A-13896 (A. G.-4)
D]

V. The following India Army Form has been revised:—
India Army Form A-792—"Statement of expenditure Army Remount Department".

3. Copies of the form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[53243 (Q. M. G.-13)
A-II]

VI. The following India Army Form has been revised:—
India Army Form O-1638 (old O. F.-1638)—"Record of Service (Civilians)".

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and may be indented for by Ordnance Establishments in accordance with the rules in Army Instruction (India) No. 1069 of 1923.

[43829 (Q. M. G.-11-C)
A-II]

VII. The following amendments, (additional to those notified in India Army Orders Nos. 238 and 779 of 1921) to India Army Form T-1707 (Railway Warrant Form) have been approved and will be embodied in the next reprint:—

In column 1, for "children 12 years and over" against 2nd and 3rd class, *substitute*

"Children
Unmarried girls—12 years and over."
Boys between 12 and 16 years of age.

In column 1 below "men" against 3rd class, add "Recruits brought by an authorised recruiting party".

In column 1 for "Animals with attendants" Horse boxes Cattle trucks

substitute:—"Animals—
Attendants—"

In column 3 under heading "B", after "Vehicles" add "In case of specials, the number of loaded brake vans".

In column 4 for heading (1), *substitute*:—

(1) Rank, name and particular unit or formation or establishment of officers or personnel travelling singly or in small parties.

In case of movements to field service or overseas, state the force and unit from which posted detached. In case of detachments, give the name of the unit of each detachment together with its strength.

[43490 (Q. M. G. 2-A.) B]

VIII. As it has been reported that the undermentioned form is now no longer in use it is hereby cancelled:—

India Army Form A-14—"Staff roll and general state, Non-Silladar Cavalry".

2. The form will be deleted from the next reprint of India Army Form Z-2001.

IX. The following India Army Form is cancelled and should be deleted from the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 558 of 1923:—

India Army Form O-2226—"Fortnightly progress report."

[62697 (Q. M. G. 11-C) A-II]

200. Revised standard ration for animals.

The following amendment is made in the appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 917 of 1923:—

Delete the brackets round the words "other than out-lay" from the heading of column 8.

[47138 (Q. M. G. 6-A) B]

201. Decentralisation of the arrangements for the provision of articles supplied by the Indian Army Service Corps.

The Government of India having decided to accept, in principle, the recommendations of the Brithwaite Committee in regard to (a) the decentralization to Commands and subordinate formations of responsibility for the maintenance of stocks, and (b) the introduction of command budgets for Supply Services, the following arrangements will be introduced with effect from 1st April 1924. The central purchase system, which is so suitable for war and which has proved economical in peace, will continue. 2. The authorised working (or maintenance) stocks and mobilization reserves of articles of India Army Service Corps supply are as shown in the appendices to A. D. Letter No. 53349* (Q. M. G. 6-A), dated the 4th December 1923, statements giving the distribution of these between the several military districts and independent bridges will be issued later. General Officers

*Revised as an appendix to this Instruction.

The Controller of Contracts will get the statement checked by the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, before taking any action on the indent.

13. To facilitate forward buying, or buying in bulk, the Controller of Contracts may arrange for the purchase of articles for any command or independent district within the balance of allotment available for the particular area. All such purchases should be notified immediately to the command or independent district concerned (*vide* paragraph 17).

14. To avoid any inconvenience in regard to supplies required during the first quarter of the financial year, commands and independent districts will transmit to the Controller of Contracts their indents for the first quarter of the ensuing year, simultaneously with the submission to the Quartermaster General of the Budget estimates. The Controller of Contracts will take action on these indents on receipt of the provisional allotment referred to in paragraph 8. Action without waiting for the provisional allotment should also be taken by him, in consultation with the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, in cases where delay may, in his opinion, prove detrimental to the interests of the public service.

Subsequent procedure for locally purchased articles.

15. A statement shewing the funds allotted to each command, district and independent brigade in the sanctioned budget for the year for the local purchase of articles of India Army Service Corps supply will be furnished to the headquarters of each command and independent district by the Quartermaster General by the 15th April in each year. The figures given in this statement will constitute the limits of expenditure for locally purchased articles, which should not be exceeded, except in cases of special emergency, without obtaining supplementary grants from the Quartermaster General who will obtain the necessary sanction of Government to each grant. On the 1st August, 1st November and 1st February, each command and independent district will submit to the Quartermaster General a review of the position in regard to locally purchased articles indicating clearly the possibility of an excess, or a saving, in the budget grant. With reference to these periodical reviews, commands may

also authorise transfers of grants from one district, etc., to another in the command, all such transfers being notified immediately to the Quartermaster-General and to the Controller of Military Accounts concerned.

16. A list of rates allowed to contractors for all articles of local purchase, such as meat, milk, potatoes etc., for which definite contracts are made, will be submitted by the headquarters of each command and independent district, together with the names of contractors, to the Quartermaster General for review, as soon as possible after the contracts are concluded. Similarly a list of articles of a petty nature which are purchased from time to time to meet immediate requirements but for which definite contracts are not made, will be submitted monthly.

17. It should be clearly understood that correspondence between the Controller of Contracts and military offices other than at headquarters, is limited to actual demands for quantities and instructions for delivery. All communications regarding quality or complaint must be addressed to the Quartermaster General.

[54170—(Q. M. G. -6-A.)
B.]

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Staff, establishment and allowances authorised for British Infantry Training Company, 10-17th Dogra Regiment—*contd*

Details.	British officers.	Indian officers.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Drivers and recruits.	Totals.	Followers, class II.	Riding horses.	Mules.
<i>Company 4 platoons.</i>									
Havildar instructors	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
Naik instructors (including 1 drill naik)	4	...	4	...	...	...
Sepoy instructors	4	4	...	...	...
Drivers and recruits	120	120	...	...	...
Mules	10
Total 4 platoons	4	4	124	132	...	...	10
Total Training Company . . .	1	2	8	6	131	148	8	1	10

The Company Commander will receive Indian Army pay and allowances of rank *plus* Rs. 200 *per mensem* staff pay.

*The clerks will receive pay of rank *plus* grade pay as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Havildar	2	0	0	<i>per diem.</i>
Naik	1	8	0	" "
Drivers	0	12	0	" " each.

* All other ranks will be treated in respect to pay and other concessions as ranks of infantry battalions of the Indian Army.

Allowances.

	Rs.
Office allowance (contingent) . . .	50 <i>per mensem.</i>
Allowance for petty supplies . . .	150 <i>per annum.</i>

APPENDIX II TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 180 OF 1924.

Detail of Infantry pattern Vickers gun and carrying equipment authorised for British Training Company, 10-17th Dogra Regiment.

Articles.	SCALE.	
	Gun mules.	Ammunition mules.
Guns, machine, Vickers .303 inch D. P.	2	...
Mountings, tripod .303 inch M. G.	2	...
P. S., G. S.—		
Bits, bridoon	2	8
Breeching, Mark V	2	8
Collars, breast, Mark V	2	8
Collars, head, Mark IV	2	8
Girths, Mark V	4	16
Pannels, Mark V, (pairs)	2	8
Reins, bridoon	2	8
Straps, girth, Mark II	8	32
P. S., M. G. .303 inch—		
Bands, belly	2	...
Bands, belly, straps supporting	4	...
Bottles, water	2	...
Hangers, gun sling	2	...
Hanger, tripod sling	2	...
Straps, top load	2	8
P. S., M. G. .303 inch I. P.—		
Securer, tripod	2	...
Racks, belt, Mark II—		
Near	...	8
Off	...	8
Saddles, Mark III, I. P.	2	8

At each Corps Headquarters.

Armourers Shop—

As in Item 175 Appx. 5 A. R. I. Vol. XII.

Armouries—

As in A. I. (I.) 425 of 1923.

For Headquarters and Depôts of Corps, Field Troops, Field Companies, Railway Companies, Army Troops Companies, Divisional Headquarters Companies and Bridging Trains.

S. A. A. Store.—

Headquarters of Corps	112 sq. ft.
All other units	50 „

At Headquarters and Depôts of Corps.

Magazine for Explosives—

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners).

Total area 430 sq. ft.

(To be divided as required).

Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners Field Troops, Field Companies, Railway Companies, Army Troops Companies, Divisional Headquarters Companies and Bridging Trains.

Building comprising—

1 Compartment 300 sq. ft.

(To be divided as required.)

For Headquarters S. and M. stationed at Bangalore.

Quarter Guard and Cells—

Guard rooms 2 each 339 sq. ft.

Lock up 2, each 132 „

Cells 4, each 100 „

For each Headquarters and Depôt of corps.

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners and Headquarters S. and M. unit stationed at Bangalore).

Guard room 768 sq. ft.

Lock up (4 prisoners) 384 „

Cells 4 each 100 „

For each Divisional Headquarters Company.

Guard room	192 sq. ft.
Lock up	100 "
One Cell	100 "

For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners, each Field Troop, Field Company Railway Company, Army Troops Company and Bridging Train.

Guard room	528 sq. ft.
Lock up	144 "
Cells, 2 each	100 "

A verandah 8' 0" wide to be provided in front of these buildings.

For Headquarters and Depot of Corps.

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners.)

Quartermasters Stores—

For Headquarters	3000 sq. ft.
One block	"

(To be divided as required.)

For Reserve Centre.

One block containing 2 rooms each	400 sq. ft.
---	-------------

For Divisional Headquarters Company.

One block containing 1 room	400 sq. ft.
" 1 "	200 sq. ft.

For Regimental clothing and equipment also mobilization equipment.

For each Field Troop.

One block containing 3 rooms, each	500 sq. ft.
--	-------------

For each Field Company, Railway Company, Army Troops Company and Bridging Train.

One block containing 2 rooms each	500 sq. ft.
---	-------------

At Headquarters and Depot of Corps.

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners.)

Technical Stores—

2 Open sheds each 9000 sq. ft.

(For bullocks, pontoons, spars, etc.).

4 Closed sheds each 1050 sq. ft.

(For Field Works Stores.)

For Divisional Headquarters Company.

One block containing 1 room 600 sq. ft.

(For Engineers equipment.)

One block containing 1 room 400 sq. ft.

(For Stores.)

One open stores shed 800 sq. ft.

*For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners, each Field Troop, Field Company, Railway Company, Army Troops Company and Bridging Train.**Troop Company and Bridging Train.*

One block containing 1 room 800 sq. ft.

(For Engineering equipment).

One block containing 1 room 800 sq. ft.

(For Field Work Stores).

Open store shed 1000 sq. ft.

(For storing spar, etc.)

At Headquarters and Depôts of Corps.

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners.)

Petrol and Oil Stores

Two rooms, each 100 sq. ft.

For Divisional Headquarters Coy. and A. T. Coy.

Two rooms, each 100 sq. ft.

For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners, each Field Troop, Field Company, Railway Company, Army Troops Company and Bridging Train.

Two rooms, each 100 sq. ft.

At Headquarters and Depôts of Corps.

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners.)

Orderly Rooms and Offices —

One Block containing :—

Office for Commandant . . .	400 sq. ft.	} With Bath room in verandah.
Office for Adjutant . . .	600 sq. ft.	
(For three British Officers).		
Record Room . . .	900 sq. ft.	

The following additional office accommodation to be arranged in Blocks of suitable size as required.

Superintendents of Instruction . . . 432 sq. ft.
(For 2 British Officers.)

British Non-Commissioned Officers Office. 216 sq. ft.

Superintendents of Parks . . . 432 sq. ft.
(For 2 British Officers).

Warrant Officers Office, 1 room . . . 320 sq. ft.

British Non-Commissioned Officers Office. 648 „

Quartermaster's office . . . 216 „

British Non-Commissioned Officers Office. 216 „

(For 2 Non-Commissioned Officers.)

For each Officer Commanding Dépôt Company. 216 sq. ft.

For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners, each Field Troop, Field Company, Railway Company, Army Troops Company, Divisional Headquarters Company and Bridging Train.

One block containing office for Commandant.	216 sq. ft.	} With record room and Bath room in verandah.

All Office Blocks to have a verandah 8' 0" in the clear on all sides.

Office accommodation for all clerks of Sapper and Miner Units is to be provided on a scale of 72 sq. ft. per clerk with an additional 72 sq. ft. per office for expansion.

At Headquarters and Depôt of Corps.

Workshops—

Instructional Workshops as required, which will be specially sanctioned by Government of India for each case. They should include accommodation for workshop materials, timber, coal, lime, etc.

For Each Divisional Headquarters Company.

One block containing :—

Carpenter's Shop	. . . . .	600 sq. ft.
Blacksmith's Shop	. . . . .	600 „
Electrician's Shop	. . . . .	600 „
Office stores and Draftsmen	. . . . .	400 „

Verandah 8' 0" wide on one side.

For Each Field Troop, Field Company, Army Troops Company and Bridging Train.

One block containing :—

Carpenter's Shop	. . . . .	800 sq. ft.
Blacksmith's Shop	. . . . .	800 „
Saddler and Painter's Shop	. . . . .	400 „
Office and Store	. . . . .	400 „

Verandah 8' 0" wide on one side.

For Each Field Troop, Field Company and Bridging Train.
Grain and Bhooza Store—

One Store	120 sq. ft.
-----------	-----------	-------------

Ration Stores—

To be provided for all Indian Ranks of all Sapper and Miner Units on a scale of one sq. ft. per man.

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners.)

Mess for British Non-Commissioned Officers—

Block containing:—

Mess Room	.	.	.	.	.	1,200	sq. ft.
Anteroom	.	.	.	.	.	720	"
Billiard Room	.	.	.	.	.	720	"
In verandah	{	Caterers Room	.	.	.	200	"
	{	Beer Store	.	.	.	228	"
	{	Pantry	.	.	.	78	"
	{	Lavatory	.	.	.	114	"

With verandah 10' 0" wide in the clear all round.

Subsidiary Buildings.

Block containing:—

Kitchen	.	.	.	.	.	324	sq. ft.
Scullery	.	.	.	.	.	63	"
Cooks Room	.	.	.	.	.	60	"
Meat Store	.	.	.	.	.	35	"

With a verandah 6' 0" wide in the clear in front containing Fuel Store 28 sq. ft.

For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners.

Mess for British N. C. Os. Burma Sappers and Miners—

Block containing:—

Mess room	.	.	.	.	.	480	sq. ft.
In verandah	{	Caterers Room	.	.	.	200	"
	{	Beer Store	.	.	.	190	"
	{	Pantry	.	.	.	78	"
	{	Lavatory	.	.	.	80	"

At Each Headquarters and Depot of Corps (except Burma Sappers and Miners) including Field Units when they are at Headquarters.

Schools—

Block containing:—

8 Rooms each	624	sq. ft.
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----	---------

With verandah 10' 0" wide in the clear in front.

For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners, Each Field Troop, a Field Company, a Railway Company, an Army Troops Company, Divisional Headquarters Company or a Bridging Train.

One Room 500 sq. ft.
With verandah 10' 0" wide in the clear in front.

At Each Headquarters and Depot of Corps.
(Except Burma Sappers and Miners.)

Lecture Hall—

One Room 1,200 sq. ft.

For Each Field Troop.

Forge and Shoeing Shed—

Forge 400 sq. ft.
Store Room 120 „
Shoeing Shed 280 „

For a Bridging Train.

Sick Lines—

Pharmacy 144 sq. ft.
Open Shed with standings, for 6 animals, each. 12' 0" x 7' 0".

For a Field Troop.

Veterinary Hospital—

1 room 100 sq. ft.
1 compartment 250 „
1 Slinging room 117 „
2 Loose boxes, 12' 0" x 8' 0"

{ Boilers required for boiling grain are to be supplied and maintained by the M. E. S.
6' 6" verandah on 3" sides.
Jhamps are also allowed when considered absolutely necessary by the Veterinary Officer.

At Each Headquarters and Depot of Corps.

Survey Class Rooms—

K. G. O. Bengal Sappers and Miners 1,200 sq. ft.
2 rooms each.
For Q. V. C. Madras and Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners each. 1,200 „

For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners, each Field Company, Railway Company, Army Troops Company and Bridging Train.

(One Range of four Targets.

For each Divisional Headquarters Company.

(One Range of two Targets.

For each Headquarters and Depot of Corps.

Machine Range —

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners.)

Three four Target Ranges.

For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners, each Field Company, Railway Company, Army Troops Company and Bridging Train.

(One Range of four Targets.

For each Divisional Headquarters Company or Field Troop.

One Range of two Targets.

Each Machine Range to have a target shed 100 sq. ft.

For each Headquarters of Corps.

Field Work Grounds —

(Except Burma Sappers and Miners.)

2000 yards \times 1000 yards.

For Headquarters Burma Sappers and Miners, each Field Troop or Field Company.

200 yards \times 200 yards.

For each Army Troops Company, Divisional Headquarters Company and Bridging Train.

100 yards \times 100 yards.

Parade Grounds —

As required.

Wells and Water Troughs —

As required.

India Office rates of allowances.

The following regulations have been approved to govern the grant of travelling, daily and other allowances under authority of the Secretary of State for India. They supersede the rules contained in Council Minutes of 28th June 1910 (Financial) and 3rd March 1908. They do not apply to cases governed by special rules as in the case of study leave, foreign-tours, etc. They do not affect or qualify the Civil Service Regulations for India.

They take effect from 1st July 1921 and are subject to review from time to time.

Rules.

1. For the purposes of these rules officers are divided into classes as under:—

(a) *Indian Services*.—According to the classification in Article 1002, Civil Service Regulations. Provided that the pay limit for "any other officer" in the first class shall be Rs. 1,000, not Rs. 500.

(b) *India Office and British Services*.—

First Class.—Administrative and higher executive officers.

Second Class.—Other executive and clerical appointments.

Third Class.—Other officials.

2. Military officers, etc., if paid at civil rates, receive allowances under these rules, commissioned officers being ranked in the first class, other ranks in the third. Where paid at military or naval rates, they draw according to Army or Navy Regulations.

3. In cases of doubt, Heads of Departments may decide the classification of officers.

4. Candidates for appointments who appear on Committees or Medical Boards are not

to their expenses for such attendance. In the following cases, however, third class railway fares are admissible :—

(a) Candidates already in the public service of this country.

(b) Persons possessing technical or other special qualifications for an appointment who are invited to an interview by this Office. This applies to candidates for appointments as subordinates in the Indian Public Works and State Railway Departments.

(c) Where the Board of Education or other public body or expert authority employed to select an officer desires expenses to be granted.

In other special cases expenses may be granted upon the authority of Heads of Departments within the limits of their powers of sanction

Mechanics, etc., may be granted the amount of wages forfeited by them for attendance at this Office under the orders of the Head of the Department.

Section II.—Travelling Expenses.

5. Travelling expenses are granted as follows where actually incurred :—

First class	•	•	•	First class railway fare.
Second class	•	•	•	Second if available, otherwise third.
Third class	•	•	•	Third class.

Only the cost of return tickets is allowed when such can be taken.

6. Steamer fares are admissible subject to the Accountant-General's discretion for United Kingdom and cross-channel passages. Incidental expenses, such as taxi or cab fares, motor hire, etc., may also be passed by Accountant-General at his discretion.

List of India Army Forms, "O." series, in use by ordnance factories and inspection section establishments under the Director-General of Ordnance in India—*contd.*

No. of form.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
	FACIORY. -	
I.A.F.O.-1881 . . .	Rate form.	
" 1883 . . .	Rate form—component list.	
" 1884 . . .	Recommendation for increased rate of pay.	
" 1885 . . .	Day work card.	
" 1886-A . . .	Day work card (large size).	
" 1889 . . .	Piece work card.	
" 1891 . . .	Revision of piece work rates.	
" 1892 . . .	Transfers from $\frac{\text{piece}}{\text{day}}$ work to $\frac{\text{day}}{\text{piece}}$ work.	
" 1893 . . .	Estimate of material and labour $\frac{\text{outside}}{\text{inside}}$.	
" 1894 . . .	Material warrant.	
" 1895 . . .	Demand note for components.	
" 1896 . . .	Supplementary work order draft.	
" 1897 . . .	Tally card—C. S. component stores: $\frac{\text{on side}}{\text{inside}}$.	
" 1898 . . .	Tally card—Section material stores.	

List of India Army Forms, "O." series, in use by ordnance factories and inspection section establishments under the Director-General of Ordnance in India—*contd.*

No. of form.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
FACTORY— <i>contd.</i>		
I.A.F. O.-1899	Register of warrants.	
" 1901	Rejected work book.	
" 1902	Storeholders' inability sheet.	
" 1904	Warrant peon book.	
" 1905	Transfer of machinery.	
" 1906	Report of semi-manufactures.	
" 1907	Transfer voucher.	
" 1910	Overtime note.	
" 1911	Statement of artificers and labourers entertained.	
" 1913	Report of accident in a factory.	
" 1914	Notice of accident occurring in a factory.	
" 1915	Cutters shop monthly summary.	
" 1916	Bill book (in books of 100).	
" 1917	Statement showing salaries, E. C. A., etc., of the permanent staff.	
" 1918	Test of steel.	
" 1919	Circulating memo, fair copy.	
" 1920	R. S. D. card, factories.	
" 1921	R. S. D. card, (D. O. F.).	
" 1923	Diary of receipts.	

List of India Army Forms, "O." series, in use by ordnance factories and inspection section establishments under the Director-General of Ordnance in India—*contd.*

No of form.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
	FACTORY— <i>contd.</i>	
I.A.F.O.-1926	Demand note for material (books of 200).	
" 1927	Return note of surplus material (books of 200).	
" 1928	Replacement order.	
" 1929	Certificate of disbursement on account of extra temporary artificers and others.	
" 1930	Alteration memo.	
" 1931	Gate pass for stores (books of 100).	
" 1932	Gate pass for men (books of 100).	
" 1933	Register of extracts.	
" 1935	Manufacture warrant.	
" 1935-A.	Manufacture warrant (small).	
" 1937	Inspection note form.	
" 1938-A	Monthly statement of receipts and charges.	
" 1938-B.	Monthly statement of receipts and charges.	
" 1938-C.	Monthly statement of receipts and charges.	
" 1938-D.	Monthly statement of receipts and charges.	

List of India Army Forms, "O." series, in use by ordnance factories and inspection section establishments under the Director-General of Ordnance in India — *contd.*

No. of form.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
<p>FACTORY—<i>contd.</i></p>		
<p>INSPECTION.</p>		

List of India Army Forms, "O." series, in use by ordnance factories and inspection section establishments under Director-General of Ordnance in India
—*contd.*

No. of form.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	2	
<i>INSPECTION—contd.</i>		
I. A. F. O. *2239	Label for sealed patterns sample	
..	2240	Envelope for sealed pattern label.
..	2247	Remarks on W. O. L. C's long file.
.	2250	Proof report, lyddite shell (books of 50).
..	2251	Proof report Q. F. cases (books of 50).
..	2252	Proof report, star shell (books of 50).
.	2253	Proof report, detonating percussion fuzes (books of 50).
..	2254	Proof report, tubes (books of 50).
..	2255	Proof report, fuzes (books of 50).
..	2256	Proof report, shell (books of 50)
..	2257	Proof report, primers (books of 50).
..	2258	Proof report, miscellaneous (books of 50).

* Consequent on the combination of I. A. F. O. 2239 and 2239-A. the former No. has been assigned to the new form.

List of India Army Forms, "O" series, in use by ordnance factories and inspection section establishments under the Director-General of Ordnance in India—*concl'd.*

No. of form.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
INSPECTION— <i>concl'd.</i>		
I. A. F. O.-2261	Indent on factory for work required (books of 50).	
" 2276	Range table form, rough working.	
" 2279	Proof report form for ordnance	
" 2280	Proof report, Q. F. 3-pr. and 6-pr. ammunition (books of 50).	
" 2281	Queries on extracts (books of 100).	
" 2282	Application for approval to alter sealed specification, etc.	
" 2283	List of patterns, specifications, drawings, etc., required by Inspection Section.	
" 2284	Circulating memorandum to Inspectors.	
" 2287	Inspection note (in pads of 100)	
STORE.		
" 2395	Weekly report on fire engines.	
" 2397	Record of inspection of books.	
" 2405	Contractors bill (books of 200).	
" 2419-A	Target for 100 foot range	
" 2420	Record of periodical overhaul, test, etc., of stores.	
" 2430	Application for temporary or district leave, European and clerical establishment, (pads of 100).	

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 198 of 1924.

Para. 1.—In line 3, *after* the word “officers,” *insert* the following:—

“(excluding departmental officers and civil officers in military employ)”

Para. 6.—In line 3, *after* the word “therefore,” *insert* the following:—

“if certified fit for service by a Board,”

Para. 8.—In line 21, *after* the word “leave,” *insert* the following:—

“(including privilege leave) or to attend a course of instruction,”

In line 25, *after* the word “leave,” *insert* the following:—

“(including privilege leave) or to attend a course of instruction,”

In line 8 from top of next page, *after* the word “leave,” *insert* the following:—

“or to attend a course of instruction.”

In line 9, from top of the same page, *after* the word “leave,” *insert* the following:—

“or a course of instruction,”

In line 15, from top of the same page, *after* the word “leave,” *insert* the following:—

“or a course of instruction,”

Insert the following as clause (d):—

“(d) In the case of an officer in receipt of syce and forage allowances towards the upkeep of a motor car or cycle under clause (d) of this paragraph, proceeding on leave (including privilege leave) or to attend a course of instruction, he will be restricted to the actual expenditure incurred on the storage and care of the car or cycle, subject to a maximum of the amount of syce and forage allowances admissible. Claims on this account will be supported by receipts duly signed (and stamped, where necessary) by the officer.”

Cancel existing clause (1) and substitute the following:—

“(2) when an officer's charger, which is entitled to free forage, is admitted into a veterinary hospital, the officer will continue to draw free forage from the supplying department, or compensation in lieu, as the case may be, and will make all arrangements for the feed of the horse while under treatment. The syce will accompany the horse and syce allowance will continue to be drawn by the officer.”

Appendix I.

Under “1. Army Headquarters,” item 13, delete the word “General”.

Against item 13, place a dagger (†) and insert the following foot-note:—

“† Excludes officers of the Equipment and Ordnance Stores Directorate and the Ordnance Branch.”

Item 17, after the words “item 6”, insert “or 7.”

Under “2, Command Headquarters,” item 15, for “Deputy Director, Military Works,” substitute “Chief Engineer, Military Works.”

Item 21, for “Inspector of Supply and Transport,” substitute “Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport.”

Against “3. District Headquarters,” place an asterisk (*) and insert the following foot-note:

“* Officers serving on the Headquarters Staff of an Independent Brigade will be restricted to the allowances authorised for similar appointments at District Headquarters or a Brigade Headquarters, as the case may be.”

Under “6. Units,” after “Royal Garrison Artillery (Medium Batteries)”, insert the following:—

Royal Garrison Artillery (Coast Defences), Bombay:—

Commandant	1	1
Adjutant	1	1

Under “Sappers and Miners,” for “Field Troops—Field Officers”, substitute “Field Officers and Officers of Field Troops.”

Under "7. General," after "* Senior Officers' School," insert the following:—

*Army Signal School—

Commandant	1	2
----------------------	---	---

Staff Officers	1	2
--------------------------	---	---

Under "* Small Arms Schools," for the present entries, substitute the following:—

Commandant, S. A. School, India	1	1
---	---	---

Commandant, S. A. School, Pachmarhi	1	1
---	---	---

Senior Instructor, S. A. School, Pachmarhi	1	1
--	---	---

Commandant, S. A. School, Satara	1	1
--	---	---

Senior Instructor, S. A. School, Satara	1	1
---	---	---

Under "* Machine Gun School," for the present entries substitute the following:—

Commandant	1	1
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Chief Instructor	1	1
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APPENDIX A.

Revised Working Stocks.

Serial No.	Art cle.	Un t.	Cis-Indus, exclu- ding Gyanthe and Yating.	Gyanthe and Yating.	Peshawar, exclud- ing Chitral and Gilgit.	Chitral and Gil- git.	Kohat.	Waziristan.	Baluchistan.	Total
1	Flour (inclusive of bread at 1½ ozs. per man).	tons.	765	0·7	94	..	37	41·5	120	1058·2
2	Butter (finned)	lbs.	1,700	..	100	..	100	500	100	2,500
3	Biscuits, ration	"	8,500	..	1,000	..	200	5,100	200	15,000
4	Oat meal	"	7,200	..	400	..	400	3,700	300	12,000
5	Rice, ration	tons	3·5	13·5	98	3·8	40·5	112·5	149·5	1,157
6	Salt (for men and animals)	"	80	6·5	18·5	·26	15	22·5	40	203·5
7	Tea, ration (inclusive of coffee at 2 lbs. for 1 lb. of tea).	"	145	2·0	13·25	..	7·25	6	19	192·5
	Sugar	"	41	0·4	5	..	2·7	3	5·5	55·6
	Wheat (inclusive of Government property with con- tois, in transit to con- trolled mills and with mills, in flour being taken as equivalent of 1-2/3 tons wheat, and 1 ton atfa as equivalent of 1-3/17 tons of wheat).	"	960	7·25	520	1·88	205	562	747·5	3,398·75
		"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,600 (a)

(a) To be held by Controlled Mills

Revised Working Stocks--contd.

Serial No.	Articles.	Unit.	Cis-Indus, exclu- ding Gyantse and Yatung.	Gyantse and Yatung.	Po-shawar, exclu- ding Chitral and Gilgit.	Chitral and Gilgit.	Kohat.	Wachitan.	Baluchistan.	Total.
51	Cylinder, carbolic acid gas	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	616
52	Drums, G. I., 4 gallon	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,000
53	Kegs, camel	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
54	Kegs, mule	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
55	Screws, bung, with washers and rings.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
56	Tins, ghi	lbs.	1,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
57	Calcium carbide	"	..	..	350	..	150	300	..	3,000
58	Grease	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,400

APPENDIX B.

Mobilization Reserves.

Item.	Article.	Unit.	Quantities as they will stand if General Staff proposals are accepted.		
1	2	3	4		
<i>Group B. T.</i>			R. A. P.		
1	Biscuits, ration	tons.	157	1	2
2	Meat, tinned, beef and mutton	"	127	1	4
3	Powder, baking	"	2	0	0
4	Vegetables, preserved	"	30	0	0
<i>Group B. J. T.</i>					
5	Dalliah	tons.	2	0	0
6	Oatmeal	"	7	0	0
7	Milk, tinned	"	3	0	0
8	Rum	gall.	6,000	0	0
<i>Group Hospital.</i>					
9	Arrowroot	lbs.	1,040	0	0
10	Barley, pearl	"	2,417	0	0
11	Bovril and Lemco	"	600	0	0
12	Essence of beef, chicken and mutton	"	2,061	0	0
13	Essence of lemon, ratafia, etc.	"	81	1	4
14	Food Allenbury's, etc.	"	800	0	0
15	Powder, baking and Raisley flour	"	1,000	0	0
16	Sago and tapioca	"	994	0	0
<i>Group Feeder (a).</i>					
17	Bhoosa, missa	tons.	600	0	0
18	Bhoosa, white	"	7,696	0	0
19	Hay, other than oat	"	3,000	0	0
<i>Group P. O. L.</i>					
20	Petrol, aviation	gall.	40,000	0	0
21	Petrol, M. T.	"	40,000	0	0
<i>Group Fuel.</i>					
22	Firewood	tons.	7,760	0	0

(a) To be held by Military Farms Department.

Statement 1

Group.	Article.	Unit of weight or measure.	NORTH-ERN COM-MAND.				WESTERN COMMAND.				EASTERN COMMAND.				SOUTHERN COM-MAND.								
			Peshawar District and Gilgit.	Chitral.	Gilgit.	Kohat District.	Rawalpindi District.	Lahore District.	Baluchistan District.	Sind-Rajputana District.	Waziristan.	United Provinces District.	Dehli Brigade.	Allahabad Brigade.	Presidency and Assam District.	Gyantsé and Yatung.	Central Provinces District.	Bombay District.	Poona District.	Madras District.	Burma District.	Aden.	
B. T.	Biscuits, ration	Tons.																					
	Meat, tinned	"																					
	Powder, baking	"																					
	Veg. tables, preserved	"																					
	Dillies	"																					
B. I. T.	Oatmeal	Gall.																					
	Milk, tinned	Lbs.																					
	Rum	"																					
	Arrowroot	"																					
	Barley, pearl	"																					
	Bovril and Lemco	"																					
	Essence of Beef	"																					
	Essence of mutton.	"																					
	Essence of lemon, ratalia, etc.	"																					
	Food, Allenbury's, etc.	"																					
	Food, Allenbury's, etc.	"																					
	Food, Allenbury's, etc.	"																					
	Food, Allenbury's, etc.	"																					
	Food, Allenbury's, etc.	"																					
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	Food, Allenbury's, etc.	"		</																			

Working or Maintenance Stocks—*contd.*

Group.	Article.	Unit of weight or measure.									
		NORTHERN COMMAND.					WESTERN COMMAND.		EASTERN COMMAND.		
		Peshawar District exclud- ing Chitral and Gilgit.	Chitral.	Gilgit.	Kohat District.	Bawalpindi District.	Lahore District.	Baluchistan District.	Sind Rajputana District.	Wakhristan.	
									United Provinces District.	Delhi Brigade.	
									Allahabad Brigade.	Presidency and Assam District.	
									Gyantsse and Yaktung.		
									Central Provinces District.	Bombay District.	
									Poona District.	Madras District.	
									Burma District.		
											Aden.
L.T.	Atta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ghee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dhal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grain	Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bran	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hospital	Arrowroot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Barley, pearl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bovril and Lemco.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Tons.
"
"
"
"
"
lbs.
"
"

	Powder, Cocon	"	
	CornfLOUR	"	
	Essence of beef, chicken and mutton.	"	
	Food, Allenbury's, Bengel's, Mellins, and Glaxo.	"	
	Telly, calves' feet	"	
	Sago and tapioca	"	
	Ten, hospital	"	
	Coal rubble, screened, large	Tons.	
	Coal, rubble, screened, smithy	"	
	Coal, steam	"	
	Coke, soft	"	
	Hay	"	
	Petrol, M. T.	Gall.	
	Petrol, aviation	"	
	Lubricating Oil	"	
	Oil, kerosene, 1st quality	"	
	Oil, 2nd, 1st quality	"	
	Oil, 2nd	"	
	Sparker, methylated	"	
	Wood, other	lbs.	
	Calabang Cacha	"	
	Calabang 1st qua	"	
	Calabang 2nd qua	"	
	Calabang 3rd qua	"	
	Calabang 4th qua	"	
	Calabang 5th qua	"	
	Calabang 6th qua	"	
	Calabang 7th qua	"	
	Calabang 8th qua	"	
	Calabang 9th qua	"	
	Calabang 10th qua	"	
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	Calabang 92nd qua	"	
	Calabang 93rd qua	"	
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	Calabang 97th qua	"	
	Calabang 98th qua	"	
	Calabang 99th qua	"	
	Calabang 100th qua	"	

Notes: The quantity and distribution of all working stocks have not yet been fixed finally and will be intimated later.

FORM I (Part 2).

Estimate of articles of Indian Army Service Corps supply required during the year.

PART I—Articles locally purchased.

Group.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ISSUES FREE TO SCALE.				ARTICLE.										21	22	REMARKS.
			Standard unit of weight or measurement.	Reference to column of Form II to indicate class entitled to issue according to a fixed scale.	Number entitled to issues according to scale (Form II)	Daily scale.	No. of days in the year.	Total requirements according to scale.	Add requirements for hospitals (Form III).	Add requirements for payment in-ness (Form IV).	Add requirements for military hospitals (Form V).	Add requirements of bakeries (Form V).	Add requirements for turnover of mobilization reserves.	Total gross requirements.	Product requirements met from bakeries (Form VI).	Product requirements met from stores and dry stores.	Product requirements met from turnover of mobilization on reserves.	Total deductions.	Net requirements.	RATE.		Amount.			

District or Independent Brigade Area.

FOR THE

Statement of strengths according to authorised peace establishments of units and formations in the area, for which provision should be made in the budget for food, forage, petrol and other articles of Indian Army Service Corps supply.

Part I—Details.

[illegible]

Statement of strengths according to authorised peace establishments of units and formations in the area, for which provision should be made in the budget for food, forage, petrol and other articles of Indian Army Service Corps supply—*continued*.

[illegible]

*Vide Army Department letter No. 3785C-1 (Q. M. G.-13), dated 11th August 1923.

PART II—Summary.

[To be deducted for leave and sickness (see note below)].

STATIONS.	STRENGTH OF MEN ACCORDING TO AUTHO- RIZED ESTABLISH- MENTS ENTITLED TO OBTAIN RATIONS										STRENGTH OF ANIMALS (ACCORDING TO AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENTS) FOR WHICH FREE RATIONS CAN BE DRAWN.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Indian rations.		Follow- ers.		British other rank.						Heavy draught horses.		Colonial and Country bred horses of British Corps.		Officers' chargers, 15 hands and over.		Officers' chargers, under 15 hands.		All horses of Indian Caval- ry regiments.		Governor General's Body guard horses.		Pack ponies, class I.		Pack ponies, class II.		Draught ponies.		Riding ponies, i.e., horses 14-2 hands and under.		Light draught mules.		Ordnance mules.		Upper and lower and Class I Equipment mules of Signal Service.		Class II Equipment ma- chines of Pioneer and In- fantry Battalions A. T. draught and 1st class pack mules.		Army Transport 2nd class pack mules.		(Camels of Government Camel Units.		Silladar employed camels.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Atta eaters.	Rice eaters.	Atta eaters.	Rice eaters.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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NOTE.—To be deducted for leave and sickness :—

B. T. 34 per cent.; I. T. (except Indian combatants of administrative unit) 29 per cent.; Indian combatants of administrative units 3 per cent.; Followers 2 per cent.

[To be deducted for leave and sickness (see note below)—concl'd.]

238

STATIONS.	STRENGTH OF ANIMALS (ACCORDING TO AUTHORISED ESTABLISHMENTS) FOR WHICH FREE RATION CAN BE DRAWN.														M. T. VEHICLES.								REMARKS.		
	Animals in remount depôts*.														Cars, Ford.	Cars, other than Ford.	Vans and Ambulances, Ford.	Vans and Ambulances, other than Ford.	Motor cycle solo.	Motor cycle with side cars.	Lorries.	Armoured Cars.		Tractors.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
(a) B. T.																									
(b) I. T.																									
(c) Followers																									
Not total requiring rations.																									

*Note.—To be deducted for leave and sickness

B.T. 3½ per cent.; I. T. (except Indian combatants of administrative units) 28 per cent.; Indian combatants of administrative units 3 per cent.; Followers 2 per cent.

204. Local allowance of store-keepers of the Indian Army Service Corps employed at Aden and in Burma.

Feb.
24.

With reference to paragraph 5 of Army Instruction (India) No. 110 of 1923, it has been decided that store-keepers of the Indian Army Service Corps employed at Aden* and in Burma shall, with effect from the 1st January 1923, receive a local allowance at Rs. 20 p. m. except locally engaged store-keepers serving at Aden.

each in addition to the revised rates of pay sanctioned in that Instruction. The local allowance drawn at these places before the 1st January 1923, which has been converted into a personal allowance under the operation of the paragraph quoted above, will not be admissible in addition to the local allowance now sanctioned.

[A.-23277 (A. G.-14).
B]

205. Shelter for widows and orphans of British soldiers.

Feb.
24.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the scope of the Shelter Scheme, published in Army Instruction (India) No. 5/8 of 1919, is liable to be misinterpreted, and that capitation allowances under that Scheme have, in certain cases, been sanctioned for the widows and orphans of British soldiers, who were already in receipt of pensions of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 a month respectively, or more. With a view to removing any possible misunderstanding which may exist in connection with the intention of the Scheme, it is notified that, the object of the Scheme being to provide shelter for those widows and orphans only of British soldiers, who are living in poverty in India, no assistance whatever is admissible under the Scheme to widows and orphans of British soldiers, if they are already in receipt of pensions of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 a month respectively, or more. If a widow is in receipt of a pension of less than Rs. 30 a month, or an orphan of one of less than Rs. 15 a month, and if these pensions are inadequate to meet the charges of a recognized charitable institution, it is only then that a grant under the Shelter Scheme, within the

maximum limits laid down therein, can be made, which together with the pension, will cover the charges of the charitable institution.

[M. A. G.'s care.
C]

206. Grant of free passages by Government vessel 201
or hired transport to the United Kingdom 26th
or free passages on warrant to the selected 182
place of residence in India to the families
of officers of the British and Indian services
and of British personnel of the Indian Army
ordered from India to Iraq.

Until the existing restrictions against the entry of families into Iraq are removed, sanction is accorded to the provision of free passages by Government vessel or hired transport to the United Kingdom and return passages thereafter to rejoin the heads of their families, for the wives and families of officers of the British and Indian services and of British personnel of the Indian Army ordered to proceed to Iraq, provided that the separation is likely to continue for a period of at least twelve months from the date of embarkation of the families for the United Kingdom.

As an alternative to the above, sanction is accorded to the grant of passages on warrant to the selected place of residence in India, and subsequently free passage to the station to which the head of the family is posted on return to India, provided that the cost to the public in no case exceeds the cost of a passage to the United Kingdom.

2. The above concession is not applicable to the families of those officers who proceed to Iraq to take up employment under contract entered into with the civil administration of Iraq.

3. Army Instruction (India) No. 752 of 1928 is hereby cancelled,

[42625 (Q. M. G.-2-A.)
B]

3. This procedure will be followed until all the sets of Mackenzie equipment in each unit are replaced by the new pattern.

[35848 (Q.M.G.-11-B).
A-II]

b. 211. Pay of soldier clerks holding clerical appointments in military offices other than those at Army Headquarters.

The following amendment is made to para. 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 714 of 1943 :—

In the last line, after the word “tests,” change the fullstop into a comma and add “in the case of Classes I or II”.

[A-25281 (A. G.-10).
C]

212. Introduction, revision and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

I. The following Army Form has been introduced for use of Corps of Sappers and Miners in India :—

Army Form B-161-2—“Trade Qualification Sheet Surveyor (Trigonometrical)”.

2. Copies are now ready for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner. A maximum annual allowance of 10 copies is authorised for each Corps of Sappers and Miners.

3. The necessary amendment will be made in due course to India Army Form Z-2001.

[A.-21894 (A.G.-1).
D]

II. The following Army Form has been introduced for use of Corps of Sappers and Miners in India :—

Army Form B-161-9—“Trade Qualification Sheet for Printer (Compositor).”

2. Copies of the form are ready for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner on the following maximum annual scale :—

King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners	20 copies.
Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners	20 copies.
Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners	20 copies.
Burma Sappers and Miners	5 copies.

3. India Army Form Z-2001 will be amended in due course.

4. The necessary amendment will be made in due course to India Army Form Z-2001.

[A. 21891 (A. G.-1).
D]

III. India Army Form A-305-A has been revised and its designation altered to read as follows :—

“Declaration to be made by the $\frac{\text{father}}{\text{mother}}$ of a deceased officer in support of $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ claim to pension.

[F. A., M. F. No. 175-Accts. of 1924.
D]

IV. The following India Army Form has been cancelled :—

India Army Form P-1463—“Detention Barrack, Employment Book.”

[I. A. F.P.-1463 (A.G.-11).
A-11]

213. Complement of nurses to be employed in a British section of an Indian general hospital. 213
26th F
192

It has been decided that, whenever it is found necessary, in order to avoid the expense of mobilising a separate field medical unit for the sick of British troops, to attach a British

3. This procedure will be followed until all the sets of Mackenzie equipment in each unit are replaced by the new pattern.

[35848 (Q.M.G.-11-B).
A-II]

211. Pay of soldier clerks holding clerical appointments in military offices other than those at Army Headquarters.

The following amendment is made to para. 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 714 of 1933 :—

In the last line, after the word "tests," change the fullstop into a comma and *add* "in the case of Classes I or II".

[A-25281 (A. G.-10).
C]

212. Introduction, revision and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

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[A-21894 (A.G.-1).
D]

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3. India Army Form Z-2001 will be amended in due course.

4. The necessary amendment will be made in due course to India Army Form Z-2001.

[A-21891 (A.G.-1)
D]

III. India Army Form A-305-A has been revised and its designation altered to read as follows :—

“Declaration to be made by the $\frac{\text{father}}{\text{mother}}$ of a deceased officer in support of $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ claim to pension.

[F. A., M. F. No. 175-Accts. of 1924.
D]

IV. The following India Army Form has been cancelled :—

India Army Form P-1463—“Detention Barrack, Employment Book.”

[I. A. F P -1463 (A.G.-11)
A-11]

213. Complement of nurses to be employed British section of an Indian general tal.

It has been decided that, whenever it is found necessary in order to avoid the expense of mobilising a separate medical unit for the sick of British troops, to attach a B.

section to an Indian general hospital, the complement of lady nurses to be employed in that section shall not exceed the following establishment :—

Matron	1
Lady nurses	8 per 50 beds.

This establishment shall be found from the authorised cadre of lady nurses serving in India.

2. This sanction shall have retrospective effect to cover all outstanding cases.

[$\frac{28222 \text{ (D. M. S.)}}{B}$]

214. Grant of medals for the Great War to civilians.

b.

In supersession of all previous Army Instructions (India) on the subject of the grant of medals to civilian personnel who served in a theatre of the Great War 1914-1919, medals will now be granted to the following classes who fulfil the prescribed conditions governing the award :—

- (a) Authorised public and private followers.
- (b) Civilian personnel borne on the War Establishments (India) and establishments of hospital ships and departmental personnel such as Indian Military Accounts Department, Postal and Telegraph Department, Ordnance Department, etc., who if serving with the British Forces, would have been commissioned or attested.
- (c) Members of recognized Nursing Associations who have given whole-time service.
- (d) Women enrolled under a direct contract of service for service with the Army.

2. The conditions governing the grant of such medals are :—

- (i) *1914-Star*—Service in France and Flanders from the 5th August 1914 up to midnight 22nd and 23rd November 1914.
Army Instruction (India) No. 137 of 1918.

(ii) *1914-15-Star*—Service in France and Flanders after midnight 23rd November 1914 to 31st December 1915, both dates inclusive, and service in any other theatre of war between 5th August 1914 and 31st December 1915 both dates inclusive.

(iii) *British War Medal, 1914-19*—Service in any theatre of war between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918, both dates inclusive.

(iv) *Victory Medal*—Service in any theatre of war between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918, both dates inclusive.

3. Members of recognised Welfare Associations who have given whole-time service are eligible for the award of the British War Medal, provided they fulfilled the conditions necessary for the award of that medal.

4. No other civilians will be eligible for the award of medals unless they have been definitely employed under fire in the performance of useful and necessary work, and then only if specifically approved by the Army Council.

[A.-18486 (A. G.-9).
B]

215. Forms in use by military dairy-farms in India.

It has been decided to convert all forms hitherto in use by military dairy-farms into India Army Forms so as to admit of the rules for the printing and supply of Army and India Army Forms, promulgated in Army Instruction (India) No. 1069 of 1923, being followed as regards these forms.

2. A list of the forms showing their new designations is published as an Appendix to this Instruction.

3. The necessary conversion from the existing forms into India Army Forms will be carried out in due course as

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APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 215 OF 1924.

List of India Army Forms, "D. F." Series, in use by military dairies of the Military Farms Department under the Controller of Farms, Army Headquarters, Simla.

No. of form.	Designation.	MAXIMUM ANNUAL ALLOWANCE.			REMARKS.
		1st (Dairy) Circle.	2nd (Dairy) Circle.	3rd (Dairy) Circle.	
I. A. F. D. F. 1	Cattle-yard report book	20 books.	25 books.	10 books.	Books of 150 forms.
" 2	Cattle history record sheet	1,000 forms.	1,000 forms.	500 forms.	" 50 "
" 3	" roll-book	12 books.	15 books.	10 books.	" 100 "
" 4	Cattle-yard milk record book	50 "	60 "	50 "	" " "
" 5	Invoice from cattle-yard to dairy	8,000 forms.	11,000 forms.	8,000 forms.	" 50 "
" 6	Produce book	10 books.	10 books.	10 books.	" 75 "
" 7	Test book	10 "	15 "	8 "	" " "
" 8	Salesman check-book	20,000 forms.	20,000 forms.	20,000 forms.	" 250 "
" 9	Rough outward book	40 books.	30 books.	20 books.	" " "
" 10	Daily stock-sheet	6,000 forms.	6,000 forms.	5,000 forms.	" 200 "
" 11	Rough inward day-book	20 books.	20 books.	15 books.	" 225 "
" 12	Register of stores issued	24 "	25 "	20 "	" 200 "
" 13	Stock-book	20 "	20 "	10 "	" 100 "
" 14	Credit sales register	10 "	15 "	10 "	" 100 "
" 15	Invoice-book	60 "	60 "	100 "	" 80 "
" 16	Cash-book	20 "	15 "	50 "	" " "
" 17	Compon stock book	300 loose forms.	500 loose forms.	400 forms.	" 200 "
" 18	Daily time book	10 books.	15 books.	10 books.	" 100 "
" 19	Land and cultivation register	30 "	40 "	20 "	" 100 "
" 20	Team register	12 "	12 "	10 "	" " "

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delhi, the 4th March 1924.

217. Institution of a headquarters Indian Army Service Corps officers' mess.

Sanction is accorded to the establishment of an Indian Army Service Corps officers' headquarters corps mess which will be located at Rawalpindi.

It has also been decided that:—

(i) an annual subscription, equivalent to one day's pay of rank and staff pay, shall be levied from every officer of the corps, whether he is or is not a member of a Station Indian Army Service Corps officers' mess or other mess; this subscription will be based on the rank and grading held by officers on the 1st January annually and will be paid to the headquarters Indian Army Service Corps officers' mess:

(ii) a mess joining contribution, which will not exceed 25 per cent. on one month's total emoluments, shall be payable to the headquarters corps mess by all officers who have not previously paid any such contribution to the mess of their regimental units under paragraph 455, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

2. It has further been decided that the two Indian Army Service Corps officers' messes authorised at Rawalpindi under paragraph 186, Pay and Allowance Regulations of the Army in India, Part II, shall be permanently merged in the headquarters corps mess referred to above, and that the mess allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem per officer, subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 per mensem, hitherto admissible for the two station messes, shall in future be paid to the headquarters corps mess.

3. The headquarters corps mess will take over and be responsible for the repayment of the outstanding balance of the Government advance of Rs. 6,000 which was authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 426 of 1921 and Army Department letter No. 45801-1 (Q.-5), dated the 22nd November 1921.

[55308 (Q.M.G.-5)
A.-II.]

218. Revision of the pay of permanent clerks of the Indian Army Service Corps.

In para. 5 of Army Instruction (India) No. 863 of 1923, *insert* the words "under the existing conditions" between the words "will" and "be" occurring in the first line.

[A.-22654 (A. G.-14)
B]

219. Levy of charges against the Imperial Government for the services of personnel deputed to examine naval guns on vessels of the Royal Navy.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the following charges shall be levied against the Imperial Government in respect of services of inspectors of ordnance machinery and armament artificers lent to vessels of the Royal Navy for the purpose of examining and reporting upon naval guns:—

For each inspector of ordnance machinery	At Rs. 8 for each hour or part of an hour while so employed.
--	--

For each armament artificer	At Rs. 3-4-0 for each hour or part of an hour while so employed.
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[42431 (Q.M.G.-9-C.)
A.-II.]

220. Exemption of aides-de-camp from passing the preliminary test in Urdu.

With reference to paragraph 51, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, it has been decided to exempt aides-de-camp from passing the preliminary test in Urdu.

2. Aides-de-camp to Army Commanders, whose staff pay may have been withheld owing to non-fulfilment of the prescribed language qualification under the regulation quoted above, may be admitted staff pay with effect from the 8th May 1923.

3. Army Regulations, India, Volume II, will be amended in due course.

[M.A.G.'s. u-o 980-A-16-11-23
A-II.]

221. Exchange on the Mexican dollar.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong, that the official rate of the dollar, as assessed by him for all payments fixed in sterling, which had to be made in Hong Kong and on the China station during the month of February 1924, was two shillings and four pence (2s. 4d.).

[A-4C39 (A. G.-10).
D]

222. Reckoning of substantive *pro tempore* service towards increases of furlough pay for departmental officers of the India Unattached List.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that substantive *pro tempore* continuous service on the pay and allowances of commissioned rank immediately preceding substantive promotion to that rank shall reckon towards increases of pay in the case of departmental officers of the India Unattached List in receipt of furlough pay under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 881 of 1922.

[A-19282 (A. G.-10)
B]

223. Classification and disposal of the records of disbanded units of the Indian Army.

It has been decided that the records of disbanded units of the Indian Army shall be classified and disposed of as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION.

Category I.—Records of historical value.

Category II.—Records affecting individuals, *e.g.*, account documents, account books, sheet rolls, long rolls, records of service and casualty reports.

Category III.—Correspondence and administrative papers including equipment ledgers, receipt and delivery vouchers, reports and returns, and all other documents and records not included in categories I and II above.

DISPOSAL.

Category I.—When a period of three years has elapsed since the disbandment of a unit was completed, the officer in charge of the records will assemble a board for the examination of the historical records and will submit to his brigade commander his recommendations regarding their disposal.

Category II.—The long roll and all sheet rolls will be completed showing how each man of the unit has been disposed of, *i.e.*, discharged, transferred to another unit, or pensioned, as the case may be, and also showing the amount of gratuity or pension granted and the sanctioning authority for the same in accordance with India Army Order No. 346 of 1923. These documents will be preserved for future reference.

All other documents in category II will be destroyed on completion of 4 years from the date of disbandment. After the accounts have been finally brought up to date, and closed, no objections will ordinarily be raised by any department in regard to matters connected with the stores, clothing, *etc.*, of a disbanded unit.

Category III.—All documents in category III will be destroyed on completion of 3 years from the date of disbandment.

2 No references regarding pay, gratuities and allowances, etc., will be investigated after the documents classified in category II have been destroyed. All such claims will be considered as time-barred.

All references in respect to *pensions* of the personnel of disbanded units will however be forwarded for necessary action to the Controller of Military Accounts who is the pension paying officer of the pensioners concerned.

[A.-19093 (A. G.-2).
D]

224. Employment of training staff previous to and subsequent to the annual training period of Indian Territorial Force units.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 797 of 1923 :—

After clause (b) *insert* “ (c) for a period of seven days after the training ends—the armourer or armourers, authorised in paragraph 17 (a) of the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 301 of 1922 as reconstructed by Army Instruction (India) No. 800 of 1923.”

[A.-15384 (A. G., A. T. F.).
D]

225. Value of deposits to be accepted as security to Government.

With reference to Army Department letter* No. 25441-1 (Q. M. G.-6), dated the 14th March 1916, regarding deposits tendered as security to Government, it has been decided that, in future, the securities mentioned in paragraph 119, Army Regulations, India, Volume III, shall be taken at their market value at the time of deposit.

2. The administrative officer concerned will satisfy himself that the value of the security calculated on this basis is sufficient to secure and indemnify Government against any possible loss.

3. In the event of the market value of such securities depreciating the depositor will not be called upon to augment his security, nor, in the event of their appreciating, will he be allowed any refund.

[$\frac{55818 \text{ (Q. M. G.-G.)}}{D}$]

226. Revision of the scale of clothing-boxes and naphthaline.

It has been decided that the future scale of clothing-boxes and naphthaline for all units will be as shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

2. The additional recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs. 17 annually and is debitable to the minor head, "Maintenance of ordnance equipment," of the unit concerned.

3. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{\text{Q. M. G.-43127 (Q. M. G.-II.A.)}}{\text{A.-II.}}$]

227. Procedure to be adopted for the conversion of sterling remittances into Indian currency for entry into pay accounts of individuals whose pay accounts are maintained in rupees.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 40 of 1924, it is notified that the rate for all sterling remittances and allotments has been fixed as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
For the week commencing with the 6th January 1924	13	15	0	per pound sterling.
For the week commencing with the 13th January 1924	14	2	0	"
For the week commencing with the 20th January 1924	13	15	0	"
For the week commencing with the 27th January 1924	13	15	0	"

India Army Form K-1154—"Roll of recruiting parties."

India Army Form K-1154-A—"Rough roll."

India Army Form K-1160—"Railway ticket receipt form."

India Army Form K-1160-B—"Rahdari certificate."

India Army Form K-1160-C—"Forwarding memorandum."

India Army Form K-1160-D—"Receipt for recruits sent in by civil authorities."

[$\frac{A-2129 (A. G.-6).}{D}$]

II. The following India Army Forms have been introduced for use in the Military Engineer Services:—

India Army Form W-2167—"No Demand Certificate."

India Army Form W-2198—"List showing freight paid by credit notes from ..to."

India Army Form W-2155—"Schedule of tenders."

India Army Form W-2163—"District allotment form."

India Army Form W-2207—"Notice of stores received."

India Army Form W-2181—"Schedule of free allowance of electricity."

2. Copies of the forms are available for issue and may be indented for in the usual manner.

3. The forms will be included in due course, in the Appendix to be inserted in Army Regulations, India Volume XII.

[$\frac{25414 (E.-5-B).}{C}$]

III. The following form has been introduced for use in clothing depôts:—

India Army Form O-1386—"Day sheet of issues."

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[$\frac{5:875 \text{ (Q. M. G.-11-C)}}{A-11}$]

IV. The undermentioned India Army Form has been revised and copies are now ready for issue:—

India Army Form A-115 (large) — “Contingent bill.”

2. India Army Form A-115 (small) will also be revised on the same lines at its next reprint.

[$\frac{\text{F A., M.F. 5-Accts. Comp of 1923.}}{11}$]

V. The following India Army Form has been revised:—

India Army Form O-234—“Equipment Ledger Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Batteries armed with Q. F. 13-pr. or 15-pr. guns.”

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[$\frac{9507 \text{ (Q. M. G.-11-C)}}{A-11}$]

VI. The following India Army Form has been revised:—

India Army Form O-1342—“Equipment Ledger, Indian Cavalry and Body-Guards.”

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[$\frac{15733 \text{ (Q. M. G.-11-C)}}{A-11}$]

XI. The undermentioned India Army Form is cancelled as its retention is not considered essential. A manuscript form can be used when necessary :—

India Army Form A-151—"Statement of advances made to Supply and Transport Agents outstanding for more than fifteen days."

[F. A., M. F. No. 189-Accts. Camp of 1924.
D.]

XII. The undermentioned India Army Form is cancelled :—

India Army Form A-521—"Scale register, Army Hospital Corps."

[F. A., M. F. No. 198-Accts. Camp of 1924.
D]

XIII. The following India Army Form is cancelled :—

India Army Form K-1160 (Form No. 111-E)—"Enrolment from non-combatants Indian Technical Air Companies."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[A-21290 (A. G.-6).
D]

XIV. The following India Army Form is cancelled :—

India Army Form—T-1736—"Shipping Note."

2. The existing stock of the form should be destroyed.

[55659 (Q. M. G.-2-B).
B]

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 225 OF 1924.

Army Department letter No. 25441-1 (Q.M.G.-6), dated the 14th March 1916, to the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore Division.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. C.-1988, dated the 15th February 1916, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, in which you raise the question whether Government paper tendered as security to the State, should be taken, for purposes of furnishing security, at its market rate or at its face value.

2. In reply, I am to say that the exact amount of security to be taken from a contractor is (*vide* Army Regulations, India, Volume III, paragraph 118, 2nd clause) a matter in which the administrative officer concerned must exercise his discretion. If he is satisfied that the security afforded by the deposit of a Government Promissory note of, say, Rs. 1,000 at its face value, is sufficient, there would be no reason to insist on the deposit being increased in view of its present value being less than the face value. Consequently, for security deposit purposes, only the face value of securities of the classes mentioned in Army Regulations, India, Volume III, paragraph 119, need be considered by the Military Accounts Department. A similar rule also applies in the case of the security deposits of individuals such as agents and storekeepers of the Supply and Transport Corps.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 228 OF 1924.

Revised scale of bicycles authorised for units, etc.

Unit or formation.	Peace.	Mobilisation equipment in unit charge.	Additional to be issued on mobilisation (these will not be provided in peace).	Total war equipment.
Command Headquarters	2	...	2	4
Field Force Headquarters	...	...	21	21
District Headquarters	3	...	1	4
Divisional Headquarters	...	...	16	16
Cavalry Brigade Headquarters	1	...	2	3
Infantry Brigade Headquarters	1	...	1	2
General Headquarters, 2nd Echelon	...	...	6	6
Internal Security Areas (War)	...	...	2	2
British Cavalry Regiments (I. S.)	2	5	...	7
British Cavalry Regiments (F. A. and C. T.).	2	5	25	32
British Infantry Regiments (I. S.)	2	3	...	5
British Infantry Regiments (F. A. and C. T.).	2	3	1	6
Indian Cavalry Regiments (I. S.)	2	2	...	4
Indian Cavalry Regiments (F. A. and C. T.).	2	2	15	19
Indian Infantry Battalions (I. S.)	2	2	...	4
Indian Infantry Battalions (F. A. and C. T.).	2	2	2	6
Pioneer Battalions (I. S.)	2	2	...	4
Pioneer Battalions (F. A. and C. T.)	2	2	2	6
Training Battalions	2	...	2	4
Headquarters Divisional Artillery	...	...	2	2
Royal Horse Artillery Brigade Headquarters.	1	...	1	2
Royal Horse Artillery Batteries	1	1	..	2
Royal Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.	1	...	1	2
Royal Field Artillery Batteries	1	1(a)	...	2
Pack Artillery Brigade Head- quarters.	1	1	...	2
Pack Batteries	1	1	...	2

(a) Not for Royal Field Artillery batteries in the Reinforcement Brigade.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 226 OF 1924.

Scale of clothing boxes and naphthaline authorised for units detailed below.

Units.	SCALES.	
	Boxes, clothing. No. per unit.	Naphthaline. lbs. per unit.
British Cavalry	2	40
„ Infantry		
Signal Training Centre and Depôt . .		
Divisional Ammunition Columns . .	2	30
Governor-General's Bodyguard . .	6	20
Bodyguards of the Governors of Madras and Bengal.	1	20
Royal Artillery Batteries	1	20
Royal Horse Artillery and Brigade Ammunition Columns.		
Indian Cavalry	1 per Company Headquarters. 1 per Section.	15
„ Infantry and Pioneers (includ- ing training battalions).		
Armoured Car Companies	1	15
Divisional Signals		
Corps (Line) Signal Companies . .	1	15
„ (Wireless) Signal Companies . .		
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops . .		
Mechanical Transport units . . . .	...	10
Sappers and Miners— Divisional Headquarters Com- panies.		
Army Troops . . . . .	...	10
Field „		
„ Companies . . . . .	...	10
Railway Companies		
Bridging Train Companies		

Revised scale of bicycles authorised for units, etc.—
contd.

Unit or formation.	Peace.	Mobilisation equipment in unit charge.	Additional to be issued on mobilisation (these will not be provided in peace).	Total war equipment.
Corps Headquarters, Sappers and Miners (Burma).	1	..	3	4
No. 23 Fortress Company (Aden)	1	..	..	1
Electrical and Mechanical Works Companies.	..	..	6	6
Artizan Works Companies	..	..	8	8
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops	1	..	1	2
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops (War).	..	..	2	2
Corps Signals—Line Companies—				
Draught Cable Sections	1	..	..	1
Construction Sections with M. T.	2	..	..	2
Divisional Signals—				
Headquarters	14	..	..	14
Draught Cable Sections	1	..	..	1
Infantry Brigade Sections	4	..	..	4
Signal Parks	..	..	2	2
Signal Training Centre and Depot	40	..	..	40
Army Signal School	30	..	..	30
L. of C. Signal Battalion	..	..	8	8
Mobile or Stationary Pigeon Lofts	..	..	1	1
Embarkation Headquarters, Class I.	..	..	8	8
Employment Companies	..	..	1	1
Mechanical Transport Training School.	..	..	6	6
Cavalry Field Ambulances	..	..	2	2
Field Ambulances	..	..	2	2
Senior Officers' School	80	..	..	80
Machine Gun School	6	..	..	6
Small Arms School, Satara	2	..	..	2
Small Arms School, Pachmarhi	3	..	..	3
Garrison Military Police, Bangalore	2	..	..	..
Railway Transport Sergeant-Major, Secunderabad.	1	..	..	..
Garrison Provost Sergeant, Poona.	2	..	..	..

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delhi, the 11th March 1924.

230. Correspondence referring to previous secret or confidential correspondence or to secret or confidential documents.

It has been decided that correspondence which contains any reference to the subject matter of any previous secret or confidential correspondence or to secret or confidential documents must itself be marked "secret" or "confidential" as the case may be.

[A. D. Case No. 26793,
D.]

231. Provisional Peace Establishments of Indian Signal Corps.

The status of the Quartermaster Serjeant (W. O. Class II) authorized for Divisional Signals is that of a Regimental Quartermaster Serjeant (W. O. Class II).

2. The following consequential amendments are made to Appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No. 474 of 1921:—

On pages 111 and 121, under "British other ranks" for "Quartermaster Serjeant (W. O. Class II)" read "Regimental Quartermaster Serjeant (W. O. Class II)".

[A. 24776 (A. G. 3).
c.]

32. Provision of furniture for the Indian staff and students of the Equitation School Saugor.

Sanction is accorded to the free issue of furniture to the Indian staff and students at the Equitation School, Saugor, on the scale shown below: -

Article.	I. Os.	I. N. C. Os.	I. O. Rs.
	1	1	1
Box, lit (P. F.-9)	1	1	...
Chair, barrack (B. F.-26)	1	1	...
Perch, set of six	1	1	...
Table, 3' x 1' 8"	1	...	...
Tenney, (H. F.-19)			

2. The above excludes 1 charpoy for each student which is already authorised.

3. The estimated cost, viz., Rs. 2,588 initial and Rs. 259 annual recurring, involved in the measure is debitable to 51 - Military Works Head A.-IX Minor Works and Head B.-X Standing charges respectively, in the Southern Command.

[55258 (Q. M. G.-3).]
J.

233

233. Sub-charge allowance to assistant and sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department placed in subordinate charge of field medical units which are mobilised but do not proceed to the field.

11th Mar.
1924.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that assistant and sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department, who are placed in subordinate charge of field medical units which

are mobilised but do not proceed to the field, shall receive the following sub-charge allowance—

Units functioning locally. — $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the sub-charge allowance laid down in para. 378, clauses (i) to (iii) or in para. 379, as the case may be, of Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I.

Units not functioning locally. $\frac{1}{3}$ th do. do.

2. This sanction has effect from the 2nd January 1924.

3. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{27672 \text{ (D. M. S. 1-A.)}}{B}$]

231. Rules for the hiring of military mechanical transport vehicles.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction (India) No. 56 of 1923:—

After the words "General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Command", in the third line of paragraph 1, insert "the General Officer Commanding Waziristan Force".

In paragraph 2, after the words "whichever is less", add "The officer commanding the mechanical transport unit concerned will be the deciding authority for calculations of the time occupied and distance travelled"

[$\frac{14340 \text{ (Q. M. G. S.)}}{B}$]

235. Grant of the Victory Medal.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 53 of 1923:—

Paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (f) (ii). For lines 16 and 17 substitute—

"Southern Boundary—Latitude 2° from the Chindwin River west to longitude 93° , with the addition of the

of country known as the Pakokku Hill Tracts and lying between latitude 20° and 22° and on both sides on longitude 94° ."

[019784 (A.G.-9)
B]

236. Supply of certain articles, hitherto obtained by local purchase, to be arranged for by the Ordnance Department.

With reference to Table XLVII, Section VI, Army Tables, Medical, it has been decided that the articles enumerated in the appendix to this Instruction shall in future be obtained from the Ordnance Department and not by local purchase. Officers in charge of hospitals will indent for these articles in the same manner as for other ordnance stores.

This arrangement will take effect from the 1st April 1924.

The regulations concerned will be corrected in due course.

[25740 (D.M.S.-2)
A-II.]

237" Revised rates of pay while on duty or under instruction in the United Kingdom, leave pay, unemployed pay, and pension for officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Medical Service, Royal Artillery officers selected for continuous service in the Indian Ordnance Department and the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Engineers, continuous and non-continuous Indian service officers, Royal Engineers Indian Army and such military officers in civil employ as are affected.

It has been decided that officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Medical Service, Royal Engineers, continuous

service officers, and military officers belonging to these classes who are in civil employment must exercise finally, on or before the 1st July 1924, their option of electing to receive the revised rates of pay while on duty or under instruction in the United Kingdom, leave pay, unemployed pay, and pension which have been announced in the various Army Instructions (India) on the subject.

It must be understood—

- (a) that such election is final and cannot subsequently be altered and that the revised rates must be accepted in their entirety that is, no intermingling of the old conditions and the new can be sanctioned, *e.g.* an officer cannot elect the old rules of unemployed pay and the new scale of pension, or *vice versa*,
- (b) that officers who now decide finally to withdraw their provisional acceptance of the revised rates must refund any overpayment which may have been made to them.

2. The conditions prescribed in clauses (a) and (b) above apply also to Royal Artillery officers selected for continuous service in the Indian Ordnance Department and the Indian Army Ordnance Corps and Royal Engineers non-continuous Indian Service officers including those in civil employment) but they are specially permitted to exercise the option of electing the revised rules or of remaining under the existing rule *at any time before retirement*, *cf.* Army Instruction (India) No. 1005 of 1922. In the case of officers of the Royal Engineers Indian Army) the revised rates apply, and the question of election does not arise.

3. Officers will communicate their election to the accounts officers concerned who will act on it.

4. The revised rates are as set out below :—

A.—DUTY PAY.

Officers up to and including the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel
 * Not applicable to receive when deputed for duty or instruction* in the United Kingdom or placed on duty while on leave from India, the rates of pay

I. M. S. officers.

and allowances admissible under the Royal Warrant to British Service officers of corresponding rank (A. M. S. rates in the case of I. M. S. officers) and, in addition, an Indian allowance for a period not exceeding twelve months at the following rate:—

Rank.	Rate per annum.
	£
2nd Lieut. or Lieut. with less than 7 years' service.	25
Lieut. with not less than 7 years' service	75
Captain	75
Major	100
Lieut.-Colonel	125

An officer above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel deputed to the United Kingdom on duty in connection with his Indian appointment is entitled to the British pay and allowances of the corresponding British appointment; but if filling a definite post at Home he draws the emoluments attaching to that post.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise provided for in virtue of their appointments, Colonels draw pay at the rate of £2-1-0 per diem. U.S. officers above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel draw the A. M. S. rates of pay and allowances of corresponding rank.

B — LEAVE PAY.

Officers, including officers holding staff or administrative appointments who are on the cadre of a corps or unit, granted leave *out of India*, other than privilege leave receive the pay of rank admissible under the Royal Warrant to British Service officers of corresponding rank under similar conditions (*i.e.* "normal" rates except in the case of I. M. S. officers to whom A. M. S. rates are issuable *plus* ration allowance at the rate prevailing in the United Kingdom. The rates of *out of India* leave pay for the undermentioned officers (including I. M. S. officers, are:—

	£
	per
	annum.
General, Lieutenant-General and a Major-General Commanding a 1st Class District, and the Director, Medical Services in India	1,350

£

per

annum.

Other Major-Generals 1,250

Colonels Commandant and Colonels on the Staff, including the Judge Advocate General if of the substantive rank of Colonel, Colonels of the I. M. S. . . 1,100

NOTE.-- Unless otherwise provided for in virtue of their appointments, Colonels draw pay at the rate of £2-15-0 per diem.

The rates of leave pay for officers on leave in India, remain as at present, the pay of rank with half staff pay of appointment, but these rates are being re-considered and may be reduced.

During privilege leave, whether taken by itself or in combination with other leave, the existing rules continue to apply.

C.—UNEMPLOYED PAY.

Officers remaining in the service unemployed, *whether residing in or out of India*, are entitled to unemployed pay as follows :—

(i) General officers who have been definitely selected for further employment. Half pay of rank at the rates laid down in the Royal Warrant (A. M. S. rates in the case of I. M. S. officers) *plus* an allowance of £12 a year. This allowance will be admissible up to a maximum period of two years and applies to the first period of unemployment.

(ii) Other General officers . . . British rates of half pay (A. M. S. rates in the case of I. M. S. officers) prescribed for their respective ranks.

(iii) Colonels . . .

British rates of half-pay (A. M. S. rates for I. M. S. officers) *plus* the Indian element for pension for a Lieutenant-Colonel of 29 years' service, *viz.*, £200 a year. An officer promoted to the substantive rank of Colonel before relinquishing his command and who has commanded an Indian regimental unit for a period of four years on full pay will receive during his first six months on the unemployed list the same rate of unemployed pay as is admissible to a Lieutenant-Colonel—see the following clause.

(iv) Lieutenant-Colonels . . .

British rates of half-pay *plus* the Indian element for pension earned by them up to date of being placed on the unemployed list, except that in the cases of Lieutenant-Colonels in receipt of full British pay under the conditions prescribed in the Royal Warrant, the Indian element is not admissible in addition to such full pay.

(v) Officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

British rates of half-pay *plus* the Indian element for pension earned by them up to date of being placed on the unemployed list.

NOTE 1.—British rates of half pay only are issuable to a Royal Engineer Colonel, or Lieutenant Colonel who has not elected for continuous Indian service and has less than 18 years' service for Indian pension.

NOTE 2.—Clauses (iv) and (v) do not apply to officers of the I. M. S.

In no case may unemployed pay be continued for a period exceeding three years from the date of commencement.

In the event of an unemployed officer refusing an offer of employment he will be restricted to British rates of half pay only from the date of such offer.

Service rendered on unemployed pay by officers who elect these revised rates will not count for pension, except as provided in Section D General Condition (7).

The above rates of unemployed pay are issuable to unemployed officers residing in India at the rate of exchange which sterling pensions are payable.

D.—PENSIONS.

(Indian Army officers.)

The ordinary retiring pensions of officers of the Indian Army are as follows:—

2. Pension consists of three parts—

- (a) a service element based on the officer's total service for Indian pension;
- (b) a rank element for the rank in which the officer retires;
- (c) an Indian element for service in the Indian Army.

(a) Service element.

	Per annum.
	£
After 15 years' service	150
For each completed year over 15	15

(b) Rank element.

Rank from which retired.	After completing one year's service in the rank.	After completing each additional year's service.	Maximum rank element
	Per annum.	Per annum.	Per annum.
	£	£	£
Major	12	12	120
Lieutenant-Colonel	150	30	240
Colonel	290	50	390
Major-General	440	50	540
Lieutenant-General	590	50	690
General	740	50	840

	Minima.	Maxima of elements (a) and (b).	Maxima of elements (a, (b) and (c).
	£	£	£
General with less than three years' service as Lieutenant-General and			
(a) less than one year's service in the rank	1,200	1,400	...
(b) after one year's service in the rank	1,300		
(c) after two years' service in the rank	1,350		
(d) after three or more years' service in the rank	1,400		
General with three years' service as Lieutenant-General and			
(a) with less than one year's service in the rank	1,250	1,400	...
(b) after one year's service in the rank	1,300		
(c) after two years' service in the rank	1,350		
(d) after three or more years' service in the rank	1,400		

NOTE D.—The pension of an officer below the rank of Colonel retiring with less than one complete year's service in the rank from which he retires will be assessed as though he had retired from the rank below.

Indian Medical Service officers.

The ordinary retiring pensions of officers of the Indian Medical Service are as follows:—

	Per annum.
	£
After 17 years' service	400
" 18 " "	430
" 19 " "	450
" 20 " "	500
" 21 " "	510
" 22 " "	580
" 23 " "	620
" 24 " "	650
" 25 " "	700
" 26 " "	750
" 27 " "	800

2. The additional pensions admissible under paragraph 441, Pay and Allowances Regulations, Part II, remain unaltered.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

I.—Royal Engineer continuous service officers.

The revised rates and conditions for the Indian Army apply to those Royal Engineer continuous Indian service officers who elect the revised rates of pension, etc., as a whole in the case of those whose pensions are regulated by the rules for officers of the Indian Army.

II.—Royal Engineer non-continuous Indian Service officers.

(i) The revised rates and conditions for the Indian Army apply to those officers who have not less than 18 years' service towards Indian pension and who elect for the revised rates of pension, etc., as a whole.

(ii) Those officers who have less than 18 years' service towards Indian pension will receive pension at the rates laid down in the Royal Warrant for Royal Engineers generally.

(iii) The officers are allowed to count for Indian element service out of India to an extent not exceeding 5 years.

III.—Royal Engineers (Indian Army).

These officers will receive pension at the revised rates laid down for the Indian Army.

NOTE.—The conditions of service of Royal Engineer officers are given in Royal Engineer Corps Memorandum (India) which is under revision.

Royal Artillery officers selected for continuous service in the Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

The revised rates of pension laid down for officers of the Indian Army and the method of computing those rates are applicable to Royal Artillery officers selected for continuous service in the Indian Army Ordnance Corps. The officers are allowed to count

service out of India to an extent not exceeding five years, and are permitted to retire after a minimum service of 18 years for Indian pension. They shall also be allowed to count as service for Indian pension the whole of the service rendered during the war with any Indian Expeditionary Force and such service shall not be included in the period of 5 years referred to above. No service rendered out of India after an officer has left India finally is, however, allowed to count for Indian element.

2. Royal Artillery officers above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel who, on retirement from Indian service, have qualified for an Indian pension receive pensions as for corresponding ranks of the Indian Army, *i.e.*, at a minimum of £800 a year for Colonel.

General conditions.

(i) Unemployed service up to and including the 30th June '90 is allowed to reckon as service for pension under the new conditions: but service thereafter is not so allowed to reckon.

(ii) The revised rates of pension are payable to all permanent regular officers of the Indian Army, the Indian Medical Service and other officers who, being otherwise entitled, have given paid military service to the satisfaction of the Government of India during the Great War.

(iii) Temporary rank held during the Great War, followed by substantive promotion to that rank, counts as service in the rank towards pension. If the officer receives substantive promotion to a lower rank, it counts as service in that rank. Service in the temporary rank of Brigadier-General or higher rank, counts as service in the rank of substantive Colonel or lower substantive rank held by the officer on retirement.

(iv) The new rates of pension are temporary and provisional, and are subject to revision if necessary after the 1st July '91, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent. according as the cost of living rises or falls. After the 1st July 1921, a further revision may take place every three years; but in the case of an officer who entered the Indian Army or

joined the Indian establishment before the 1st July 1920, the pension will not in any case be reduced below that which he would have received under the old scale, service for pension being calculated under the new rules.

NOTE.—In the event of a reduction being made in the new rates of pension, a Lieutenant Colonel, who entered the Indian Army or Indian Medical Service before the 1st July 1920 and who has qualified for the maximum pension of £ 600 under the new rules, will not be liable to have his pension reduced below the maximum (£ 700) admissible under the old rules.

$$\left[\frac{0398 \text{ 3 (A. G. -10)}}{C} \right]$$

238. Revised standard ration for animals.

It has been decided that British cavalry horses with remount depôts, rendered surplus to requirements consequent on the reduction of two British cavalry regiments, will be issued to Indian cavalry regiments in lieu of horses of the Indian cavalry class until the surplus is absorbed. When such horses are cast, or become non-effective, they will be replaced in the usual way by horses of the Indian cavalry class.

2. The extra expenditure involved in feeding these horses during 1921-22, which is estimated at Rs. 12,000, is debitable to head I. A. I.—Feed of animals.

$$\left[\frac{552 \text{ 7 (Q. M. G. -3-A)}}{B} \right]$$

239. Application of the War Pension Warrants to Senior Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and to their dependants.

It is notified that the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India has sanctioned the extension of the benefits of the

241. Machine gun equipment for the Auxiliary Force, India. 111

The scale of boxes, belt, ammunition, and belts, ammunition, for Vickers, .303-inch, machine guns for Auxiliary Force units, is revised as under:—

Article.	NUMBER PER GUN.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.
*Boxes, belt, ammunition, M. G., P. T., Mark II.	6	8
Belts, ammunition, .303-inch, 250 rounds .	6	8

* When stock is exhausted, these boxes will be replaced by "boxes belt, ammunition, M G., No. 8 or 9."

2. The above number of boxes and belts is sufficient to carry the emergency scale of ammunition laid down in Appendix 6, Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part I (Provisional), 1923, should it at any time be necessary to do so.

3. Boxes and belts in excess of this scale will be returned to the India Army Ordnance Corps.

[55761 (Q. M. G.-11-B.)
A.-II.

242. Provision of equipment for the physical training of recruits at training centres and training battalions of the Indian Army. 111

Sanction is accorded to the issue of equipment for the physical training of recruits for the Indian Army, on the scale laid down in the Appendix to this Instruction.

2. The initial expenditure is estimated at Rs. 18,200 of which Rs. 17,758 are debitable to "50.—Military Works, Head A.-VIII" and Rs. 442 to "48.—Army." To meet the initial

expenditure a sum of Rs. 18,200 is hereby transferred from "48.—Army Head II.—A. (p) (6)" of the current year's estimates to the heads as shown below :—

	Rs.
50.—Military Works, Head A-VIII	
Army Headquarters	
Director of Military Works	budget
	17,758
48.—Army Head IV. K(ii) (e) Ordnance .	442
	<u>18,200</u>

The estimated annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,820 will be debitabie as below :—

Rs. 1,776—50 Military Works, Head 'B'—"Repairs and renewals".

Rs. 44—Head I 'Maintenance of Ordnance equipment'.

3. The regulations affected will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{54108 \text{ (Q. M. G.-3)}}{\text{A.-II.}}$]

243. ar. Qualifications governing the grant of corps pay to Indian drivers of the Mechanical Transport Service.

Column 3 of the appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 383 of 1920 is reconstructed as follows :—

"In addition to the qualifications for 2nd rate, to be capable of taking charge of every type of internal combustion vehicle, excluding tractors, on the strength of the company with which he is serving, and to be able to effect all minor adjustments and to detect and rectify all those defects which are usually experienced in running a vehicle.

NOTE—In the event of a driver on the 1st rate of corps pay being transferred to a unit which is equipped with a type of vehicle with which he has previously had no experience, immediate steps are to be taken to instruct him in its use, and his corps pay is not to be reduced provided he can pass within three months."

[$\frac{26228 \text{ (Q. M. G.-8)}}{\text{B-}}$]

244. Forms in use, and reports and returns rendered, by the military medical service in India.

In appendix "A" to Army Instruction (India) No. 958 of 1922, insert "3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 36" against "M.-1223" in respective columns under "Indian Station Hospitals".

[1Z-273 (D. M. S.-2)
B]

245. Preservation of equipment in coast and inland defences.

In supersession of Army Instruction (India) No. 28 of 1923 authorising the use of a mixture of mineral jelly and beeswax for coating bores of ordnance in inland defences, it has been decided that a mixture of tallow and white lead of a consistency suitable for application will be used in lieu in future. A similar mixture is also to be used for coating bores of ordnance in coast defences. Two parts of tallow and one part of white lead by weight will be found to make a suitable composition.

2. Paragraph 771, Section XXI, "Regulations for Magazines in India and Care of Materiel, 1911," will be amended in due course.

[47063 (Q. M. G.-11)
A.II.]

246. Inclusion of the stations of Bakloh and Dalhousie in the Jullundur Brigade Area both in peace and war.

It has been decided that, with effect from the date of this Instruction, the stations of Bakloh and Dalhousie shall be allotted for administration to the Jullundur Brigade Area both in peace and war.

[16544 (G.S., S. D.-2)
D]

IV. Introduction, revision and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

I. The following Army Form has been introduced for use of Corps of Sappers and Miners in India :—

Army Form B-161-5—"Trade Qualification Sheet for Draughtsman (Architectural) R. E."

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner. A maximum annual allowance of 10 copies is authorised for each Corps of Sappers and Miners.

3. The necessary amendments will be made in due course to India Army Form Z-2001.

[A. 21893 (A. G. 1)]
C

II. The following Army Form has been introduced for use of Corps of Sappers and Miners in India :—

Army Form B-161-8—"Trade Qualification Sheet for Draughtsman (Topographical)."

2. Copies of the form are now available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner. A maximum annual allowance of 10 copies is authorised for each Corps of Sappers and Miners.

3. The necessary amendment will be made in due course to India Army Form Z-2001.

[--- A. 21892 (A. G. 1) / D]

III. The following Army Form has been introduced for use of Corps of Sappers and Miners in India :—

Army Form B-161-10—"Trade Qualification Sheet for Lithographer (Draughtsman)."

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner. A maximum annual allowance of 10 copies is authorised for each Corps of Sappers and Miners.

3. The necessary amendments will be made in due course to India Army Form Z-2001.

[$\frac{A-21890 (A. G.-1.)}{C}$]

IV. The following Army Form has been introduced for use of Corps of Sappers and Miners in India :—

Army Form B-161-10—A, "Trade Qualification Sheet for Lithographer (Prover)."

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner. A maximum annual allowance of 10 copies is authorised for each Corps of Sappers and Miners.

3. The necessary amendments will be made in due course to India Army Form Z-2001.

[$\frac{A-21889 (A.G.-1)}{C}$]

V. With reference to India Army Order No. 1075 of 1921, it is notified for the information of all concerned that Army Form C-2113 "Application to attend the examination for entrance to the Artillery College" has been introduced for use in India and will be included in the Staff Section of India Army Form Z-2001.

2 Copies of the above Army Form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[$\frac{157(2 (G.S., M. T.-1))}{D}$]

VI. The following India Army Form has been introduced and should be indented for in the usual manner by officers commanding Indian station hospitals, on the same scale as that laid down for India Army Form M-1203 for British station hospitals, *vide* April 1923 Appendix to India Army Orders :—

India Army Form M-1203-A.—"Table of diets for hospitals of Indian troops and followers".

[$\frac{27911 (D.M.S.-3 \& 4)}{B}$]

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 242 OF 1924.

Equipment for the physical training of recruits.

Item No.	Articles.	Scale per training battalion and training centre.	Department of supply.
1	Climbing ropes (22 feet) and gallows (24 feet).	4	M. W.
2	Wall bars (10 stalls each), set .	1	"
3	Forms, without backs, 6'	10	"
4	Jumping standard . .	1	"
5	Shot, putting, 12 lb. .	1	I. A. O. C.
6	Shot, putting, 16 lb. . .	1	"

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 286 of 1924.

Item No.

- 4. Baskets, sweepers'.
- 5. Bathbricks.
- 8. Boards, knife-cleaning.
- 10. Brooms, sweepers'.
- 11. Brushes, lime-washing.
- 13. Chisels.
- 14. Clocks, American.
- 18. Corkscrews.
- 24. Dusters.
- 25. Dusters and roller towels.
- 31. Gumlahs, earthen, glazed, latrines.
- 35. Hammers.
- 37. Hoes (mamooties).
- 45. Looking-glasses.
- 47. Mats, door.
- 48. Measures, oil.
- 49. Measuring tape.
- 50. Mussacks.
- 51. Nails, iron.
- 59. Ropes.
- 60. Scoops, tin.
- 64. Soap, country.
- 66. Stoves, Primus, for Schimmelbusch's sterilizer.
- 70. Tin cannisters.
- 71. Tow, cleaned.
- 74. Traps, rat.
- 76. Forks, flesh.
- 77. Forks, toasting.
- 79. Stone and roller.
- 80. Baskets.
- 82. Sheets, doosooti.

Articles of clothing supply.

Item No.

- 26. Flannel.
- 52. Needles, sewing.
- 69. Tape, broad, country.
- 72. Towels, white.
- 73. Towels.
- 81. Blankets, country.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 242 OF 1924.

Equipment for the physical training of recruits.

Item No.	Articles.	Scale per training battalion and training centre.	Department of supply.
1	Climbing ropes (22 feet) and gallows (24 feet).	4	M. W.
2	Wall bars (10 stalls each), set .	1	"
3	Forms, without backs, 6'	10	"
4	Jumping standard . . .	1	"
5	Shot, putting, 12 lb. . .	1	I. A. O. C.
6	Shot, putting, 16 lb. . .	1	"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delhi, the 25th March 1924.

272. Date from which maximum period of sick leave admissible to British service officers should be 25 reckoned.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the maximum period of 18 months' leave on medical certificate admissible under the Royal Warrant to an officer of the British service will be reckoned from the date on which the officer is struck off duty on account of ill health, or the date on which he falls sick while on leave.

The regulations on the subject will be amended in due course.

[A.-26298 (A. G.-11)
B]

273. Scales of Accommodation for Mechanical Transport Units.

251

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 42 of 1924:—

Item 10- Garages.

For the present entry against Service Sections "In accordance with A. I. (I). No. 1011 of 1922" read "In accordance with A. I. (I.) No. 1011 of 1922 as amended by A. I. (I.) No. 317 of 1923".

[43427 (Q. M. G.-3)
C]

274. Payment of hire for tentage occupied by officers and others who form part of the escort of H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi.

Army Instruction (India) No. 145 of 1924 is hereby cancelled.

[57513 (Q.M.G.-9-A-3)
A-II.]

275. Extension of the period of detention in hospital up to 48 hours and the subsistence of patients in hospital on extras during the period of detention and on the first day of admission.

In supersession of the existing regulations on the subject it has been decided—

- (i) that British and Indian troops on reporting sick may be detained in hospital up to a period of 48 hours, and
- (ii) that patients may be subsisted in hospital on extras during the periods of detention and on the first day of admission, in lieu of being rationed from their units.

2. For the period during which soldiers are subsisted in hospital, the unit to which they belong will not be entitled to claim rations or the cash compensation admissible in lieu. When, however, soldiers are subsisted in hospital after rations for them have been drawn, a corresponding underdrawal will be made in the subsequent indent.

3. The regulations affected will be amended in due course.

[28618 (D. M. S.-5)
D]

276. Amendments to the Priced Vocabulary of Clothing and Necessaries, 1923.

18

Mar.
4.

Amendments to the Priced Vocabulary of Clothing and Necessaries, 1923, have been received in India and are stocked in the Government Press Book Depot, Calcutta. Copies

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delli, the 25th March 1924.

272. Date from which maximum period of sick leave admissible to British service officers should be reckoned.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the maximum period of 18 months' leave on medical certificate admissible under the Royal Warrant to an officer of the British service will be reckoned from the date on which the officer is struck off duty on account of ill health, or the date on which he falls sick while on leave.

The regulations on the subject will be amended in due course.

[A.-26278 (A. G.-11) B]

273. Scales of Accommodation for Mechanical Transport Units.

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 42 of 1924:—

Item 10- Garages.

For the present entry against Service Sections "In accordance with A. I. (I). No. 1011 of 1922" read "In accordance with A. I. (I.) No. 1011 of 1922 as amended by A. I. (I.) No. 317 of 1923".

[43427]

279. Amendment of the rules governing the grant of disability pensions to Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men as well as non-combatant departmental and regimental employes and followers of the supplemental services, and family pensions to their heirs.

It has been decided that paragraphs 608 and 631, Pay and Allowance Regulations of the Army in India, Part II, shall be amended as follows :—

“ *Paragraph 608.*—Insert the following as a Note.—In cases where the disability occurs from wounds, injury or illness contracted in ordinary peace conditions, strict proof that the cause of the disability is genuinely attributable to military service should be required. ”

“ *Paragraph 631.*—Insert the following as a Note.—In cases where death occurs from wounds, injury or illness contracted in ordinary peace conditions, strict proof that the cause of the death is genuinely attributable to military service should be required. ”

[A.-13047 (A. G.-10)
C.]

280. Increase to the establishment of followers authorised for the school of Artillery, India.

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 728 of 1921, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 832 of 1923 :—

Under “ (iv) *Followers and conservancy establishments* ” insert—

1 Smith	} Lowest local rates.
1 Carpenter	
1 Saddler	

This sanction will take effect from the 1st April 1924.

[15863 (G. S. M.T.-1)
D.]

will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Depôt, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General in India.

[53330 (Q. M. G.-10)
A-II.]

277. Regulations for Army Ordnance Services, Part I, 1923.

Amendments No. 1, November 1923, to the regulations named above have been received in India. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Depôt, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General in India.

[53331 (Q. M. G.-10)
A-II.]

278. Conversion of certain appointments at schools of instruction into appointments on the India Un-attached List (Non-Departmental).

The following additions are made to the India Un-attached List (Non-Departmental) appointments mentioned in paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 1099 of 1923 :—

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant at the Army School of Physical Training.

Regimental Sergeant Major and Battery Quartermaster Sergeant at the School of Artillery.

[12308 (G. S., M. T.-1)
C.]

279. Amendment of the rules governing the grant of disability pensions to Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men as well as non-combatant departmental and regimental employes and followers of the supplemental services, and family pensions to their heirs.

It has been decided that paragraphs 608 and 631, Pay and Allowance Regulations of the Army in India, Part II, shall be amended as follows :—

" Paragraph 608.—Insert the following as a Note.—In cases where the disability occurs from wounds, injury or illness contracted in ordinary peace conditions, strict proof that the cause of the disability is genuinely attributable to military service should be required."

" Paragraph 631.—Insert the following as a Note.—In cases where death occurs from wounds, injury or illness contracted in ordinary peace conditions, strict proof that the cause of the death is genuinely attributable to military service should be required."

[A.-13047 (A. G.-10)
C.]

280. Increase to the establishment of followers authorised for the school of Artillery, India.

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 728 of 1921, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 832 of 1923 :—

Under " (iv) *Followers and conservancy establishments* " insert—

1 Smith	} Lowest local rates.
1 Carpenter	
1 Saddler	

This sanction will take effect from the 1st April 1924.

[15868 (G. S. M.T.-1)
D.]

281. Realignment of the boundary between the Jullunder and Ambala Brigade Areas. 2

It has been decided that the boundary line of the Jullunder and Ambala Brigade Areas, between Rupar and the Ludhiana-Maler Kotla Railway, shall run as follows :—

Along the North bank of the Sirhind Canal up to the Ludhiana-Ambala Railway and thence along the North bank of the Bhatinda Branch Canal up to the Ludhiana-Malerkotla Railway just South of (Ahmadgarh) Railway Station.

[Case No. 16319 (G. S., M. O.-1)
D.]

282. Transfer of 32 bicycles from the Senior officers' school to the Machine Gun School. 2

The following amendments are made to the Appendices to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 703 and 731 of 1921.—

No. 703 of 1921.

Under (v) "Vehicles and Mechanical Transport establishment", for "80 bicycles" read "58 bicycles".

No. 731 of 1921.

At the end of the appendix, add :—" (viii) Vehicles.

Bicycles *32 "

*The recurring cost of these bicycles will be met by officer students, under arrangements made by the Commandant of the School.

[16153 (G. S., M.T.-1)
D.]

283. Scale of accommodation for armouries for Indian units.

The scale of accommodation for armouries for Indian units sanctioned in A. I. (I.) No. 425 of 1923, applies to reservist's arms where these are authorised to be stored with the unit.

[$\frac{56130-(Q.-3.)}{C}$]

284. Discontinuance of the grant of the yearly allowance for the purchase of fuel for tailors' workshops.

It has been decided that the yearly allowance of Rs. 48 for the purchase of fuel for tailors' workshops of British regiments, authorised in Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI, paragraph 68 (d), will be discontinued with effect from 1st April 1924.

2. The necessary amendment will be made in Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI, now under revision.

[$\frac{51658 (Q. M. G.-10-A.)}{A.-II.}$]

285. Reduction in the authorized complement of donkey stallions to be maintained by the Army Remount Department.

It has been decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1924, the authorized complement of donkey stallions to be maintained by the Army Remount Department shall be reduced from 343 to 296 and will be distributed as follows :—

Rawalpindi Area.	Chenab Area.	Amritsar Area.	Meerut Area.	Mona Stud.	Total.
125	97	40	30	4	296

281. Realignment of the boundary between the Jullunder and Ambala Brigade Areas. 2

It has been decided that the boundary line of the Jullunder and Ambala Brigade Areas, between Rupar and the Ludhiana-Maler Kotla Railway, shall run as follows :—

Along the North bank of the Sirhind Canal up to the Ludhiana-Ambala Railway and thence along the North bank of the Bhatinda Branch Canal up to the Ludhiana-Malerkotla Railway just South of (Ahmadgarh) Railway Station.

[Case No. 16319 (G. S., M. O.-1)
D.]

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The following amendments are made to the Appendices to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 703 and 731 of 1921.—

No. 703 of 1921.

Under (v) " Vehicles and Mechanical Transport establishment ", for " 80 bicycles " read " 58 bicycles ".

No. 731 of 1921.

At the end of the appendix, add :—" (viii) Vehicles.

Bicycles " 32 "

*The recurring cost of these bicycles will be met by officer students, under arrangements made by the Commandant of the School.

[16153 (G. S., M.T.-1)
D.]

The amount of petrol claimed under this paragraph will be as laid down by Army Instruction (India) No. 341 of 1923 or by special orders which must be quoted.

2. These rates will come into force from the 1st April 1924.

3. The following amendments are made to appendices I and II to the above quoted Army Instruction:—

In appendix I—

Delete the words “annas 4” in line 2 of the cash statement and *insert* “(a)” at the end of the line.

Add footnote “(a) at the rates laid down from time to time in Army Instructions (India).”

In appendix II—

In line commencing “*plus* allowance for lubricants” *delete* the words “at 4 annas” and *insert* “(a)” after the word “admissible” in the next line.

Add footnote “(a) at the rates laid down from time to time in Army Instructions (India).”

$$\left[\frac{43783 \text{ (Q.M.G.-2)}}{B} \right]$$

288. Issue of medal ribbon in India.

Par.
4.

It has been decided that in future medal ribbon will be demanded from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Shahjahanpur, instead of from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department.

2. Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 622, will be amended accordingly in due course.

$$\left[\frac{41977 \text{ (Q.M.G.-10-A.)}}{A-II} \right]$$

2. It is, however, left to the discretion of the Director of Remounts to increase or decrease the number of stallions at the various breeding areas and stud provided that the total authorized number is not exceeded.

[56351 (Q. M. G.-13)
A-II.]

286. Additions to the table showing dates on which Army Forms and India Army Forms will be indented for and issued.

The following amendments are made to para. , Section III of the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1669 of 1923 :—

After " B " in first column of table insert " B (1) " and against it in column 2 insert " Headquarters, Delhi Independent Brigade Area."

After " K (2) " in first column of table insert " K (3) " and against it in column 2 insert " Headquarters, Zhob Area, Dardai " within the bracket of the entry against " K (2)."

[A-2 919 (A. G.-1)
D.]

287. Instructions for keeping the running account of petrol, oil and lubricants.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 468 of 1923—

For paragraph 3 (c), read—

(c) An additional sum per gallon of petrol claimed under (a) and (b) as shown in the following schedule, to cover the cost of oil and lubricants :—

	AS. P.
Cars, vans and ambulances (Ford)	5-2
Cars, vans and ambulances (other than Ford)	6-1
Light lorries	6-7
Heavy "	6-7
Motor cycles	4-3
Holt tractors	9-4
Armoured cars	6-7

II.—The following India Army Form has been revised and will be used by all branches of the Auxiliary Force, India :—

India Army Form G-1100. Squadron, Battery or Company Annual Musketry Return, Auxiliary Force, India (All Arms).

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner

[$\frac{A-2063 (A. T. F.)}{D.}$]

III.—The following India Army Form has been revised:—

India Army Form Z-2062. "Precautions Against Fire."

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[$\frac{42454 (Q. M. G.-21)}{A-II.}$]

IV.—India Army Form A-173—Monthly return of contingencies incurred in the S. and T. Store Depot Bakery Butchery is amended as follows :—

First page.

For "S. and T.", substitute "I. A. S. C." For the present sub-head in first column, substitute "I. Expenses incurred in the receipt and despatch of stores."

289. Rates of pension admissible to lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India on voluntary retirement during the fourth term of their service. 2

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India may be permitted to retire voluntarily at any time during their fourth term of service on the rate of pension which would have been admissible under paragraph 489, Pay and Allowance Regulations of the Army in India, Part II, if they had been retired on account of age.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[27822 (D.M.S.-1-B.)
C]

290. Barrack Synopsis, 1923.

The above War Office publication has been received in India and is stocked in the Govt. Book Depôt, Calcutta. Copies will be distributed by the Officer-in Charge, Book Depôt, 8. Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters. 25

[28223 (E-5-B.)
C]

291. Introduction, revision, amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms. 25

I.—The following India Army Form has been introduced for use in clothing depôts :—

India Army Form O.-1407—"Clothing Review Sheet".

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[54425 (Q. M. G.-10.)
A.-II.]

II.—The following India Army Form has been revised and will be used by all branches of the Auxiliary Force, India :—

India Army Form G-1110. Squadron, Battery or Company Annual Musketry Return, Auxiliary Force, India (All Arms).

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner

[$\frac{A-20163 (A. T. F.)}{D.}$]

III.—The following India Army Form has been revised:—

India Army Form Z-2062. "Precautions Against Fire."

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[$\frac{42454 (Q. M. G.-2)}{A-II.}$]

IV.—India Army Form A-173—Monthly return of contingencies incurred in the S. and T. $\frac{\text{Store Depot}}{\text{Bakery Butchery}}$ is amended as follows :—

First page.

For "S. and T.", substitute "I. A. S. C." For the present sub-head in first column, substitute "I. Expenses incurred in the receipt and despatch of stores."

Last page instruction No. (2).

For the words "Expenditure under the heads II and III", *substitute*. "All expenditure detailed on the form".

2. Until the reprint of the form the amendments will be carried out in manuscript.

[54998 (Q. M. G. 6-A.)
B]

V.—The following amendment is made to India Army Form Z-2055 :—

At the end of the footnote marked "4." *add* the following :—

"In the case of clerks and storekeepers of the I. A. S. C. enter the words "Officer Commanding, District, Division, Independent Brigade or Independent Brigade Area under whom the said..... is serving."

This amendment will be made in manuscript to all copies of the existing form that may be used in respect of persons appointed to the position of civilian clerk or civilian storekeeper in the Indian Army Service Corps after the date of this Instruction.

[51754 (Q. M. G.-5).
B]

VI.—The following India Army Form is cancelled :—

India Army Form F-1063—Form of agreement for the supply of camels on mobilization.

2. The existing stock of the form will be destroyed.

[52375 (Q. M. G.,-6-A.)
B]

Last page instruction No. (2).

For the words "Expenditure under the heads II and III", *substitute*. "All expenditure detailed on the form".

2. Until the reprint of the form the amendments will be carried out in manuscript.

[54198 (Q. M. G. -A.)
B]

V.—The following amendment is made to India Army Form Z-2055 :—

At the end of the footnote marked "4" add the following :—

"In the case of clerks and storekeepers of the I. A. S. C. enter the words "Officer Commanding, District, Division, Independent Brigade or Independent Brigade Area under whom the said..... is serving."

This amendment will be made in manuscript to all copies of the existing form that may be used in respect of persons appointed to the position of civilian clerk or civilian storekeeper in the Indian Army Service Corps after the date of this Instruction.

[51754 (Q. M. G. -5).
B]

VI.—The following India Army Form is cancelled :—
India Army Form F-1063—Form of agreement for the supply of camels on mobilization.

2. The existing stock of the form will be destroyed.

[52375 (Q. M. G., -6-A.)
B]

5. Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 15 of, and Appendix I to, Army Instruction (India) No. 1017 of 1920 and Army Instruction (India) No. 96 of 1923 are hereby cancelled.

[54851 (Q. M. G.-14)
A.-11.]

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Command.	Section.	Allotment.	Quartermaster Dafadars.	Dafadars.	Naiks.	Naik dressers.	Privates.	Shoeing-smith.	Cooks.	Blind.	Sweepers.	REMARKS.
Eastern Command.	No. 7 Section.	Lucknow (Headquarters) Allahabad.	1	1	3	3	35	1	1	2	3	
Western Command.	No. 8 Section.	Quetta (Headquarters) Hyderabad (Sind).	1	2	4	4	65	1	3	3	3	
Southern Command.	No. 9 Section.	Mhow (Headquarters)	1	1	2	2	25	1	1	1	1	
Do.	No. 10 Section.	Jubbulpore (Headquarters) Jhansi.	1	2	3	4	38	1	2	3	2	
Do.	No. 11 Section (b)	Kirkee (Headquarters) Secunderabad. Bangalore.	1	3	5	5	25	2	3	5	5	(b) Grooming personnel to accompany animals from units.
TOTAL			13	20	37	39	170	14	22	31	34	
			593									87

NOTE:—The allotment of personnel to Sections is subject to alteration at the discretion of the Officer-in-charge, Army Veterinary Corps Records, Ambala, with the approval of the Director of Veterinary Services.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 292 OF 1924.

Command.	Section.	Allotment.	Quartermaster Datadars.	Datadars.	Naiks.	Naik dressers.	Privates.	Shoeing-smiths.	Cooks.	Bhisitis.	Sweepers.	REMARKS.
Northern Command.	No. 1 Sec- tion.	Peshavar (Headquarters)	1	1	2	3	25	1	1	2	2	
Do.	No. 2 Sec- tion.	Risalpur (Headquarters) . Nowshera.	1	2	4	4	50	2	2	3	3	
Do.	No. 3 Sec- tion (a).	Rawalpindi (Headquarters) Waziristan. Kohat. Campbellpore.	2	3	5	5	70	2	3	5	6	(a) The Waziristan post war allotment is included in No. 3 Section provisionally.
Do.	No. 4 Sec- tion.	Sialkot (Headquarters)	1	1	2	2	30	1	1	2	2	
Do.	No. 5 Sec- tion.	Lahore (Headquarters)	1	1	3	2	35	1	1	2	3	
Do.	Dep't Sec- tion.	Ferozepore. Ambala	1	1	1	1	7	...	2	1	2	
Eastern Command.	No. 6 Sec- tion.	Meerut (Headquarters)	1	2	3	4	65	1	2	2	2	

2. It has been further decided that transfer from class to class shall take place on the dates on which the officer becomes eligible for promotion to Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel under the terms of clause 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 562 of 1922.

3. Army Instruction (India) No. 1097 of 1923 is hereby cancelled.

[$\frac{A-25017 (A.G.-10)}{C}$]

250. Co-operation of Artillery with other arms—Standardization of words of command, Indian Supplement, 1923".

The above publication has been reprinted in India and copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer-in-charge, Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Chief of the General Staff.

[$\frac{14848 (G. S., M.T.-1)}{D}$]

251. Provision of vaulting beams for Indian infantry and pioneer training battalions and for the Pack Artillery Training Centre, the Royal Artillery Training Centre, and the Signal Training Centre.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 717 of 1923 :—

In paragraph 2 for "50-M. W.—Head A., viii, New Capital Expenditure on Furniture and Equipment" read "50-M. W.—Head A. IX. Minor Works".

[$\frac{16160 (G. S., M. T.-1)}{D}$]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Delhi, the 18th March 1924.

248. Establishment of Army Educational Corps in India.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Army Instruction (India) No. 677 of 1923, it has been decided that officers of the Army Educational Corps holding appointments in excess of those authorised in the Army Instruction (India) referred to above shall continue in such appointments until their disposal can be arranged.

[12654 (G.S., M. T.-2).
D.]

249. Admission of officers of the Royal Engineers (Indian Army) List to the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

It has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that officers of the Royal Engineers (Indian Army) List should be admitted as subscribers to the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund on the terms applicable to officers of the Royal Engineers under the 1904 conditions of service, as laid down in the second clause under rule 3. Appendix III, Pay and Allowances Regulations of the Army in India, Part II. The period of three months during which officers of the Royal Engineers (Indian Army) List must exercise their option to subscribe to the Fund, will count from the date on which they are called upon to exercise the option.

2. The mountings will be provided from those condemned as unfit for service and, as they become available, will be made suitable in arsenals for instructional purposes and issued under arrangements to be made by chief ordnance officers.

[55247 (Q. M. G. 11-B).
AII]

255. Extra duty pay to non-commissioned officers and men in charge of equipment mules of pioneer battalions and ponies in Indian infantry and Pioneer battalions serving in the Covering Force.

It has been decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1924, non commissioned officers and men actually paced in charge of equipment mules of pioneer battalions and of the ponies authorised for the jamadar quartermaster and transport havildar in each Indian infantry battalion employed with the Covering Force shall be granted extra duty pay at the rate of one rupee per mensem.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[A.-8896 (A. G. 10).
C]

256. Gratuity to lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India for service in connection with the Waziristan operation, 1919-1920.

With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that gratuity on the following scale shall be granted to lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India (permanent or temporary) who served in connection with the Waziristan operation 1919-1920 within the area and during the period mentioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 526 of 1922:

	Rs.
Senior matron	283
Senior nursing sisters and nursing sisters	1-0
Staff nurses and temporary nurses	100

252. Extra duty pay for soldiers who assist to give riding instruction in cavalry units.

It has been decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1924, extra duty pay at 6d. per diem authorised in paragraph 46 (*ibid.*), Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I, for three rough riders (privates) in each regiment of cavalry, will only be granted to soldiers of cavalry units who are called upon to assist in giving riding instruction during periods when the riding instructors are unable to cope with the numbers requiring instruction, *i.e.*, when the number of recruits or strength of a draft is abnormal.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[A.-25305 (A. G.-10).]
C

253. Peace establishments of British Cavalry units.

The following amendment is made to the peace establishment of a British Cavalry regiment which was published as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1042 of 1923:—

In column 1 *under Troopers, after Saddlers add " (h) "*.

[A.-26248 (A. G.-1).]
D

254. Issue to regular units of unserviceable mountings, tripod, 303-inch, m.g., mark IV, for instructional purposes.

It has been decided that unserviceable mountings, tripod, m. g., 303-inch, mark IV, will be issued to regular units on the following scale for instructional purposes, and also for use with D. P. Vickers machine guns:—

	Scale. (Fence only.)				
Cavalry regiments	1
Infantry battalions (active)	1
Tank Corps—					
Tank Corps Centre	1
Armoured Car Companies	1
Machine Gun School	4

India, be selected to sit as a *member* of a military court of enquiry assembled in connexion with financial irregularities, so that he may properly guide the investigations of the committee.

2. In cases where the services of a military officer of the Military Accounts Department cannot conveniently be made available a *civilian* officer of the Department may be appointed to *assist* at any military court of enquiry assembled for the purpose indicated above, but he may not sit as a *member* of such a court.

3. In the event of either the military, or the civilian officer of the Military Accounts Department finding himself unable to agree with the conclusions of the court, it will be open to him to record a note of dissent.

[A. D. case 25018.
D]

59 259. Trade Tests—clerks, Royal Corps of Signals.

Mar. 24. It has been decided to make the provisions of Army Council Instruction No. 628 of 1923 (reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction) applicable to India as regards Royal Corps of Signals personnel only, with the following modifications :—

The quarterly Signals Testing Boards introduced by Army Instruction (India) No. 447 of 1923 will make application for test papers to the Commandant, Signal Training Centre and Depot, Jubbulpore, who will supply a selection of appropriate questions, the decision as to which particular questions each candidate shall take being left in the hands of the Quarterly Signals Testing Board.

[A.-24927 (A. G.-1).
C]

30 260. Printing rules for military and military accounts offices outside Army Headquarters.

Mar. 24. Special printing rules, which have been approved for military offices and military accounts offices outside Army Headquarters, will come into force with effect from the 1st April 1924, and are published as an Appendix to this Instruction for the guidance of all concerned.

2. In the case of temporary nurses the gratuity shall be admissible in addition to any service gratuity to which they are entitled under the terms of their contract at the termination of every six months' contract service.

[2667 (D.M.S.-1)]
C

257. Utilisation of stock of India Army Form Z.-2067.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 807 of 1922, notifying the cancellation of India Army Form Z.-2067 'Blank Book, 4 quires', it has been brought to notice that there is a large stock of the form in the Forms Store, Calcutta. With a view to utilising the stock, it has been decided—

- (i) that India Army Form Z.-2068 'Blank Book, 2 quires' shall be used in the proportion of half and half with India Army Form Z.-2067 'Blank Book, 4 quires';
- (ii) that India Army Form Z.-2067 'Blank Book, 4 quires' shall be issued in part also in place of India Army Form Z.-2066 'Blank Book, 6 quires' in the proportion of 3 to 2 copies.

2. This supersedes Army Instruction (India) No. 93 of 1923.

[A-26660 (A.G.-11).]
D

258. Appointment of officers of the Military Accounts Department to sit as members of, or to assist at, military courts of enquiry which may be assembled in connexion with financial irregularities.

In supersession of Army Instruction (India) No. 497 of 1923, it has been decided that a *military* officer of the Military Accounts Department if available, may, after his services have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in

Imperial Government, and for recoveries from colonial administrations for transactions brought to account during the months of February and March 1924 shall be as follows:—

For February 1924 £0-1-5½ to the Rupee.

„ March „ £0-1-5 „ „ „

[(M. A. G. case.)
D]

263. Abolition of the appointment of Assistant Director, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, Eastern Command.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 338 of 1922, it has been decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1924, the appointment of Assistant Director of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces at Eastern Command Headquarters shall be abolished, and the staff and establishment detailed below shall be appointed to the United Provinces District Headquarters:—

1 Deputy Assistant Director, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.

1 Clerk (British).

1 Clerk (Indian) (Class II).

The Deputy Assistant Director, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces at the United Provinces District Headquarters will also act in an advisory capacity to the Commandants of the Allahabad and Delhi Independent Brigade Areas.

[A.-21928 (A. G.-A.T.F.)
D]

264. Substantive promotion Royal Artillery:—

Army Council Instruction No. 26 of 1924 is republished as an appendix to this Instruction.

Army Council Instruction No. 318 of 1923 was republished as an appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 177 of 1923.

[A.-14958 (A. G.-9).
B]

2. With reference to paragraph 5 (b) of the rules, details have been called for regarding private printing presses, and separate orders will be issued concerning the adjustment of charges for miscellaneous printing in such presses.

[$\frac{A-15250 (A.G.-11.)}{D}$]

261. Field service scale of rations for British troops, Indian troops, followers and animals.

Paras. (i) and (ii) of Army Instruction (India) No. 608, dated 31st July 1923, are reconstructed as follows:—

(i) Add a new paragraph 2 (iv) to read:—

“(iv) Equivalents will only be issued in so far as they can be made available in stock, and when available, they may be issued to units other than hospitals, either at the choice of units or on the authority of the divisional or lower independent commander.”

(ii) Add at the end of paragraph 3.

“Surplus stocks of articles of winter issue which remain on hand after 31st March and which are likely to deteriorate may, on the authority of the divisional or lower independent commander, be issued after that date, in lieu of the summer equivalents, until such stocks are exhausted.”

[$\frac{55909 (Q. M. G.-6-A)}{B}$]

262. Official rates of exchange for adjustment of rupee transactions between India and the Imperial Government, and for recoveries from colonial administrations for transactions brought to account during the months of February and March 1924.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 63 of 1924, it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that the official rates of exchange for adjustment of all rupee transactions between India and the

"2 Serjeant instructors"—(i) Unseconded, with pay and allowances of rank and extra duty pay at 1/6 *per diem* for 6 days a week.

(ii) Unseconded, with pay and allowances of rank and extra duty pay at 1 *per diem* for 6 days a week."

"2 Havildar instructors"—(i) Unseconded, with extra duty pay at Rs.10 *per mensem*.

(ii) Unseconded, with extra duty pay at Rs. 7-8 *per mensem*.

After the above entry, add:—

(NOTE.—For the purposes of this Army Instruction the Waziristan Force will be under the Superintendent, Physical Training, Northern Command).

(2) Under "Eastern Command", for the present entry against—

"1 Serjeant instructor", *substitute* "Unseconded, with pay and allowances of rank and extra duty pay at Sh. 1 *per diem* for 6 days a week".

For the present entry against—

"1 Havildar instructor", *substitute* "Unseconded, with extra duty pay at Rs. 7-8 *per mensem*".

(3) Under "Southern and Western Commands", after—

"1 Superintendent" read "(with Headquarters at Quetta from 1st March to 31st July and at Poona from 1st August to 28th February)".

265. Reversion of the Waziristan Area to a normal peace district.

It has been decided that with effect from the 1st April 1924, the Waziristan Force will cease to exist as such and the General Officer Commanding and the headquarters Waziristan Force will be designated, from the 1st April 1924, the General Officer Commanding and Headquarters Waziristan District (2nd Class), as laid down in Army Instruction (India No. 826 of 1920. All troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Waziristan Force, on that date will come under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Waziristan District.

2. For purposes of command and administration, the Waziristan District will be under the control of the Northern Command, and not under the Western Command as laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 826 of 1920.

[$\frac{1648 \text{ G. S., S. D.-2.}}{D}$]

266. Amalgamation, as a temporary necessary, of the duties of the Chief Signal Officer, Southern Command, with those of the Commandant, Army Signal School, Poona.

The approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having been received, the provisional sanction accorded in Army Instruction (India No. 830 of 1923, is hereby confirmed.

[$\frac{15381 \text{ (G. S., S. D.-1).}}{D}$]

267. Reorganization of the Physical Training Establishment in India.

The following amendments are made in the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 568 of 1923 :—

(1) Under "Northern Command", for

"1 Serjeant in tractor" and "1 Havildar instructor" and the entries against them *substituted*

“(Note 3.—When the Superintendent moves his Headquarters to Quetta, he shall be accompanied by—

1 Serjeant Instructor (on the higher rate of pay).—

2 Havildar Instructor(s)”.—

4. The extra cost involved in this proposal will be met by the abolition of the physical training allowances sanctioned for certain sanitaris (*vide* para. 46 (vii) of Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I) as follows :—

Murree	at	od.	per	diem	for	8	months.
Pachmari	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Parandhar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Naini Tal	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Landour	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Ranikhet	„	„	„	7	„	„	„

and by reducing the allowance at the following sanitaris from 8 to 7 months :—

Lebong.

Mount Abu.

5. The regulations will be amended in due course.

6. These orders will have effect from 1st March 1924.

[$\frac{15999 \text{ G. S., M. T.-1.}}{D}$]

268. Number of, and annual allowance authorised for, Indian non-commissioned officer instructors in Physical Training to be maintained in British and Indian units in India.

In supersession of the orders contained in Army Instructions (India, Nos. 188 and 511 of 1923, it has been decided

After the above entry, cancel—

“1 Serjeant instructor” and “1 Havildar instructor” and the entries against them, and substitute as below:—

Southern Command.

“2 Serjeant instructors—(i) Unsecceded, with pay and allowances of rank and extra duty pay at Sh. 1/6 for 6 days a week.

(ii) Unsecceded, with pay and allowances of rank and extra duty pay at Sh. 1 *per diem* for 6 days a week. (For Gymnasium at Poona).

“2 Havildar instructors—(i) Unsecceded, with extra duty pay at Rs. 10 *per mensem*.

(ii) Unsecceded, with extra duty pay at Rs. 7-8 *per mensem*.

Western Command.

“1 Serjeant instructor— Unsecceded, with pay and allowances of rank and extra duty pay at Sh. 1 *per diem* for 6 days a week. (For Gymnasium at Quetta).

Substitute the “Note” as below.

“(Note 1.—The Burma District and the Aden Brigade will, for the present, come directly under the Inspector of Physical Training, A. H. Q.)”

“(Note 2.—The gymnasia at Poona and Quetta shall be in charge of one permanent N. C. O. on extra duty pay at Sh. 1 *per diem* for 6 days a week).”

(iii). In the case of assistant instructors doing duty with training battalions, Superintendents of Physical Training are authorised to extend the period of 2 years up to the date on which the next Refresher Course commences at the Army School of Physical Training. In no circumstances will this period be further extended, and officers commanding units will utilise the first available opportunity to enable such assistant instructors to requalify within the extended period.

3. Army Instructions (India) Nos. 210 of 1919, 729 of 1921 and 950 of 1921, so far as they relate to allowance sanctioned in this Army Instruction (India) are cancelled.

4. To meet the extra cost involved in this proposal, the following entries shown under para. 46 of Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I, should be amended as below :—

Page 58, (viii), under "Instructors in Physical Training", Cols. 1 and 2 of the first item should be omitted and Col. 1 of the second item should be reconstructed as follows :—

"1 assistant instructor of physical training for seven months in the year for each of the sanatoria at Dalhousie, Kailana, Wellington, Lebong and Mount Abu".

Page 61 (xv), under "Pack Artillery Training Centre" *delete* "Physical Training" and the entry below it, *viz.* :—

"1 soldier employed as Physical Training Instructor.....0-6-0".

Page 61 (xviii), under "Royal Artillery Training Centre", *delete* "Physical Training" and the entry below it, *viz.* :—

"1 soldier employed as Physical Training Instructor.....12-0-0".

Page 63 (ix) under "Royal Artillery Training Centre" *delete* the existing entry "For Physical Training Instructors.....5-0-0" and *insert* "4 N. C. O. instructors in Physical Training, each .. 2-0-0".

5. The Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I, and Army Regulations, India, Volume II, will be amended in due course.

that each of the British and Indian units shown below will maintain the following number of Indian qualified assistant instructors :—

	Paid.	Unpaid.
Indian Cavalry Regiment	2	1
R. H. and R. F. A. Battery . . . . .	...	1
Medium Battery . . . . .	...	1
British Pack Artillery Battery	1	...
Indian Pack Artillery Battery	1	1
Divisional Ammunition Column	1	1
Frontier Garrison Artillery	2	1
Royal Artillery Training Centre	4	4
Pack Artillery Training Centre	6	6
Indian Coast Artillery	1	1
Headquarters, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Corps of Sappers and Miners	3	3
Headquarters, 4th Corps of S. and M.	1	1
Field Company, S. and M.	1	1
Field Troop, S. and M. . . . .	...	1
Railway Company, R. E.	1	1
Bridging Train, R. E.	1	1
Army Troops Company, R. E. . . . .	...	1
Fortress Company, R. E. . . . .	...	1
Indian Infantry Battalion (active)	2	2
Pioneer Battalion (active)	2	1
Training Company (Indian Infantry or Pioneers) of a Training Batta- lion	2	...
1-4th Hazara Pioneers	4	1
Gurkha Battalion	4	2
Divisional Signal Company	1	1
A. and B. Corps Signals	1	1
Signal Training Centre and Depot	6	4
Viceroy's Bodyguard . . . . .	...	1

2. An assistant instructor of physical training, to be considered as qualified must be in possession of a physical training certificate granted less than 2 years before at the Army School of Physical Training. To re-qualify, an assistant instructor must attend a refresher course at the Army School of Physical Training and have his certificate endorsed.

APPENDIX "B".

Under "Occasionally" after item No. 44 insert the following new item 64-A :—

64-A.	Special report on a case of fever of the interior gr up.	A. F. I-076 (modified for India).	When necessary.	O. C. station hospital.	Usual channel.	O. M. S. in India.
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[28305 (D. M. S.-5).
B.]

III. The following form has been introduced :—

I. A. F. Z.-2150-A.—General Transport requisition.

Copies of the new form I A. F. Z.-2150-A. are now available for issue. It will be taken into use at once and will be used in substitution of the old form (I A. F. Z.-2150) whenever it meets the case. The old form may, however, be used in cases where the new form is unsuitable.

The scale of issue of the new form will be the same as that of the existing I. A. F. Z.-2150.

[38553 (Q. M. G.-7.)]

IV. The following India Army Form has been revised :—

India Army Form O.-1446—"Report of ^{Annual}/_{Special} regimental board on arms".

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[53083 (Q. M. G.-10.)
A.-II.]

V. The following India Army form is cancelled :—

I. A. F. S.-1547—"Water indent, Aden".

2. The existing stock of this form should be destroyed.

[52463 (Q. M. G.-8-A.)
B.]

c. The necessary amendments will be made in due course to India Army Form Z-2001.

[A. F. L. 627 (A, G. S. H.)
B.]

II. The following form has been introduced for use in India and will be taken into use forthwith in substitution of the *pro forma* sent out as Appendix I to D. M. S. Circular No. 3-R., dated the 30th December 1918 :—

A. F. L. 3056 (modified for India) :—Special report on a case of fever of the enteric group.

2. Two copies of the form will be filled up in respect of every case of fever of the enteric group and disposed of in accordance with the instructions on the form. Indents drawn up on an "as required" basis will be submitted by all hospitals to the Second Deputy Controller of Printing, Forms Store, Calcutta, without delay. The initial indent from any one hospital should not be for more than six copies.

3. Consequent on the introduction of the form, the following additions are made to Appendices "A" and "B" of Army Instruction (India) No. 95% of 1922 :—

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 259 of 1924.

Army Council Instruction.

Issued for the week ending 6th December, 1923.

628. Trade Tests—Clerks R.E. and R.C. of Signals.

To ensure uniformity in the type of questions set for such portions of the trade tests for Clerks, R.E., or R.C. of Signals, as refer to knowledge of the duties of the Corps, the following procedure will be adopted :—

Commands will make application for test papers to the Commandant, S.M.E., Chatham, and the Commandant, Signal Training Centre, Maresfield, respectively, who will supply a selection of appropriate questions, the decision as to which particular questions each candidate shall take being left in the hands of the Command Testing Board.

The papers relating to this portion of the trade test will continue to be judged locally as at present.

30-Sigs.-63 (A. G.-7).



APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 264 of 1924.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION No. 26 of 1924.

Substantive Promotion—Royal Artillery.

1. It has been decided to re-open the substantive promotion of Warrant Officers and N.C.Os in the Royal Artillery, subject to the conditions laid down in paras. 3, 4, 5 and 8 of A.C.I. 318 of 1923.

Sub-para. 6 (d) of A.C.I. 318 of 1923 is accordingly cancelled.

2. The Regimental Establishments authorised for the purpose of substantive promotion of Warrant Officers and N.C.Os., other than those serving in India, are :—

(i) *R. H. and R. F. A.*—The provisional Peace Establishment which will be communicated to the officer i/c records.

(ii) *R. G. A.*—90 per cent. of the provisional Peace Establishment, which will be communicated to the officer i/c records or the 1914 Establishment, whichever is the lower. Acting rank may be granted to the remainder up to the provisional Peace Establishment.

3. The provisions of paras 9 and 10 of A.C.I. 318 of 1923 regarding Extra-regimental Establishments and Indian Establishments will apply to the Royal Artillery, the words "except in the Royal Artillery" being deleted from para. 10.

4. The provisional Peace Establishments referred to in paras. 2 and 3 will take effect from the date of the receipt of this A.C.I. in the Command in which the unit or formation to which they are applicable is situated.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 260 OF 1924.

Printing rules for military and military accounts offices outside Army Headquarters.

Printing of Forms.

1. The printing of forms is governed by rules 1 to 6 of the Printing Rules and by Army Instruction (India) No. 1069 of 1923. No forms other than those mentioned below will be printed without specific sanction.

2. Standard forms for general use by staffs, departments, units or other formations, are included in the Army Forms and India Army Forms series in the Appendix to the approval of special departments in the Appendix to the approval of Army Regulations, India. They are issued gratis, according to the rules, by the Deputy Controller (Forms), No. 166, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

3. Standard forms of the 'S' and 'M' series are issued by the Deputy Controller (Forms) on indent in Form S-96 gratis to officers entered in Appendix A to the Stationery Rules and on payment to units, etc, entered in Appendix B to the same rules.

4. Special forms for the use of any staff, department, unit or other formation can only be printed with the sanction of the branch of Army Headquarters concerned and of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps. Sanction will be accorded in exceptional circumstances only.

Miscellaneous Printing.

5. The rules laid down in this section do not apply to:--

(a) Units, etc, entered in Appendix B to the Stationery Rules. Such units pay for their miscellaneous printing and binding work out of their office allowance and can have the work done on payment at any private or Government of India Press.

(b) Staffs, departments and formations possessing their own printing plant, subject to the proviso that the plant has been approved by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.

orders, be permitted to convert monthly the following amounts at the rate of 3.65 kranse per rupee—

I) *Commissioned officers*—

	Rs.
Below the rank of Major.	200
Of the rank of Major and above	400

- II Indian officers, British and Indian
other ranks and followers . One-third of their monthly emoluments subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per mensem.

[$\frac{A.-20701 (A. G.-10).}{1 D}$]

296. Regimental gymnasia at Rawalpindi and Secunderabad.

It has been decided that the regimental gymnasium at Rawalpindi shall be converted into a first class gymnasium and the 1st class gymnasium at Secunderabad into a second class gymnasium.

Necessary corrections to regulations will be issued in due course.

[$\frac{15695 (G. S.-M. T.-1)}{A.-II.}$]

297. Changes in the authorized pattern of trenching tools.

It has been decided to make the following changes in the existing pattern of pickaxe for cavalry and infantry units (except pioneers) of the regular army and for Auxiliary and Territorial Forces :—

New pattern.

Axes, pick, heads, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Axes, pick, helvcs, 36 inches, ferruled.

Pattern to be replaced.

Axes, pick, heads, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Axes, pick, heads, 5 lb.
Helvcs, maul, $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

CHAP. XII.

1790.

rapid increase of our manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the additional protection and security afforded to the distant possessions of the empire, the provisions for the good government of India, the improvement of the public revenue, and the establishment of a permanent system for the gradual reduction of the national debt: these were unequivocal proofs of their resolution in encountering the difficulties with which they had to contend, and of their steadiness and perseverance in the measures best adapted to promote the essential and lasting interests of his dominions.

His majesty concluded by observing, that as the loyalty and public spirit, the industry and enterprize of his subjects, had seconded these exertions, so he could rely on their sense of the advantages which they at present experienced, as well as on their uniform and affectionate attachment to his person and government, for a continuance of that harmony and confidence so eminently displayed during the present parliament, which must at all times furnish the surest means of meeting the exigencies of war, or of cultivating, with increasing benefit, the blessings of peace.

On the following day, the parliament, which had sat seven sessions, and more than six years, was dissolved by proclamation.

THE ministers were sincerely desirous of avoiding hostilities with Spain, and therefore, while they were making the most vigorous preparations for war by sea and land, and taking measures for attacking the Spanish possessions in the West

2. Axes, pick, heads, 5 lb. and 6½ lb. and helves, maul, 34½ inches, now in possession of the above units, will be retained until they become unserviceable. Thereafter, 5 lb. heads, with helves, maul, 34½ inches, will continue to be issued in lieu of 4½ lb. heads until the stock of 5 lb. heads is exhausted.

3. No additional expenditure is involved.

4. Equipment regulations will be amended in due course.

[50865 (Q. M. G. 11-B.)
A. II.]

298. Reciprocity between civil and military medical services in the matter of X-ray treatment of military and civil entitled personnel and the treatment of non-entitled persons in military X-ray installations.

It has been decided that, when necessary, a civilian entitled to free medical attendance shall, on the recommendation of his authorised medical attendant, be given free X-ray treatment (including electro-therapy) in a military hospital in which an X-ray apparatus is installed.

Similarly, military personnel entitled to free medical attendance shall, on the recommendation of the authorised medical attendant, be given free X-ray treatment, when necessary, in civil hospitals where such installations are available.

Neither the military nor the civil authorities shall levy any charges on account of the materials used, or any fee for the professional services of the operator.

2. Non-entitled patients may be treated in military hospitals in which an X-ray apparatus is installed, on payment of the following charges :—

(i) The actual cost of the materials used, *plus* 20 per cent. thereon.

(ii) Fee for the services of the specialist $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ his assistant, to be fixed in each case by the officer commanding the hospital.

Indies, and America, they dispatched Mr. Fitzherbert to Madrid, where he arrived at the beginning of June, with full powers to settle the points in dispute between the two countries. The court of Spain transmitted to all the other courts of Europe, a declaration, dated June the 4th, for the purpose of explaining the grounds upon which the Spanish commander had acted at Nootka; and on the 13th of that month, the first secretary of state, count Florida Blanca, addressed a memorial to Mr. Fitzherbert, in which, after asserting "the indubitable right of the crown of Spain to the continent, islands, harbors, and coasts" of that part of the world, founded on treaties and immemorial possession, and complaining of the "harsh and haughty language of the English ministry," he said, that as the viceroy of Mexico had released the vessels which had been detained, "the king, his master, looked upon the affair as concluded, and was disposed to rest satisfied, provided Great Britain ordered her subjects in future to respect the rights of Spain."

It may be observed, that the treaties, here alluded to, only recognized the rights of the crown of Spain to its territories and possessions in the West Indies and America; but did not convey or imply any general and exclusive right to the whole western American coast, which was the claim now set up. It was acknowledged, that Spain had no settlement or colony at Nootka sound; and consequently it became, by the law of nations, the property of the first occupiers, who should settle there, with the consent of the natives. Immemorial possession was certainly a most extraordinary ground of claim, on the

Followers.

Coat warm, followers 1

Knickers, or trousers, serge, drab & r. 1 Dismounted men only.
mixture.

5. The articles of extra warm clothing mentioned in paragraph 4 above, will be issued only on arrival in the Gulf Ports, and will not be taken from India at the time of departure.

6. On transfer to the Gulf Ports, units will intimate their requirements of this extra warm clothing to the Officer Commanding, Persian Gulf Ports, and forward a duplicate of their indent to the Ordnance Officer, Clothing Depot, Quetta, for information.

7. On receipt of these indents, the Officer Commanding, Persian Gulf ports, will sanction these demands, if recommended by the medical authorities of the ports concerned, and obtain his requirements from the Ordnance Officer, Clothing Depot, Quetta, on the authority of this Instruction.

[54810 (Q. M. G.-12-B.)
A-II.]

300. Revised standard ration for animals.

In Army Instruction (India) No. 200 of 1924, *for* the words "other than outlay", *read* "other than oat hay."

[47588 (Q. M. G.-6)
B]

301. Equipment Regulations for a Photo-litho Section, Engineer Unit.

The publication of "Regulations for the Equipment of the Army (India), Part 2, Section X.-Q., Engineer Units—A Photo-litho Section," has been approved. Copies will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer in charge, Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General in India.

[55210 (Q. M. G.-10)
A-II.]

part of Spain, to a country, which had been but recently known to Europeans.

Mr. Fitzherbert, in answer to count Florida Blanca's memorial, urged, that the bare release of the vessels was not an adequate satisfaction for the insult offered to the British flag, and that his sovereign was fully justified, by the law of nations, in requiring a prompt and suitable reparation for those acts of aggression and violence, which had been committed against British subjects, by a naval officer in the service of Spain, as a necessary preliminary to a friendly negotiation. To this demand, an evasive reply was sent, and there seemed reason to apprehend immediate war. Thirty ships of the line were collected at Cadiz; and application was made to the French government for that assistance to which the king of Spain was entitled, and on which he had from the first fully relied, agreeably to the stipulations of the family compact*. A decree, which was accordingly passed by the national assembly, for the equipment of a fleet to act with Spain against Great Britain, afforded the French sailors an opportunity of shewing, that they too had shaken off all subordination and discipline, and were in every respect as licentious and disorderly as the soldiers. Besides being guilty of great excesses in the port and town of Brest, they refused to serve under any officers, except such as they themselves approved; they instituted committees to report upon the professional qualifications

* This treaty between France and Spain was signed at Paris, August 15th, 1761, and established a strong defensive and offensive alliance between the two branches of the house of Bourbon.

Southern Circle.

Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts.

	Rs. per mensem.
1 temporary clerk on	60
1 Do.	50

2. The provisional complement of officers of the Army Remount Department notified in Army Instruction (India) No. 693 of 1923 is hereby reduced by two officers.

[56432 (Q.M.G.-13).
A-II.]

305. Provision of small arms practice ammunition for reservists.

Sanction is accorded to the issue, during 1924-25, as a provisional measure, of small arms practice ammunition on the following scales:—

Class "A" reservists.

·303" ball	100 rounds per man.
·303" blank	4 "
·22" R. F.	20 "

Class "B", "1" and "2" reservists.

·303" ball	75 rounds per man.
·303" blank	4 "
·22" R. F.	20 "

[15978 (G. S.-M. T.-1)
A-II.]

306. Clothing Regulations, Part I, 1922.

Amendments to the regulations named above, which were issued with Army Orders for November 1923, have been received in India and will be distributed to all concerned by the Officer in charge, Government Book Dep't, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General in India.

[55575 (Q. M. G.-10).
A-II.]

as well as the political principles of their commanders, and cashiered some, and appointed others at their pleasure. It was obvious that men, so little under command, were not likely to prove useful allies, and that there must be great danger of their communicating their principles to the Spanish sailors, in case of the junction of the two fleets. It was, therefore, generally supposed, that this state of the French navy, which precluded all hope of effectual co-operation, and which could not have been foreseen when orders were given for the seizure of the ships at Nootka, added to the great superiority of the British over the Spanish navy*, caused the Spanish ministers to be extremely desirous of bringing the dispute with Great Britain to an amicable conclusion; and they were now probably more disposed to submit to the required concessions, from a conviction, contrary to their former suspicion, that the British government had in reality no hostile intentions whatever against the Spanish colonies in America; and that, the present point of difference being settled, there was a fair prospect of the continuance of peace between the two countries. Accordingly, on the 24th of July, count Florida Blanca sent to Mr. Fitzherbert a declaration, in which he explicitly said, that the king of Spain was willing to give satisfaction for the injury of which his Britannic majesty had complained, by making restitution of the British vessels and property seized at Nootka, and indemnifying the parties interested for the losses they had respectively sustained. On the same day, Mr. Fitzherbert returned a counter declaration, in which he announced the

* The navy of Great Britain at this time consisted of 158 ships of the line, and that of Spain of 70.

Instruction, in respect of accommodation set apart for Regimental Institutes, such as liquor bar and tap room, grocery shop and supper bar.

2. For any accommodation other than that allotted to regimental institutes, whether for office storage or residential purposes, the Board shall pay the assessed rent for buildings and electrical installations, the cost of the current consumed, etc., under existing regulations.

$$\left[\frac{27338 \text{ (Q. M. G.-3).}}{C.} \right]$$

310. Revised scale of barrels for machine guns.

In supersession of the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 404 of 1923 it has been decided that the scale of barrels for Lewis, Hotchkiss and Vickers machine guns will in future be as follows:—

Machine guns.	NUMBER OF BARRELS PER GUN.			
	<i>Field army and covering force units.</i>		<i>All other units.</i>	
	Peace.	War.	Peace.	War.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Lewis.</i>				
In the gun	1	1	1	1
In unit charge (spare)	2(a)	1	2(a)	1
In ordnance reserve	2	2	1	1
<i>Hotchkiss.</i>				
In the gun	1	1	1	1
In unit charge (spare)	3(a)	1	3(a)	1
In ordnance reserve	2	2	1	1
<i>Vickers.</i>				
In the gun	1	1	1	1
In unit charge (spare)	2(a)	1	2(a)	1
In ordnance reserve	2	2	1	1

(a) 1 carried in spare barrel case.

readiness of the king, his master, to consider the declaration of the court of Spain, together with the performance of the engagement it contained, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury which had been received.

A negotiation was immediately commenced at Madrid, and on the 28th of October, a convention was signed by the ministers of the two courts, by which it was agreed, that all the land and buildings, of which British subjects had been dispossessed on the north-west coast of America, should be restored to them; that a just compensation should be made for all acts of violence and hostility committed at Nootka; that the subjects of Great Britain should not be disturbed or molested in carrying on their fisheries in the South Seas, or in making settlements on the coasts of those seas, in places not already occupied, for the purposes of commerce with the natives of the country; that no settlement should be made by the subjects of either nation, whether on the eastern or western side of America, nearer to Cape Horn, than the most southern of the present Spanish settlements; and, on the other hand, the king of Great Britain engaged to take the most effectual means for preventing his subjects from carrying on illicit trade with the Spanish settlements, with which view it was stipulated, that British subjects should not navigate or fish within ten leagues of any part of the coast occupied by Spain.

Thus did Mr. Pitt vindicate the insulted honor of his country, and without having recourse to actual hostilities, obtain, not only the restoration of the settlement on the north-west coast of America, where it was expected that a valuable fur trade might be carried on; but an indemnification for past injuries

313. Peace establishment of mechanical transport units.

18

Subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, sanction is accorded provisionally to the following as the peace complement of the Mechanical Transport in India. The establishments authorised for the units are shown in appendices Nos. 1 to 12 to this Instruction :—

- 4 Heavy Mechanical Transport Companies with headquarters and 1 service section each.
- 6 Cadre sections of Heavy Mechanical Transport Companies.
- 7 Light Mechanical Transport Companies with headquarters and 1 service section each.
- 7 Cadre sections of Light Mechanical Transport Companies.
- 2 Mechanical Transport Companies for Motor Ambulance Convoys—higher establishment—with headquarters section, 1 active and 1 in reserve.
- 2 Cadre sections of Mechanical Transport Companies for Motor Ambulance Convoys—higher establishment.
- 8 Mechanical Transport Companies for Motor Ambulance Convoys—lower establishment. (To remain in reserve.)
- 4 Mechanical Transport Companies (Mobile Repair Units.)
- 2 Mechanical Transport Companies for duty with 2 Medium Artillery Brigades.
- 1 Extra No. 4. Mechanical Transport section for duty with a Medium Artillery Battery.
- Khyber Ropeway Company.
- Central Mechanical Transport Stores Depot.
- 3 Technical Inspectors of Mechanical Transport Vehicles.
- Mechanical Transport Training Centre.
- 1 Heavy Repair Shop, Mechanical Transport.
- 3 Medium Repair Shop, Mechanical Transport.
- Additional workshop personnel to be attached to a Mechanical Transport unit at Bannu.

and losses, and a direct acknowledgement from the court of Spain, of the right of British subjects to continue their fisheries in the South Seas—a right which had hitherto been always controverted—in such clear and unequivocal terms, as to preclude the possibility of all future disagreement or doubt.

This termination of the dispute with Spain was highly satisfactory to the people of Great Britain; and was thought of sufficient importance to call for congratulatory addresses to his majesty, from the cities of London, Bristol, and Glasgow. It raised also the character of this country in foreign courts. Lord Auckland, who was at this time ambassador at the Hague, in writing upon this subject to Mr. Pitt, said, “I am convinced, that if less firmness, energy, and activity had been shewn on our part, or even that if our fleet had not been found in the most perfect and readiest state that has been known in the annals of Great Britain, the reparation made to us would have been incomplete, and our farther objects would have been utterly unattainable otherwise than by war. With respect to the articles of the convention, I think them perfect, and not open to any fair cavil. Our worthy and wise friend the Pensionary, has perused the whole with great complacency, and said, when he had done, that he should not feel easy, until he should somehow in the course of his life have an hour’s conversation with you. In short, there never was a business better conducted or better concluded; and there never was a moment, in which our country held such pre-eminency among nations,—and that pre-eminency stands on a firm foundation, on the recollection of the naval strength which we have exhibited to the world.” The expedition with which a powerful

5. The following rates of pay and allowances are sanctioned for other civilian and menial establishment :—

- (a) Overseers at Rs. 175 per mensem each.
- (b) Sub-overseers at Rs. 110 per mensem each.
- (c) Telephone operators at Rs. 75 per mensem each.
- (d) Head messengers
- (e) Messengers
- (f) Watchmen
- (g) Coolies

} at local nerrick rates.

6. The following amounts are authorised for petty stores and contract allowances :—

Units.	Petty stores, per annum.	Contract allowance, per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Heavy or Light Mechanical Transport Company with headquarters and 1 service section.	1,000	50
2. M. T. Company for Motor Ambulance Convoy—higher estt.—with headquarters.	1,000	50
3. M. T. Company for Motor Ambulance Convoy—lower establishment	<i>Nil</i>	50
4. M. T. Company for duty with Medium Artillery Brigade.	2,500	150
5. M. T. Company (Mobile Repairs Unit.)	2,400	40
6. Heavy Repair Shop, M. T.	3,000	130
7. Medium Repair Shop, M. T.	2,000	100
8. Bannu Workshop	1,000	40
9. Khyber Ropeway Company	2,400	60
10. Central M. T. Stores Depot	<i>Nil</i>	340
11. Technical Inspector of M. T. Vehicles.	<i>Nil</i>	30
12. M. T. Training Centre	2,400	60
13. Aden M. T. Section	1,200	60
14. M. T. Section for duty with Medium Artillery Battery.	800	40

fleet had been equipped upon this occasion, and the effect it contributed to produce, were the more gratifying to Mr. Pitt, as his brother, the earl of Chatham, was at this time first lord of the admiralty.

EARLY in the summer, the national assembly had decreed, that a general festival of confederation should take place on the 14th of July, the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile in the preceding year; and the Champ de Mars, a large field near Paris, was prepared for this grand occasion. Seats, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, were erected for the accommodation of nearly half a million of persons; and in the centre was placed an altar, at which the king, the national assembly, deputies from all the departments, delegates from all the regiments stationed in the provinces, soldiers quartered in the metropolis, and its other inhabitants, swore to maintain the constitution against all opponents, and to continue free, or to perish. The same oath was taken on the same day, throughout the kingdom; and the object of this solemnity probably was, not merely to commemorate the event it professed to celebrate, and to honor the day which was considered as the dawn of liberty, but to confirm, and as it were to legalize, the revolution, by the universal suffrage of the people, and the personal obligation of every individual, as far as it could be obtained. This was perfectly conformable to the designs of the leading members of the national assembly, and strongly marked the systematic plan and deliberate caution by which their proceedings were uniformly directed.

Mr. Necker, who had been the idol of the French nation;

10. Six of the ten heavy companies at present in service will be converted into light companies under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India as and when light lorries become available.

11. The British officers allotted to cadre sections may be utilised in peace, wholly or partly, under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India for supplementing the establishment of any other Mechanical Transport unit or formation though continuing to be earmarked for cadre sections similarly, the 10 subalterns constituting the leave reserve may be utilised in peace under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India, but will be made available for other requirements on mobilization.

[21897 (Q. M. G.-8).
B]

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

not only lost his popularity about this time, but was, upon several occasions, treated with the grossest disrespect and contempt by the national assembly. Fearing, therefore, that if he remained in France, he should share the general fate of those, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the ruling powers, he wrote a letter of resignation to the assembly, on the 4th of September; and immediately departed for Switzerland, his native country.

The national assembly having usurped all executive as well as legislative power, it was of very little importance, by whom the official situations were filled, although, as the forms of monarchy were in a great measure retained, the appointment of ministers was still made, and public business continued to be transacted, in the name of the king.

Besides the information received by our government, of what was passing in France, through the regular channel of the embassy, Mr. Pitt obtained private intelligence, by means of various other persons; and in particular there was at this time, a gentleman resident at Paris, of considerable diplomatic experience, from whom he learnt, upon authority which could not be questioned, that Mirabeau and his party were well disposed towards England; and that while our negotiation with Spain was depending, they did not in reality encourage that court to persevere in its claims, although they did not object to the equipment of a French fleet. The knowledge of those circumstances was of great importance to the English ministers. The following letter, written early in October 1790, to the gentleman alluded to, will shew Mr. Pitt's sentiments

10. Six of the ten heavy companies at present in service will be converted into light companies under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India as and when light lorries become available.

11. The British officers allotted to cadre sections may be utilised in peace, wholly or partly, under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India for supplementing the establishment of any other Mechanical Transport unit or formation though continuing to be earmarked for cadre sections; similarly, the 10 subalterns constituting the leave reserve may be utilised in peace under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India, but will be made available for other requirements on mobilization.

[21887 (Q. M. G.-8).
B]

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAP. XII. upon the then state of affairs in France and Spain, and the
1790. principles upon which he acted with respect to both countries.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I am extremely glad to find, by your letter, that you have succeeded so well in opening a confidential intercourse with the leaders of what appears to be the ruling party in France. Great advantages may perhaps be derived from this circumstance, in the present critical situation. I imagine, indeed, from your account, that we can hardly hope, in case war should take place with Spain, and should last for any time, that France will not ultimately take part in it.

“ But I think there seems to be a reasonable prospect that the persons, with whom you communicate, may be brought to make such representations to the Spanish court, even if a rupture should have taken place, as may lead to a speedy restoration of peace, by a settlement of the points in dispute, conformably to the principles on which we have hitherto insisted. At least it may be fairly expected, that no immediate decision will be taken in France, to give actual succour to Spain, on the commencement of hostilities. And this point alone, if nothing more should finally be obtained, will be of great consequence, as it will give us considerable advantage in our first operations.

“ With respect, however, to the steps to be taken for bringing Spain to accede to our terms, great care must be taken that the French shall not appear as *mediators*, still less as *arbitrators*; and on this point I wait with great impatience for the more

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 302 of 1924.

To

THE STATION MASTER.

Royal Indian Military College.

CERTIFIED that _____

a cadet of the Royal Indian Military College, is

(a) travelling to his home at the end of the term

returning to the college at the beginning of the term
and is entitled to a first class ticket on payment of
second class fare from

(b) Dehra Dun to _____

to Dehra Dun.

Dated Dehra Dun, the _____

Note:—

(a) Delete line not applying

(b) Delete line not applying and enter name of sta-
tion "to" or "from" as case may be.

particular account which you promise to send me, of lord Gower's* ideas and your's, after the next interview which you were to have with the members of the diplomatic committee. I am inclined to think it may be adviseable that lord Gower should be empowered, on the first news of a rupture, to communicate to the French ministry, a statement of the terms on which Mr. Fitzherbert has been instructed to insist, and of the grounds on which they are supported. If such statement should be laid by the ministry, before the diplomatic committee, or the national assembly, and a decree could be obtained, declaring, that those terms ought to be accepted by Spain, such a measure would be highly satisfactory. But I can hardly imagine that any thing so decisive can be obtained, unless they should be so far satisfied with our conduct, as to determine not in any case to support Spain, until she is willing to accede to the terms which we have proposed. Even; however, if this should happen, it is to be observed, that the war having once taken place, these terms may not appear to us sufficient, unless they should be accepted by Spain, within *a very short period*. The desire of restoring tranquillity would, in all events, incline this country to great moderation; but, if the war should last any time, and our operations should have been successful, we shall hardly be expected to make peace, without gaining some farther advantage to compensate for our expence. This, however, must be a point wholly of subsequent consideration. If, instead of a decisive approbation of our terms, the assembly or the committee should approve them only in part, and should suggest any different terms, which they may think reasonable,

* Lord Gower was the British ambassador to the court of France.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 312 OF 1924.

Statement showing the permanent and temporary establishment of the Mona and Sargodha Remount Depôts to be reduced with effect from the 1st March 1924.

Details.	MONA.		SARGODHA.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Rate of pay per mensem.	Number.	Rate of pay per mensem.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
PERMANENT.					
Line overseer (British non-commissioned officer).	1	220	...	...	Includes staff pay.
Assistant farm overseer .	1	50-3-80	1	80-5-120	
Indian overseer	1	35	1	35	
Darogha	1	28	1	28	
Jemadar	1	18	1	18	
Mate	1	14	1	14	
Syces	32	12-8	32	12-8	
Do.	31	11-8	32	11-8	
Veterinary assistant (1st class, Army Veterinary Corps, India.	1	75	...	...	} Exclude extra pay, if drawn.
Veterinary assistant (2nd class), Army Veterinary Corps, India.	1	65	2	65	
TEMPORARY.					
Jemadars	4	18	4	18	
Mates	4	14	4	14	
Nalbands	3	*	2	*	*Nerrick rates.

the situation will be much more delicate. Very little good can follow from such a measure, except that by the time which would probably be necessary for answers both from this country and Spain, any hostile decision on the part of France would be retarded, which I have already stated to be a considerable advantage to us. No progress, however, will be made in this way, either towards the restoration of peace (supposing a rupture to have taken place) or towards keeping France ultimately out of the war; as it must be impossible for us, at the suggestion of a third power, to recede, in any point, from the terms of the ultimatum which we have sent to Spain.

“ There are two other points, to which it is essential to attend in the whole of this business.

“ The first of these is, what seems, indeed, by your letter to be already fully understood, that, whatever confidential communications may take place with the diplomatic committee, for the sake of bringing them to promote our views, no ostensible intercourse can be admitted but through the medium of accredited ministers, or the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and that in the name of the king.

“ The second point, which is of still more importance, is, that no assurances shall be given, directly or indirectly, which go farther, than that this country means to persevere in the neutrality, which it has hitherto scrupulously observed with respect to the internal dissensions of France, and from which it will never depart, unless the conduct held there should make it indispensable as an act of self-defence; and that we are sincerely desirous of preserving peace, and of cultivating, in general, a friendly intercourse and good understanding

between the two nations. But the utmost care is necessary, under the present circumstances, to use no language, which can lead to an expectation of our taking measures to forward the internal views of any political party, or of our being ripe to form any alliance between the two countries, which, even if such a thing should be really wished in France, various events might make it impossible for us to accede to, and which would, in any case, at least require great consideration.

“ I am, with truth and regard,

Dear sir,

Your's, most sincerely,

W. PITT.”

The interview, mentioned as expected in the above letter, took place, and the deputation from the diplomatic committee consisted of Freteau, their president, Menon, an active member, and Barnave, soon afterwards president of the national assembly, to whom were more particularly explained the pacific views and wishes of the English government; and the committee, upon hearing the report of their deputation, unanimously resolved, *de saisir tous les moyens de rapprochement vis-à-vis de l'Angleterre, qui pouvoient tendre ou à prévenir la guerre ou à en arrêter le progrès.* This resolution was to be communicated to the French minister Montmorin, and to Mr. Pitt. It appears that, before the explanation thus given, a suspicion prevailed in the minds of the principal members of the national assembly, that England intended to take advantage of the disturbed state of France, in revenge for her conduct in the American war, and for the purpose of extending

CHAP. XII.

1790.

the British dominions in the West Indies. They had even imagined, that this was the real design of our armament, although professed to be on account of the dispute with Spain. It seems certain that, at this time, there was no wish for war with England, in the ruling party in France; and that they were desirous of preventing war between England and Spain.

IN the course of this year, hostilities broke out in the southern parts of India, which gave rise to much discussion in the succeeding sessions of parliament. The Dutch had been in possession, about 150 years, of two forts, Cranganoore and Jacottah, which had previously belonged to the Portuguese, for a similar period. These forts were situated between Mysore, of which Tippoo Saib was at this time sultan, and Cochin, the most valuable settlement Holland possessed in India. Hyder Ally, the father of Tippoo Saib, immediately before his rupture with the English in 1780, had seized and garrisoned Cranganoore, for the protection of his dominions on that side, under pretence that it belonged to his tributary the rajah of Cochin; but in the progress of that war, in which he was unsuccessful, the Dutch recovered it, and it was secured to them by the peace of Mangalore in 1784. Tippoo, however, having succeeded to the throne of Mysore, laid claim to this fort; and it being understood, in the summer of 1789, that he was preparing an army for the purpose of seizing it, the Dutch, unwilling to engage in war with so powerful a prince, sold both the forts of Cranganoore and Jacottah, to the rajah of Travancore, to the safety of whose territories they were of great importance, and who had long wished to possess them. Tippoo,

APPENDIX No. 3.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANY FOR A MOTOR AMBULANCE
CONVOY.

(Provisional Peace Establishment—Lower.)

(i) Personnel.

Detail.	BRITISH.					INDIAN.					
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sgts. and Serjts.	Artificers.	Total.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Clerks and Storekeepers.	Artificers.	Total.	Public Followers.
Captain, Officer Comdg.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain, Workshop officer.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coy. Serjeant Major	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serjeant	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanist Staff Serjt.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serjt. Artificers	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian officer (Jemadar)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Coy. Havildar Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Coy. Qr. Mr. Havildar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 (a)	...	...	6	...
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Artificers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 18	18	...
Followers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3(c)
Total	2	1	1	3	7	1	8	2	18	29	3

irritated at this disappointment, and alleging that the sale, without his consent, as their feudal sovereign, was both invalid and insulting, made an attack, in December, on the lines of Travancore, from which he was repulsed, with considerable loss; but, collecting a larger force, he made himself entirely master of them, in the following March; after which he besieged and took Cranganore, Jacottah, and several other lesser forts.

The rajah was an ally of our East India company, and it was well known that Tippoo sultan had inherited both his father's ambition, and his inveterate enmity to the British interests in India*. The governors of Bengal and Madras, therefore, remonstrated against this conduct of Tippoo, and offered their mediation; at the same time announcing, that they should consider his perseverance in the invasion of Travancore, as a declaration of war against the company; but it being soon evident, that he would not agree to an amicable adjustment, general Medows, in June, marched against him at the head of 15,000 men.

This army retook some of the forts; but, not being able to bring Tippoo to a decisive engagement, returned to the neighborhood of Madras towards the end of the year. In the mean

* Tippoo's territories were contiguous to those of our East India company, for the length of 450 miles. In a letter, dated Fort St. George, September 1787, sir Archibald Campbell, then-governor of Madras, informed Mr. Pitt, that Tippoo had lately sent ambassadors to France, with valuable presents, amounting to above half a million sterling. He added, "the object of this mission is, to obtain from the French the use of six or eight thousand Europeans, on his paying for them; for which he has offered to cede to the French all the countries he shall conquer from the English in the Carnatic, by the assistance of these troops."

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time the Mahrattas, the nizam of the Deccan, and the nabob of Arcot, had promised to co-operate zealously with the English, and sanguine expectations were entertained, that the next campaign would be more successful.

IN June, of this year, Mr. Pitt was unanimously chosen high steward of the university of Cambridge, in the room of the late earl of Hardwicke; which honor was conferred upon him, with the following address:

Honoratissimo viro
 GULIELMO PITT
 Regiæ Majestati à Sanctoribus Consiliis
 Præfectorum Ærario Principi
 Regii Scaccarii Cancellario
 Academiæ Cantabrigiæ Burgensi
 Summo ejusdem Seneschallo designato.—

Quin patiare, vir ornatissime, nostro ut lætemur nomine, justissimoque solvamur gaudio, quòd summo nuperrimè orbata seneschallo, perfugium et patronum te agnoscat academia.

Diu jam est quòd propensissimum tuum erga nos perspeximus studium; quòd privilegia nostra, jura, et consuetudines defendenda tibi auspiciatissimè delegavimus: nec mirum ideo, si qua ultra tui detur copia, quòd eam illicò amplectamur, eam frequentissimo senatu, insolitâ antehac assensione, plenissimisque suffragiis, poscamus omnes et postulemus.

Munus hoc haud multum, confitemur, tibi allaturum dignitatis; atque inconsulti forsàn videamur, qui tale nomen nostræ tenuitati præficiamus.—At circumspicientibus nobis quâ potissimum manu, quove tutelari favore, se suaque de cætero firmet, ornetque academia, solus tu ante oculos obversaris: non enim oblitus sumus, quo virtutis, quo eruditionis fundamine, in tantum tua creverit amplitudo; non eximiam illam, à pueritiâ usque, malè intelleximus indolem; neque nescivît academia mater, quantum jam olim habuerit, in quo de tam illustri superbiret nato.

Felices vero nos quorum negotiis vacas, summis ipse occupationibus districtus;

quorum minutulis interesse rebus non dedigneris ipse interim libertatis publicæ vindex, in aure, in animo regis augustissimi constitutus, qui reipublicæ tot annis tam feliciter sis moderatus, quique unus omnium is esse videaris, ex quo vel Britannicæ ipsius pendeat salus.

Quodd ad tale autem accesseris fastigium, quodd æquales omnes longo reliqueris intervallo, quodd maximarum rerum molem tuo solus rotes pondere, non est cur illud miretur quisquam, quem non aut tua latuit virtus, quem fides, quem par negotiis omnibus animi vigor, et in arduis exploratissima promptitudo.

Talis ergo cum sis, ne pudeat te quodd noster nunc propinquiis audias; quodd gravissimis imperii rebus cum satis inclaruieris, inter literarum ornamenta recensere, quoddque cum universo populo deberis, nos etiam te, partem jam nostri maximam, vindicare audeamus.—Neque enim tibi, si te benè novimus, illa non potest perplacere provincia, quâ præsidere literis quas semper coluisti, quâ patrocinari academici quam adamasti adeo, quâ nobis demum præsidio esse possis, quibus olim fueras ornamento.

Sumus,

Vir honoratissime,

Tibi

Omni observantiâ, et studio

Devinctissimi,

Procancellarius

Reliquusque Senatus

Cantabrigiensis.

Date à Senaculo nostro }
5^{to} calend. Junii }
1790.

APPENDIX No. 4—*concl'd.*MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANY FOR DUTY WITH A MEDIUM
ARTILLERY BRIGADE—*concl'd.*(Provisional Peace Establishment)—*concl'd.*(iii) Distribution of Indian artificers by trades — *concl'd.*

No. 4 Section :—

Fitters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Turner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Black-mith	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wheeler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Electrician	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hammerman	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bellewsboy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total								8(i)

Remarks :—

- (a) Includes 1 assistant foreman and 2 charge hands.
- (b) 1 cook, 1 water carrier and 1 sweeper.
- (c) Includes 1 corporal and 1 lance corporal.
- (d) Includes 1 havildar, 2 naicks and 3 lance naicks (without extra pay).
- (e) 2 cooks, 2 water carriers and 1 sweeper.
- (f) Includes 1 havildar, 1 naick and 2 lance naicks (without extra pay).
- (g) Includes 1 corporal and 1 lance corporal.
- (h) Includes 1 havildar, 1 naick and 1 lance naick (without extra pay).
- (i) Includes 1 assistant foreman and 1 charge hand.
- (j) 2 cooks, 1 water carrier and 1 sweeper.
- (k) Includes 2 spare.
- (m) Includes 1 spare.
- (n) Only admissible when No. 4 section does not form part of the M. T. Coy. attached to a Medium Arty Bde. but is a separate section to be attached to a medium battery (tractor drawn).

CHAPTER THE THIRTEENTH:

1790.

War in the North of Europe—Meeting of new Parliament—Spanish Convention—Expences of the late armament—Continuation of Mr. Hastings's Trial—War in India—Russian Armament—Quebec Bill—Slave Trade—Finance Committee—Budget—Bill for the Relief of Protesting Roman Catholics—Prorogation.

CHAP. XIII.

IT is now necessary to give a short account of the war, which had been for some time carried on in the north-east of Europe, and which we have seen noticed in several of the king's speeches, as at the period, at which we are arrived, there was a probability of England being actively involved in it.

Hostilities were commenced in the summer of 1787, by the Porte against Russia, in consequence of repeated encroachments on the part of the Russians, and their endeavors to excite disaffection and rebellion in Egypt, and other parts of the Turkish empire. The empress Catharine may therefore be considered as the real aggressor in this war, which, in fact, owed its origin to her desire to reduce the power of the Turks, and, if possible, to wrest from them all their European dominions. A general belief, indeed, prevailed, that she aimed at nothing less than placing her second grandson upon the throne of Constantinople. Instead, however, of avowing any such design or wish, she prevailed upon Joseph the second, emperor of Germany, by the promise of the Turkish provinces

APPENDIX No. 5.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANY (MOBILE REPAIR UNIT).

(Provisional Peace Establishment)—*contd.*

(ii) Transport.

Motor car (other than Ford)	1
Motor cycle, solo	2
Ford van	1
First aid lorries	2
Workshop lorry	1
Store lorry	1

(iii) Distribution of Indian artificers by trades:—

Fitters	10
Turners	2
Blacksmiths	2
Tin and Coppersmiths	2
Painters	2
Upholsterers	2
Wheelers	2
Electrician	1
Vulcanizers	2
Hammermen	2
Bellowsboys	2
TOTAL	19 (b)

REMARKS:—

(a) Includes 4 havildars and 6 naicks.

(b) Includes 2 assistant foremen and 2 charge hands.

(c) 1 cook, 1 water carrier and 1 sweeper.

Plus 1 cook, 1 water carrier, and 1 sweeper for every additional 40 men, or a fraction thereof exceeding 15 held on charge by the unit.

contiguous to Hungary, to join in the war against Turkey, in the beginning of 1788; and the king of Sweden having declared war against Russia, in the middle of that year, the influence of the empress caused Denmark soon after to invade Sweden with a powerful army. It was evident, that Sweden could not have withstood the joint attacks of Russia and Denmark; and as the ruin of that kingdom would have materially affected the balance of power in the north, Great Britain and Prussia notified their intention to engage in the war, if Denmark did not withdraw her troops from Sweden: she consented, after some hesitation, in November of that year, and from that time remained neuter. This was more immediately owing to the spirited and judicious exertions of the English minister at Copenhagen*, acting under directions from his own government, and proved the importance of that alliance, which Mr. Pitt had been so eager to form between Holland and the courts of London and Berlin, as a check to the ambition of the empress Catharine, which was the more to be dreaded, on account of the ascendancy she had gained over the emperor of Germany.

The war between Sweden and Russia continued till August 1790, when it was unexpectedly terminated by a treaty, the principal articles of which were, that the places taken on each side should be restored, and that the frontiers should be put exactly into the same state in which they were before the war. Peace was convenient to both parties: Sweden had suffered so much, particularly in her navy, that she was no longer able to maintain the contest; and Russia was desirous of being left

Mr. Hugh Elliott.

APPENDIX No. 6—*contd.*KHYBER ROPEWAY COMPANY—*contd.*
(Provisional Peace Establishment)—*contd.*(i) Personnel—*contd.*

Detail.	BRITISH.				INDIAN.				Followers.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Artificers.	Total.	Other Ranks.	Clerks, store-keepers and other civilians.	Artificers.	Total.	
<i>Line Section—contd.</i>									
Clerk . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tally Clerk . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Telephone Operators . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
Serangs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7(f)
Khalassis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70(g)
Lascars . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196(c)
Head Watchmen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Watchmen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total Line Section	2	1	...	3	13	21	...	31	324
<i>Workshop and Stores Section.</i>									
Captain	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanist Serjt. Major . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanist Staff Serjt. . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Drivers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3(i)	...	...	3	...
Clerks . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Storekeepers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Artificers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...
Lascars . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13(c)
Total Workshop and Stores Section	1	1	1	3	3	8	62	73	13
Total Company	5	3	1	9	24	35	62	121	418

CHAP. XIII. at liberty to prosecute the Turkish war, with undivided attention, and with her whole military strength.

The armies of the Porte, although on several occasions they fought with great bravery, and with considerable success, especially against the Austrians in 1788, were by no means able to resist the united forces of the two empires, even while a part of Catharine's troops was employed against Sweden. The losses of the Turks in the campaign of 1789, both in men and territory, were indeed so great, that apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Constantinople itself. The subversion, or even any considerable dismemberment, of the Turkish empire, would so obviously have operated to the disadvantage of the other nations of Europe, that the allied powers made a strong representation upon the subject, to the courts of Vienna and Petersburg; and to shew that they were in earnest, the king of Prussia collected a large army, for the avowed purpose, if necessary, of assisting the Porte. These circumstances had probably great weight in inducing the emperor so far to listen to overtures of peace, made by the Ottomans, towards the end of 1789, that he agreed to the holding a congress at Bucharest, to conduct the negotiation; and the empress of Russia authorized prince Potemkin to propose terms of pacification to the Porte. This congress, however, entirely failed in all its objects; and the king of Prussia was so dissatisfied with the court of Vienna, and so impressed with the danger which must attend the farther progress of the imperial troops in the Turkish dominions, that, at the end of January 1790, he entered into a close alliance with the Ottoman Porte, and was upon the point of attacking the

APPENDIX No. 7.

CENTRAL MECHANICAL TRANSPORT STORES DEPÔT.

(Provisional Peace Establishment.)

(7) Personnel.

Detail.]	BRITISH.					INDIAN.			Followers.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Artificers.	Total.	Other Ranks.	Clerks and Storekeepers.	Artificers.	Total.	
Major, Officer Commanding	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Captain	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Subalterns	5(b)	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanist Serjeant Majors (Storekeepers).	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Serjeant Scrutineers . . . . .	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoy drivers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...
Clerks . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63	...
Storekeepers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 40	...	40	...
Artificers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...
Head Messengers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Messengers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Head Watchman . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watchmen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sweepers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water carriers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ward coolies . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Boy coolies . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total	7	8	6	21	10	103	31	144	98

Austrian territories, when the death of the emperor, on the 20th of February in that year, produced a most material change in the situation of affairs. CHAP XIII.

Joseph dying without issue, his brother, Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany, succeeded to the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria; and the exhausted and unquiet state, in which he found them, soon convinced him of the necessity of accommodating all differences with the king of Prussia, and of putting an end to the war with Turkey. A congress was accordingly held at Reichenback in Silesia, composed of the respective ministers of Leopold, as king of Hungary, of the kings of Prussia and Great Britain, and of the States General; and, on the 27th of July 1790, a convention was signed, by which it was stipulated, that Austria should renounce her alliance with Russia, that a negotiation for peace between Austria and the Porte should be opened as soon as might be practicable, and that, in the mean time, hostilities should cease; and the king of Prussia engaged to give his vote in favor of Leopold, at the approaching election for the imperial throne, upon condition, that he should never form any alliance with Russia, which should prevent him, as chief of the empire, from resisting any attack of that power upon any of the German states. The king of Prussia farther engaged, to co-operate with the maritime powers, in their endeavors to appease the troubles in the Austrian Netherlands; but upon the express condition, that Leopold should restore to them all their antient privileges, which were to be confirmed and guaranteed by the three allied powers. The armistice between Austria and the Porte, took place on the 20th of September, about which

CHAP. XIII. time Leopold was chosen emperor; and a few months afterwards the negotiations for peace commenced at Sistovia.

In December 1789, the empress of Russia applied to the courts of London and Berlin to exert their influence to prevail upon the Porte to allow, as a ground for a general peace, that the Turkish provinces of Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, should be formed into an independent state, to be governed by a christian prince; and, it was understood, that she intended to name her own grandson, Constantine, as the sovereign of this new kingdom. The kings of Great Britain and Prussia replied that, earnestly as they desired the re-establishment of public tranquillity, it was impossible for them to support the condition of peace proposed by her imperial majesty, which was founded upon such a considerable exchange of territory, as could not fail essentially to affect the interests of various European powers, and appeared calculated rather to prolong, and even to extend, the war, than to put an end to its calamities. Catharine, convinced by this answer, that she should not be permitted to carry her ambitious plans into execution, without a struggle; and finding, soon after the death of the emperor Joseph, that she could not expect any assistance from his successor, thought it expedient to relinquish, for the present, the idea of a new independent principality, and offered to make peace with the Porte, upon the general principle of the status quo, retaining only Oczakow, which she had taken from the Turks in 1788, and the country lying between the Bog and the Niester; but as the possession of that fortress, and of the territory between those two rivers, would have added materially to the power of the Russians upon the Black Sea,

APPENDIX No. 9—*contd.*MECHANICAL TRANSPORT TRAINING CENTRE—*contd.*

(ii) Transport.

	Working.	Reserve.	Total.
Lorries	14	3	17
Ford car	1	...	1
Cars other than Ford	4	...	4
Ford vans	1	1	2
Ambulance	1	...	1
Motor cycle, solo	1	...	1
Sectioned chassis	11	...	11

(iii) Distribution of Indian artificers by trades.

Fitters	3
Turner	1
Blacksmith	1
Wheeler	1
Electrician	1
Vulcanizer	1
Total	<u>8</u>

and might hereafter have opened an easy way to Constantinople, from which Oczakow was distant only 190 miles, not a single strong place intervening, the British government did not hesitate to pronounce this proposal also to be inadmissible. The empress, offended at the repeated rejection of her overtures, refused to join the conferences for peace at Reichenback, under the mediation of the allies; haughtily declaring, that she would suffer no foreign interference between herself and the Porte, and that she would continue the war, rather than resign the fruit of all her victories. The British ministers were not discouraged by this language; and Mr. Fawkeners was sent to Petersburg, to try the effect of negotiation.

The new parliament met on the 26th of November; and the king began his speech from the throne, by expressing his satisfaction, that the differences which had arisen between him and the court of Spain, had been brought to an amicable termination, without any actual interruption of the blessings of peace. He then proceeded to state, that since the last session, a foundation had been laid for a pacification between Austria and the Porte; that negotiations were depending, under his mediation, in conjunction with his allies, for a definitive treaty between those powers, and also for putting an end to the dissensions in the Netherlands; that a separate peace had taken place between Russia and Sweden; but that the war between Russia and the Porte still continued.

He acquainted the house of commons, that he had ordered the expences of the late armament, and the estimates for the

	2	1	2	1	6	3	37	10	...	50	18
Subadar Major	1	...	...	...	1	...
Subadar	1	...	...	...	1	...
Jemadar Adjutant	1	...	...	...	1	...
Company Havildar Major	1	...	...	1	...
Company Quartermaster Havildar	4	...	...	4	...
Havildars	2	...	...	2	...
Naicks	10	...	...	10	...
Sepoys (Police and Sanitary duties)	1	...	...	1	...
Naick driver	18(a)	...	...	18	...
Sepoy drivers	10	...	10	...
Clerks	15
Cooks	1
Water carrier	1
Sweeper	1
Messenger	1
Total Headquarters	2	1	2	...	1	6	3	37	10	50	18

(a) Includes 10 1st class drivers.

Transport:—

Motor car (other than Ford)	1
2½-ton lorries	3
15-cwt. van	1
Motor cycle, solo	1

CHAP. XIII. 1790. ensuing year to be laid before them; and at the end of his speech, after noticing the hostilities which had broken out in India, he called the particular attention of parliament to the state of the province of Quebec.

The usual address of thanks to his majesty, passed in the house of commons without any opposition; and on the 5d of December, Mr. Pitt presented copies of the declaration and counter-declaration exchanged at Madrid, on the 24th of July, and of the convention signed at the Escorial, on the 28th of October, together with an account of the expences incurred by the late armament. These subjects gave rise to the first debates in the present session.

UPON Mr. Pitt's proposing a day for taking into consideration the Spanish convention, Mr. Fox, and some of his friends, asserted, that the papers before the house were not sufficient to enable parliament to form a judgment upon that transaction: they contended, that it was not enough to see the treaty itself, and called upon Mr. Pitt to communicate to the house, every part of the previous negotiation. Mr. Pitt, however, declined to lay before the house any other papers; and therefore Mr. Grey, on the 13th of December, moved for the production of the whole correspondence, which had passed between the courts of Great Britain and Spain; and between the British government at home, and his majesty's ambassador at Madrid, relative to the seizure of the ships at Nootka, and the satisfaction demanded for that act of violence. This motion was followed by a long debate, at the end of which, Mr. Pitt, in replying to Mr. Fox, remarked, that the constitution had

wisely entrusted the management of all foreign negotiations to the crown, reserving to parliament the privilege of censuring or commending every description of treaty; and, as a proof that it was not the uniform practice of the house of commons, to require all the proceedings of a negotiation to be submitted to them, he reminded Mr. Fox, that he had joined in a vote of censure upon the peace, in 1783; and had since applauded the treaties respecting Holland, without desiring to be informed of the detail of either negotiation. He complained, that Mr. Fox had chosen to construe a refusal of papers, in this particular instance, where their production was not necessary, into an unconstitutional determination to deny them in all. No part of his conduct, he said, warranted such an inference; and he knew not, whether he should give a severer wound to the constitution in saying, that papers should be called for in all cases, or in none. He admitted the general right of parliament to inquire into the conduct of every department of the executive government; but this right was not to be exercised, except upon proper occasions, and upon sufficient grounds. It was evident, that every negotiation of considerable length, might involve particulars most unfit to be disclosed; and the knowledge of which would only gratify curiosity, without answering any useful purpose. It was beneath the dignity of the house, and inconsistent with its legitimate functions, to scrutinize the technical forms of a diplomatic correspondence; but the result was a fit subject for its examination and judgment. In the present instance, ministers had succeeded in the objects they had in view, without incurring the evils of war; and the conditions of the treaty would shew, whether, in the attainment of

this end, either the honor or the interest of the country had been sacrificed. It was of no national importance, whether this or that letter or memorial had been expressed in the best possible terms—the only point to be considered was, whether the convention itself deserved censure or approbation; and that question the house was fully competent to decide, from the papers already upon the table. No one had stated any ground of suspicion, that there had been neglect or mismanagement in the negotiation; and the dispute being terminated, it was far better not to run the risque of reviving it, or of giving offence to the court of Madrid, by publishing all which had passed at the moment of complaint and irritation, when the two countries were apparently upon the eve of a war; and more especially, as a prospect was now opened, of entering into a friendly intercourse with that power. The production of the papers required, might also reveal circumstances relative to the disposition and intention of other courts, which ought in propriety to be concealed; and, if divulged, might lead to future and serious mischief. These arguments prevailed with the house; and the motion was rejected by a majority of 124, the numbers being 258 and 134.

On the following day a motion was made by Mr. Duncombe, one of the members for Yorkshire, and seconded by Mr. alderman Watson, one of the members for the city of London, for presenting to his majesty an address of congratulation, on the satisfactory issue of the late negotiation with Spain. This motion was objected to, and an adjournment moved, upon the ground, that, papers necessary for information having been refused, it would be equally improper for the house to express either praise or disapprobation. To this it was again replied,

that the character of the measure did not depend on the detail of the negotiation, but upon the actual result; and it was contended, that the convention, while it continued to these kingdoms the blessings of peace, maintained the honor of his majesty's crown, by providing an adequate reparation for the violence and injury committed, secured to his majesty's subjects the acknowledgment and exercise of valuable rights, which had been long resisted and disputed, and by an amicable and clear arrangement precluded future occasions of misunderstanding with the court of Spain. The motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 124, and the address was agreed to, without any further division.

IMMEDIATELY after the meeting of parliament, Mr. Pitt had declared his intention of keeping the expences of the late armament distinct from the current expences of the ensuing year; and Mr. Fox, who approved this idea, inquired, on the day the navy estimates were voted, whether the expence of the encreased number of seamen from 20,000 to 24,000, was to be imputed to the late armament, or to an alteration in the policy of the country, with respect to what was deemed the necessary peace establishment. Mr. Pitt replied, that part of the expence of the encreased number of seamen might fairly be ascribed to the late armament, inasmuch as it was impossible to disarm all at once: he did not, however, mean to say, that the proposed number of seamen was solely owing to that cause: he made no scruple to declare, that there were circumstances in the present situation of Europe, which occasioned his majesty's ministers to think it necessary to keep up a naval armament

for a time, to an increased extent; but he trusted, that a few months would bring that necessity to a period. Mr. Fox expressed himself satisfied with this candid explanation.

All the different expences incurred by the late armament, including the additional number of seamen, voted for the service of the following year, amounted to 3,133,000*l.*, every part of which, Mr. Pitt, after a full consideration of the financial state of the country, determined to defray, without entailing any permanent charge upon the revenue. To raise so large a sum within a short period, inevitably required the imposition of heavy taxes; but this unpleasant task he willingly undertook, from a desire of affording to the world a substantial proof of the resources of the country, and of the readiness of the people to submit to burdens, which the vindication of the national honor had rendered necessary; and to this he was farther encouraged, by an earnest wish not to interfere with the operation of the sinking fund. Instead, therefore, of having recourse to a loan, and providing permanent taxes for the payment of the interest only, in the manner practised by all other ministers since the revolution, he proposed to discharge the principal within four years, by the assistance of taxes, the duration of which should be confined to that limited time; and the day after the address of congratulation was voted, he submitted to the house a plan for carrying into effect this spirited and patriotic determination.

After explaining the principle; and expatiating upon the advantage of the object he had in view, he stated that there was lying in the bank a considerable sum, of which parliament might with propriety avail itself upon the present occasion.

Money, he said, was issued from the exchequer to the bank every quarter, for the payment of the whole of the dividends upon the public stocks then due; but, some of the proprietors omitting to call for their respective dividends, a balance always remained in the bank, which, on the 12th of last October, amounted to 660,000*l*. He observed, that the governor and company of the bank stood in the situation of agents to the public; and receiving for their agency a competent allowance, they were not entitled to any indirect profit from a balance to be left in their hands, greater than was sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon them. He, therefore, thought it fair to apply 500,000*l*. of the above balance towards the discharge of the debt incurred by the late armament; and, that the public creditor might not be exposed to any loss or inconvenience, he proposed to make the consolidated fund responsible for those dividends, whenever they should be demanded: the probability, however, was, that the balance, instead of becoming less, would continue to increase, as it had hitherto done*. The effect of this measure would be, that the public would have the immediate use of half a million without interest, the proprietors of stock still retaining the same security for the regular payment of their dividends†.

* In 1727, the balance was 43,000*l*.; in 1774 it was 292,000*l*.; in 1786, it was 314,000*l*.; on the 5th of July 1789, it was 547,000*l*.; and, after the Christmas recess, Mr. Pitt stated that on the 8th of January preceding it was 702,995*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*.

† On a subsequent day Mr. Pitt mentioned, that he had carefully looked over the state of cash in the exchequer, for the last five years; and in all that time there were only two weeks, when the ready money there did not exceed half a million. These weeks were during the king's illness.

APPENDIX 14.

Rates of pay and allowances for clerks and storekeepers employed in Mechanical Transport units and formations :—

(a) For Heavy Mechanical Transport

Coys.

For Light Mechanical Transport

Coys.

For M. T. Companies for Motor Ambulance Convoys.

For M. T. Companies (Mobile Repair Units).

For Technical Inspectors of Mechanical Transport Vehicles.

As laid down in
A. I. (I.) No.
923 of 1922.

(b) For Mechanical Transport Companies for duty with a Medium Artillery Brigade—at Rs. 100—4—120 per mensem each.

(c) For Central Mechanical Transport Stores Depot.—

The officer-in-charge is, as a temporary measure, authorised to use his own discretion as to the number and grade of each class of clerks and storekeepers engaged, subject to the proviso that (i) no appointment carrying a salary in excess of Rs. 250 per mensem is created without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and (ii) the expenditure is covered by budget provision.

(d) For Khyber Ropeway Company :—

1 clerk at Rs. 130—6—160 p. m.

1 clerk at Rs. 100—4—120 p. m.

7 clerks at Rs. 70—4—90 p. m.

7 clerks at Rs. 40—4—60 p. m.

3 storekeepers at Rs. 100—4—120 p. m.

3 storekeepers at Rs. 70—4—90 p. m.

(e) For Mechanical Transport Training Centre :—

1 clerk at Rs. 100—4—120 p. m.

2 clerks at Rs. 70—4—90 p. m.

2 clerks at Rs. 40—4—60 p. m.

1 storekeeper at Rs. 100—4—120 p. m.

Mr. Pitt then proceeded to state the means by which he intended to raise the remainder of the 3,133,000*l.*, which consisted of a temporary increase of the present taxes upon sugar, British and foreign spirits, malt, game licences, and of what were called assessed taxes, except the commutation and land taxes: the whole annual produce of these additional taxes he estimated at 728,000*l.*; and he proposed, that part of them should continue for two, and part for four years. He proposed also to introduce a variety of important regulations, to prevent the evasions and frauds practised in the taxes upon receipts and bills of exchange, which he intended to make perpetual, and from which he expected an addition to the revenue, of 300,000*l.* a year. He considered himself as providing, by these different methods, an augmentation to the income of the country, which would pay off more than half the debt in question, with the accruing interest, in the next two years, and the remainder in the two following; so that all the expences of the armament would be discharged within four years, at the end of which the new taxes would entirely cease.

This proposal for liquidating the whole of the debt, both principal and interest, within so short a period, was highly applauded by persons on both sides of the house; and every part of the plan was adopted, except that, instead of taking a proportion of the unclaimed dividends, the directors of the bank agreed to lend to the public, half a million without interest, so long as a floating balance to that amount should remain in their hands. This alteration, while it equally answered Mr. Pitt's purpose, and was equally advantageous to the public, removed the scruples of some few members, who were

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Simla, the 8th April 1924.

314. Staff pay included in the consolidated pay of the appointment of Director of Medical Services in India.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the staff pay included in the consolidated pay sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 603 of 1922 for the appointment of Director of Medical Services in India shall be fixed at Rs. 1,350 *per mensem*.

$$\left[\frac{25180 \text{ (D. M. S. I.-A.)}}{B} \right]$$

315. Amendment to the Priced Vocabulary of Stores (India), Abridged Edition, Part II, 1922.

A list of amendments to the Priced Vocabulary of Stores (India), Abridged Edition, Part II, 1922, is published as an Appendix to this Instruction.

2. The amendments will take effect from the 1st April 1924.

$$\left[\frac{\text{Case of D. F. A. (Q.-F.-II)}}{A-II.} \right]$$

316. Grant of free passage by sea and river steamer to Burmese soldiers when proceeding on and returning from furlough or leave.

It has been decided, with effect from 1st April 1924, to grant free passage by rail, sea and river steamer to Burmese soldiers, when proceeding to and returning from their homes on furlough, or on leave which is subsequently converted into furlough.

The concession will also be granted to Burmese soldiers when proceeding to and returning from their homes on

fearful, that the national credit might suffer by a direct and avowed application of money to the public service, which in fact belonged to individual stockholders, and might be demanded at any moment.

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When the speaker presented the bills for these various purposes, to the king, he noticed the novel principle, upon which they were founded, in the following words :

“ A large part of this supply has been granted for the purpose of carrying into execution, a measure, the principle of which has received the unanimous approbation of your commons.

“ Actuated by a generous and wise policy, they have sacrificed the considerations of temporary convenience, to those which arise from a just regard to the permanent interests of these kingdoms. They have accordingly provided for the complete and speedy discharge of the expences recently incurred, in support of the honor and dignity of your majesty’s crown, and the rights of your subjects, without any lasting addition to the national debt, or any embarrassment to that system, which has so effectually sustained and advanced the public credit of the country.

“ Your commons, sire, are induced to hope, that their conduct on this occasion, will operate as a salutary example to future times ; and that its immediate effect will be, to establish an universal conviction of the internal strength and abundant resources of this country ; and consequently to afford an additional security for the continuance of the blessings of peace.— A measure, which is the result of such motives, and which

CHAP. XIII. leads to such consequences, your commons are persuaded,
 1790. cannot fail to receive your majesty's most gracious approbation."

A constitutional question of considerable importance, arising out of the trial of Mr. Hastings, was also discussed in the house of commons, before the Christmas holidays, namely, Whether a dissolution of parliament put an end to an impeachment by the house of commons, before the house of lords? Upon the determination of this question it depended, whether the proceedings against Mr. Hastings, could be taken up by the present parliament, where they were left by the last, or whether they must begin *de novo*. It was understood, that opposite opinions were entertained upon this subject, especially by those members who belonged to the profession of the law; and, as the best means of bringing the point to a regular decision, Mr. Burke, on the 17th of December, in a committee of the whole house, moved the following resolution:—"That it appears, that an impeachment by this house, in the name of the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, and of all the commons of Great Britain, against Warren Hastings, esq. late governor general of Bengal, for sundry high crimes and misdemeanors, is now depending." Mr. Burke observed, that this was not an abstract, but a practical, proposition, applicable to the particular case; it was a plain assertion of the privileges of the house, as handed down to them by their predecessors, through an uninterrupted succession of 500 years, and to be faithfully transmitted to all future generations. In all the convulsions of our government, in all the struggles,

contests, and incidental or progressive changes of the functions and powers of the house of commons, this alone had remained immutable, that an impeachment was never to be defeated by collusion with a minister, or by the power of the crown. That an impeachment abated by a dissolution of parliament, was not to be found, in plain express terms, on the journals of the house of lords, on the journals of the house of commons, or in the minutes of the conferences between the two houses. It was as little to be found in any book of authority, or in any good report of law cases. The house of commons was the watch, the inquisitor, the purifier of every judicial and executive function; and were this privilege to be abandoned, or rendered nugatory, we should lose the best security for the impartial administration of justice, and the most powerful check against the abuse of political power.

This resolution gave rise to a debate of unusual length*, and afforded an opportunity for the display of great ingenuity and research. Mr. Erskine immediately followed Mr. Burke; and, at the end of a long and elaborate speech, in which he attempted to prove, principally from the practice of the courts of law, and from what he termed legal analogies, that a dissolution did put an end to all proceedings of a depending impeachment, he moved, that the chairman should leave the chair, for the purpose of appointing a select committee to search for precedents, to be formally reported to the house, as a necessary guide to their ultimate decision.

After several members had spoken on both sides, Mr. Pitt took a comprehensive view of the question, upon the grounds

* The debate lasted, by adjournments, three days

of contribution in each regiment of infantry will be fixed so that all battalions of the regiment will pay at a uniform rate. The regulations on the subject will be amended in due course.

[A-21362 (A. G. 11) A-II.]

329. Post-war establishments of Defence Light Sections, Sappers and Miners.

Sanction is accorded to the revised post-war establishments, detailed in the Appendix to this Instruction, for the following Sapper and Miner units:—

Karachi Defence Light Section.

Calcutta Defence Light Section.

Rangoon Defence Light Section.

Bombay Defence Light Section (Cadre).

Aden Defence Light Section.

2. The following Army Instructions (India) are hereby

cancelled:—

No. 917 of 1923.

No. 1062 of 1923.

No. 61 of 1924.

[A-26076 (A. G. 3-B) C.]

330. Travelling and detention allowances admissible to sub-assistant surgeons with the honorary rank of Captain or Lieutenant, when moving at the public expense.

It has been decided to extend the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 551 of 1923, with effect from 1st April 1924, to sub-assistant surgeons holding the honorary rank of Captain or Lieutenant, whether on the active or retired list, when travelling on duty at the public expense.

2. The regulations will be amended accordingly.

[56498 (Q. M. G. 2-A) B.]

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of precedent, the principles of the constitution, and the authority of eminent lawyers; noticing, as he went on, the arguments and objections of those who had preceded him in the debate.

He began by observing, that precedents had been consulted by several honorable and learned gentlemen, with the laborious industry, no doubt, of many months investigation; but those adduced, in favor of impeachments abating upon a dissolution of parliament, were in number so few, and of such questionable authority, in his opinion, as clearly to evince the weakness of the cause, without the smallest reflection upon the abilities of the learned advocates, who supported it. After the most diligent and accurate examination in his power, of the subject under discussion—after deliberating, for a length of time, upon every possible ground on which it could be argued—he came prepared to deliver his sentiments, how far impeachments were affected by a dissolution of parliament.

The first point to be ascertained was, he said, whether any evidence existed of an uniform practice observed by both houses, in their conduct of impeachments, which might be considered as the law of parliament in such cases. If there were precedents, which clearly established the point, that, from the usage of parliament, impeachments did abate by a dissolution, he would bow in silence to the authority; but would lose no time in providing a remedy against a practice, the tendency of which was hostile to the privileges of the house, and destructive of the liberties of the country. No one would say, that such precedents ought to be relied upon, in preference to the fundamental principles of the constitution. But he was

334. Scale of substitutes for fodder.

The scale of substitutes for fodder will in future be as shown in the appendix to this Instruction.

2. Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services, Part I, will be amended accordingly.

[56258 (Q. M. G.-6) B]

335. Pay and allowances of the clerks serving in the existing mule depôts.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 1026 of 1923, it has been decided that any overpayments made prior to the issue of that Army Instruction should not be recovered from the persons concerned.

[M. A. G.'s Case (A. D. U. O. 2841-C) C]

336. Abolition of the allowances for marking packages and issue in kind of the necessary materials.

It has been decided to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1924, the cash allowances, authorised for certain units in paragraphs 201, 204 to 206, 209, 218, 221, 223, 233, 234, 236 and 237, Pay and Allowance Regulations of the Army in India, Part II, for the purchase of paint and brushes, and to issue in kind the necessary materials on the scale laid down in the Appendix to this Instruction.

2. No extra expenditure is involved.

3. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[43008 (Q. M. G.-11-A) A.-II.]

happy to find, that there existed no evidence of such uniform rule of parliamentary practice. From a dispassionate examination of the different precedents, he did not hesitate to assert with confidence, and the sequel, he trusted, would abundantly justify the assertion, that impeachments did continue in statu quo from parliament to parliament.

That impeachments did not abate by a dissolution of parliament, was a doctrine sufficiently recognized and well established, by many early precedents in our history*. Cases might be adduced from the reigns of Richard the second, and his immediate successors; but he should only mention the case of the duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry the sixth, from which it appeared, that impeachments were then considered as continuing from parliament to parliament. In his reference, however, to precedents, he did not mean to confine himself to the more doubtful decisions of antiquity; but should advance to more modern times, and advert to instances better ascertained, and more immediately applicable to his present purpose.

In the year 1673, the house of lords directed the committee of privileges to consider, “whether an appeal, either by writ of error or petition, being depending, and not determined in one session of parliament, continue in statu quo, to the next session of parliament, without renewing the writ of error or

* The earliest formal entry of an impeachment is that of lord Latimer, in the roll of the parliament which met in the 50th year of the reign of Edw. 3: this was denominated “the good parliament;” and deservedly, says Walsingham, who lived before the genuine impression of its conduct was worn away. His *Hypodeigma Neustriæ* was published in 1418, and his history a few years afterwards.

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 VI. The following India Army Form has been revised:—
 India Army Form M-1230 (a) "Monthly Return of sick and wounded of Regimental" and Department
 followers treated in hospital.

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 V. The following India Army Form has been revised:—
 India Army Form D-913—"Court Martial Index Card,"
 1. The revised form will be reproduced in Appendix VI,
 2. The revised form will be reproduced in Department
 Office Manual, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 3. Army Instruction (India) No. 226 of 1923, in so far
 as it relates to the inclusion of India Army Form D-913 in
 the Staff Section of India Army Form Z-2001, is hereby
 cancelled.

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 1. The following Army Form has been revised:—
 Army Form C-379-A—"Nominal Roll of Candidates
 and Result of Examination."
 2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and
 3. All copies of the old form should be destroyed.

—
 1. The following Army Form has been revised:—
 Army Form C-379—"Nominal Roll of Candidates
 and Result of Examination."
 2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and
 3. All copies of the old form should be destroyed.

petition;" and the committee, not confining themselves to appeals; but extending their inquiries to "any other business wherein their lordships act as in a court of judicature; and not in their legislative capacity," declared their opinion in a resolution, which was approved by the house, "That businesses depending in one session of parliament, have been continued to the next session of the same parliament, and the proceedings thereupon have remained in the same state, in which they were left when last in agitation." It is to be observed, that this resolution pronounced, what had been the usage of the house of lords, after a careful examination into the journals, with respect both to criminal and civil cases, many of which were cited at length in the report; and that it included impeachments, although not actually mentioned, in hearing of which the house of lords unquestionably acted as a court of judicature.

Though the report itself was confined to the same parliament, several cases were cited in it, of business continued through different parliaments; but in the year 1678, soon after the dissolution of the long parliament, the committee of privileges were expressly called upon to "consider, whether petitions of appeal, which were presented to the house of lords in the last parliament, be still in force to be proceeded on; as also to consider of the state of the impeachment brought up in the last parliament:" and in their report they stated "that all cases of appeal and writs of error continue, and are to be proceeded upon in statu quo, as they stood at the dissolution of the last parliament, without beginning de novo; and that the dissolution of the last parliament doth not alter the state of

22—
the present entries against items 112 and 112-a.

<p>of troops called in mid of the Power (even this only involve troops standing by).</p>	<p>Telegram .</p>	<p>To Area, District and Command H.Qrs. con- cerned and C. G. S. (See A. R. I., Vol. II, part 396) Report (in clear) should state:— (i) If possible, reason for demand. (ii) Number of troops employed.</p>
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<p>Report of troops called out in mid of the Civil Power (even if this only involve troops standing by).</p>	<p>Telegram .</p>	<p>To Command Headquarters, District concerned. G. S. (See A. R. I., Vol. II, para. 396.) (in Cipher or clear at discretion of District Commander.) Should state:— (i) Reason for dem- and. (ii) Number of troops employed.</p>
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Insert the following as item 112-b:—

<p>Withdrawal of troops called out in aid of the Civil Power.</p>	<p>Telegram .</p>	<p>To Area, District and Command H.Qrs. con- cerned and C. G. S. (in clear) see A. R. I., Vol. II, para. 396.</p>
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X. The following amendments are made to Section II of
Army Instruction (Indi.) No. 212 of 1924, regarding the
Introduction of Army Form B-161-9—Trade Qualification
Sheet for Printer (Composer):—
Delete paragraph 3 and re-number paragraph 4 as 3.
[A-21891 (A.G.-1).]

the impeachment brought up by the commons in that parliament*.”

To this precedent, thus clear and decisive, three objections, Mr. Pitt said, had been taken, to invalidate its authority.—First, it had been denominated a very precipitate proceeding, but of this no proof had been adduced; and indeed the report itself was only an obvious deduction from the principles laid down in the former decision; and it was expressly mentioned, that the house agreed to the report, “after some time spent in consideration thereof.”

Secondly, it had been objected, that the critical juncture of affairs, during the ferment of party violence, occasioned by what was called the popish plot, probably contributed to that part of the report, and consequent resolution of the house, which authorized the continuance of impeachments. The circumstances, however, of the times did not appear to detract from the weight of any part of this report, which was adopted by the unanimous and deliberate judgment of the house, and was professedly founded upon the resolution of 1673, which had no reference to any depending impeachment, and was never suspected of originating from political prejudice, or any other improper motive. But what was the case of the reversal of this decision in 1685, so much relied upon as a precedent in favor of the abatement of impeachments by a dissolution? Did not that reversal take place at the era, when James the second, a popish and bigoted prince, had just ascended the throne; when the parliament was obsequiously devoted to the

* That of lord viscount Stafford, who, in consequence of this report, was tried, convicted, and executed.

Delete instructions "Only the above establishments should be shown in separate forms."
 "... for each class" and *substitute* "Permanent and temporary establishments should be shown in separate forms."

Page 2 Column 1. For "By Independent Brigades" *sub-*
stitute "Battalions."
After "Total amount per annum", add a new item
 "Add on account of latia and marching allow-
 ance."

Page 3 *Delete* headings of all columns.

8. The amendments mentioned in paragraph 2 above are to be carried out in manuscript pending the reprint of the form.

[52229 (Q. M. G.-A). B]

339. Amendments to the "Priced Vocabulary of Medi-
 cal Stores (India)".

A list of amendments and additions to the "Priced Vocabulary of Medical Stores (India)" is published as an appendix to this instruction.

[1741-Q. F. L. B]

340. Amendments to the "Priced Vocabulary of Cloth-
 ing and Necessaries (India) 1923.

A list of corrections and additions to the "Priced Vocabulary of Clothing and Necessaries (India, 1923" is published as an Appendix to this instruction.
 2. In future, corrections and additions to the above publication will also be published in the quarterly Append-
 ices to India Army Orders.

will of the monarch; when the sacrifice of principle was required to be made to practical abuse; when certain popish lords, the supposed favorites of the king, were in prison, and about to be tried in the new parliament, under the authority of the law, as it was then understood and acknowledged, that impeachments were not affected by a dissolution? And how did the house of lords act at such a moment? They rescinded the order of 1678, as far as impeachments were concerned, avowedly for the purpose of screening the popish lords from the impending danger of trial, without any examination into precedents, or even suffering the order itself to be read; and this resolution of 1685 was held in so little repute, that it was never quoted or acted upon, after its immediate purpose was answered. He then would ask, against which of the decisions the objection taken from the circumstances of the times, applied most forcibly, whether to the order of 1678, or to its reversal in 1685? Unquestionably to the latter. The honorable and learned gentleman (Mr. Erskine) had therefore ably and successfully argued against himself, since by this objection he had clearly proved the decision itself a good precedent, and its reversal a bad one. So much for the precedent of 1685.

The last objection to the resolution of 1678, was taken from the case of lord Stafford, whose trial, conviction, and execution, the same honorable gentleman had so feelingly described. But how could this instance affect the authority of the precedent in question? Admitting that this unfortunate nobleman was unjustly condemned, was that a legitimate and conclusive argument against the principle of continuing impeachments? Because the fate of one person, from the continuance of

normally assigned to municipal bodies. These duties will ordinarily consist of the following:—

- (i) The provision of the receptacles indicated in (a)
- (ii) above;
- (ii) The collection and removal of the filth and rubbish from these receptacles;
- (iii) The collection and removal of sullage water; and
- (iv) Arrangements for disposal of filth, rubbish and sullage water.

2. In order to meet expenditure on conservancy establishments debitable to Army Estimates, it has been decided, temporarily for the year 1924-25, to place the following sums at the disposal of General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, the General Officer Commanding, Burma Independent District, and General Officer Commanding, Aden Brigade.

Annual cost of
conservancy
establishments.

Rs.	
Northern Command	2,57,000
Southern Command	1,58,000
Eastern Command	1,64,000
Western Command	86,000
Burma Independent District	35,000
Aden Brigade	22,000
Total	7,22,000

3. The transfer of existing latrines, receptacles and other equipment between Officers Commanding Stations and the cantonment authorities will be regulated by the instructions contained in paragraph 8 of letter No. 423-II (Q.M.G. 4) dated 22nd February 1922, from the Quartermaster General in India which is reproduced as an Appendix to this instruction.

4. Officers Commanding Stations will arrange all details of the allotment of the establishments required within the station in consultation finally with General Officers Commanding-in-Chief Commands or the General Officer Commanding, Independent District or Aden Brigade and the

impeachments, was hard and oppressive, did it therefore follow, that the exercise of such a privilege of the commons would, in every instance, be attended with the same obnoxious consequences? If the abuse of an institution proved its inutility, the objection might apply; otherwise the honorable and learned gentleman's pathetic expostulations would deserve no attention; for, in deciding upon the weight of a dry precedent, our passions ought not to interfere with our judicial deliberations; and it was obvious, that the trial might be undertaken upon legal grounds, although the witnesses examined in the prosecution of it, were guilty of perjury. The credit of the order of 1678 stood, therefore, unimpeached: a precedent, which neither eloquence nor sophistry could possibly invalidate.

The detention of lord Salisbury and lord Peterborough in prison, in 1690, after a dissolution, and several months after the meeting of the new parliament, proved, that the resolution of 1685 was not considered as laying down a permanent rule of law, but as an expedient merely to serve a temporary and improper purpose. In the proceedings relative to those peers, no reference whatever was made to any former decision upon the subject; and their impeachment abated, not by virtue of any usage of parliament, but by the operation of an act of general pardon*.

* There was much dispute before the revolution, concerning the king's power to pardon, in case of parliamentary impeachment. To remove all doubt upon the subject, it was enacted by the act of settlement, 12 and 13 Wil. 3, c. 2, that "no pardon under the great seal of England shall be pleadable to an impeachment by the commons in parliament." "But," says Blackstone, "after the impeachment has been solemnly heard and determined, it is not understood, that the king's royal grace is farther restrained or abridged; for, after the impeachment and

8. The present sanction merely provides for the re-allocation of budgetted funds to meet the initial and recurring expenditure consequent on the change in responsibility for conservancy arrangements under the Cantonments Act of 1924, but does not authorise any new capital outlay on conservancy buildings, plant and appliances, etc., which will be dealt with under the ordinary rules governing such expenditure.

[40948 (Q. M. G.-3).
D]

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Nomenclature, etc.—*concluded*.

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per.	Rate.
15-A.	32	Delete the figure "8-4-0" shown in "Rate" column against the item "Measures, hydraulic, buffer, filling."		
16-A.	57	Delete the figure "3-4-0" shown in "Rate" column against the item "Lampyords, firing."		
29-A.	294	For "Vibrators, telegraph (Mark II)" Substitute "Vibrators, telegraph (Mark II)" Without receiver With receiver "II)—" Without receiver	each	110 0 0 89 0 0
				-Rs. A. P.

and the continuance of the impeachment ; and he was at length discharged, because the commons declined to prosecute, without a word being said of any of the intermediate dissolutions.

CHAP. XIII.

1790.

In the subsequent cases of lords Somers, Halifax, Portland, and the same lord Danby, when duke of Leeds, the several impeachments dropped from the same cause ; the commons not prosecuting, the parties were severally discharged. In the last-mentioned case, that of the duke of Leeds, after the impeachment had remained five years, and through several successive parliaments, the lords came to this resolution, that “ the commons not prosecuting, the impeachment and articles shall be and are hereby dismissed ;” again passing over in silence the resolution of 1685, as worthy of no notice, and implying that the commons might, at that time, have prosecuted the duke upon the articles presented in the former parliament, if they had been so disposed.

On which side of the question, then, did the weight of evidence from precedents, preponderate ? Did not the scale fairly incline in favor of the continuance of impeachments from parliament to parliament ? The authority of such a body of precedents, in his opinion, clearly, unequivocally, and indisputably established the right of the commons to prosecute an impeachment, until judgment should be obtained, notwithstanding the intervention of a dissolution.

From this review of the evidence to be collected from precedents, Mr. Pitt passed to the consideration of the established principles of the constitution ; remarking, that the doubts upon the present question had chiefly arisen, from

B.—Amendments—contd.

Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.	Rs. A. P.
9	Connectors— Lorry draught— No. 3	each	140 0 0	
10	Hooks— Draught— Q. F.— 13 and 18-pr. and Mk. } near 11 B. L. 60-pr. wagon } off timber		9 0 0 9 0 0 9 0 0	
11	Iron, guard— No. 48 } off near		8 4 0	
	Keys— Adjusting valves, field carriages Joint pin, No. 18, draught pole Split, hat, 1" x 4" Spring lock		3 0 0 0 14 0 0 14 0 1 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0	
	Leathers— Leather guard irons hand		2 8 0 2 8 0	
	Leathers— Guard iron, 1 P.— No. 1 No. 2 No. 16— Arm Back Hip		2 8 0 2 8 0 2 8 0	
12	No. 17— Arm Back Hip No. 26 Hip No. 26 Hand		2 8 0 2 8 0 2 8 0 16 0 0 16 0 0	
	Locks, box, timbers and wagons— No. 6 No. 7			

confounding the two different powers of parliament, legislative and judicial, each of which had its separate and distinct limits of duration. Every depending act of legislation, it was well known, was terminated by prorogation as well as by dissolution; but no judicial act was influenced by either. Impeachment, therefore, being a judicial proceeding, could not be affected by prorogation or dissolution. In the case of writs of error and of petitions of appeal, the process continued from session to session, and from parliament to parliament; much more necessary was it, that the proceedings in an impeachment should also continue: for, in the former case, there was only one individual against another, upon a question of a private nature: but in the latter, the house of commons, and all the commons of Great Britain, were parties against a state delinquent, in whose conviction the public was interested. To admit the continuance of writs of error and of appeals, and to insist upon the abatement of impeachments by the operation of a dissolution, would be the grossest absurdity: since, as judicial proceedings, they were branches of the same power, and their connexion depended upon a permanent union of principle.

The impeachment in question, Mr. Pitt contended, was not merely the act of the late parliament, but of the whole commons of the realm, the proceedings being in the name both of constituents and of representatives. It had been asked, if the house of commons, in this instance, were the attornies of the people? In one sense they were, since they might be considered as agents, consulting their own judgment and discretion, in the protection of the interests of their constituents.

Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
17	Screws— Hexhead, 1 1/2" dia. 10" long — Counterbore head, 1 1/2" dia. x 10" long 21 Spanners, hydraulic buffer— No. 12— Mark I Mark II.	each	3 8 0 4 12 0 8 8 0 8 8 0
22	No 122— Mark I Mark II No. 123 No. 129 No. 135 No. 146 No. 147 No. 161 No. 162 No. 163 Mark I No. 164 { Mark II { No. 165 { Mark I { No. 166 No. 169 No. 170 No. 171 No. 172 No. 173 No. 174 No. 176		9 8 0 10 0 0 8 8 0 4 8 0 26 0 0 6 4 0 35 0 0 14 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 14 0 0 2 4 0 14 0 0 14 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 8 0 0 3 0 0 3 12 0 7 0 0 5 12 0 3 12 0 8 12 0
23	Spindles, catch, timber hook— No. 2 Spokes— No. 45 wheel— Back 24 Springs— Catch, timber and perch-hooks Disc— No. 62 No. 72		6 4 0 1 12 0 0 12 0 0 4 0 1 8 0

But they were not the attorneys of the people, as agents delegated with power to act merely by the instruction of their constituents. Such an acceptance of the term must have his heartiest abhorrence and detestation. An impeachment had been commenced by the commons of England, in the persons of their late representatives; and their present representatives stood in a situation similar to that of the successor of the king's attorney general, who was always required to proceed with all the trials already commenced on the part of the king. It had, however, been objected, that no such body as the commons of England was recognized in law: but how could that be pretended, when our ancestors, with their accustomed wisdom, and as it were to guard against such a solecism in politics, had ordered all supplies to be granted in the name of the commons, as well as all impeachments to be laid in their name, as a permanent body? When once a proceeding of this kind assumed a judicial form, its existence no longer depended upon the individuals who were immediately concerned as instruments in its institution; and it was obvious, that the ends of justice required, that a criminal trial should not be terminated by any thing short of the acquittal or conviction of the person accused. The house of commons was only the legal organ of instituting impeachments in the name of the commons of the realm, as the attorney general was of filing an information *ex officio*, in the name of the king. The public prosecutors in the one case, were the commons of the realm, and the king was the prosecutor in the other. From the consideration, therefore, of the capacity in which the house, as a judicial and not a legislative body, acted in the

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rs. A. P.
14	28	Straps, securing— <i>contd.</i>		Rs. A. P.
		4" x 12"	doz.	2 8 0
		4" x 10"	"	2 4 0
		4" x 9"	"	2 4 0
		4" x 7"	"	2 0 0
	29	4" x 6"	"	2 0 0
		Syringes—		
		Extracting liquid, Mark I, I. P. .	each	2 12 0
		Tools—		
		Packing gland—		
		Plugs—		
		Q. F. 18-pr. and B. L. 2-75"	"	5 8 0
		Withdrawing, ring supporting		
		packing, field carriages	"	0 14 0
		Withdrawing split pins	"	1 8 0
	31	Wheels, 2nd class "C"—		
		No. 45, I. P. (Mark III)	"	66 0 0
		Yakdams, stationery—		
		No. 1	"	64 0 0
		No. 2	"	53 0 0
15-B	34	Apparatus, observation of fire—		
		Instruments	"	1,400 0 0
		Arms, sight	"	85 0 0
		Compasses, magnetic	"	27 0 0
		Diaphragms	"	19 0 0
		Pins, adjusting { large	"	} 1 0 0
		{ small	"	
		Screwdrivers { large	"	} 1 8 0
		{ small	"	
		Spanner	"	5 12 0
		Plates, base	"	62 0 0
		Rules, slide—		
		Mark VI.	"	21 0 0
		Cases	"	5 0 0
		Stands, tripod	"	220 0 0
		Bases, supporting, No. 6, director .	"	7 8 0
	35	Binoculars—		
		Mark V—		
		Medium	"	} 57 0 0
		Narrow	"	
		Wide	"	
		Night—	"	66 0 0
		Cases	"	6 8 0

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
15-B	37	Boxes, R. F. artificers— <i>contd.</i>		
		Screws—		
		Brass—		
		B. A.—		
		Capstan-headed—		
		No. 4, $\frac{1}{8}$ "	gross.	22 0 0
		No. 6, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	"	16 0 0
		No. 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	15 0 0
		No. 8, $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	15 0 0
		Cheese-headed—		
		No. 0, 1"	"	27 0 0
		No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	14 0 0
		No. 4, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ large head} \\ \frac{3}{4} \text{ small head} \end{array} \right.$	"	7 8 0
		No. 6, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{4} \text{ large head} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ small head} \end{array} \right.$	"	8 4 0
	38	No. 8, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ large head} \\ \frac{3}{4} \text{ small head} \end{array} \right.$	"	5 8 0
		No. 8, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ large head} \\ \frac{3}{4} \text{ small head} \end{array} \right.$	"	4 4 0
		No. 8, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ large head} \\ \frac{3}{4} \text{ small head} \end{array} \right.$	"	4 4 0
		No. 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	4 4 0
		No. 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	2 12 0
		Countersunk-headed—		
		No. 0, $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	17 0 0
		No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	9 0 0
		No. 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	3 0 0
		No. 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	3 0 0
		Whitworth, capstan-headed—		
		$\frac{1}{8}$ " ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	66 0 0
		Brass, round-headed—		
		$1\frac{1}{2}$ ", No. 8 gauge	"	4 8 0
		$1\frac{1}{4}$ ", No. 8 gauge	"	4 0 0
		Iron, B. A.—		
		Cheese-headed—		
		No. 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	5 4 0
		No. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	5 0 0
		Countersunk-headed—		
		No. 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	4 4 0
		Steel, B. A., special shoulder.		
		No. 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	5 12 0
		Silk thread for dial bands	20 yds	3 12 0

or, if the party impeached had made some progress in his defence, his enemies might possess sufficient influence to procure a sudden dissolution of parliament, the consequence of which might be, a fresh accusation against him, framed out of his own defence. It was obvious, also, that by repeated dissolutions, a person might become the object of a public prosecution all his life, without the possibility of obtaining a sentence, either of acquittal or condemnation. The grand principle, therefore, of Magna Charta, "*Nulli differemus justitiam*," of guarding against long imprisonments, and all the miseries belonging to a tedious state of suspense, would be far more promoted by the continuance, than by the abatement, of impeachments. The accused party would, in such case, be at full liberty to establish his innocence, without any unnecessary expence or delay; and the accuser would have every fair opportunity of making good his charges. Nothing short of this could deserve the name of public justice.

It had been said, that in a long impeachment, in consequence of the constant change in the house of lords, many persons might have a right to give judgment, who were not members of the court at the beginning of the trial; and even those who were at first accusers, might at the end become judges. To which Mr. Pitt replied, that there was no period of prorogation, to which the same objection did not apply; it was inseparable from a court of hereditary judges, and unavoidably incidental to the nature of such a proceeding as an impeachment: from hence, however, no danger of injustice could, with any shadow of reason, be apprehended. It was impossible to deprive peers of their judicial powers; but, under any circumstances, the

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
15-B.		<i>Cases—contd.</i>		
	41	No. 2, Mark II, prismatic binocular	each.	14 0 0
		No. 2, Mark I, prismatic binocular.	"	14 0 0
		No. 3 prismatic binocular	"	14 0 0
		No. 2 or 3 tinted spectacles	"	0 5 0
		<i>Stand—</i>		
	42	Artillery range-finder—Mark II	"	22 0 0
		No. 5 director	"	16 0 0
		No. 6 director	"	15 0 0
		Telescope, Field Artillery	"	28 0 0
		No. 2 stand, variable power telescope.	"	22 0 0
		<i>Telescope—</i>		
		Field Artillery	"	34 0 0
		<i>Variable power telescope—</i>		
		No. 1	"	14 0 0
		No. 2	"	16 0 0
		Celluloid sheet	sq ft.	1 8 0
		<i>Clinometers--</i>		
		<i>Field—</i>		
		Mark III	each.	110 0 0
		Mark IV	"	71 0 0
		Mark V	"	59 0 0
		Mark VI	"	63 0 0
		Inspectors { Mark I	"	130 0 0
		{ Mark II	"	130 0 0
		<i>Large—</i>		
		Mark I	"	120 0 0
		Mark II	"	110 0 0
	43	<i>Sight—</i>		
		Mark II	"	99 0 0
		Mark III	"	120 0 0
		Mark IV	"	91 0 0
		Collimators, telescope, sighting	"	580 0 0
		<i>Covers—</i>		
		No. 2 Infantry range-finders—		
		Mark II	"	21 0 0
		<i>Diaphragms—</i>		
		Upper prism holder, Marks I and II, No. 7 dial sight—		
		Mark I	"	4 0 0
		Mark II	"	4 0 0

exercise and application of those powers might be safely left to their own feelings and consciences. Peers, who had succeeded to their seats, while a trial was depending, might refer to the printed evidence, which, indeed, the length of trials by impeachments generally rendered necessary even to those, who had been present from the commencement of the proceedings; or they might, without any impropriety, abstain from voting. It should be recollected, that an impeachment was an extraordinary case; and that the principal object in establishing the high court of parliament, was, to bring delinquents to justice, who might have escaped, if tried according to the ordinary rules of courts of judicature. It was, therefore, essential to the original design of this institution, that the mode of conducting trials before the house of lords, should be peculiar to itself; and any objection, founded on the practice of the inferior courts, was irrelevant, and undeserving of attention.

Mr. Pitt lastly adverted to the opinions of eminent lawyers. The authority of the great and venerable lord Hale, was, he said, to be distrusted in the present instance, because, as Mr. Pitt proved, by quoting a passage from his works, he considered writs of error, petitions of appeal, and impeachments, to be legislative, and not judicial, proceedings; and this error led him to infer, that they all abated by a dissolution. A different opinion was entertained by lord Holt, who adduced the case of lord Stafford, as a weighty and irrefragable precedent, in favor of the continuance of impeachments, and other judicial proceedings from one parliament to another. Lord chief baron Comyns, an authority of the highest respectability, was, also, decidedly of the same opinion; for he maintained, as appeared

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
15-B	46	Range-finders, Artillery— No. 2 (Barr and Stroud) Mark II .	each	1,800	0	0
		Range-finders, Infantry— No. 2 (Barr and Stroud)— Mark II	"	910	0	0
		Mark III	"	940	0	0
	47	Rules— Sighting— 2° to 1 mile	"	32	0	0
		1½" to 1 mile	"	20	0	0
		Slide— 10 inches	"	12	0	0
		Sights, dial No. 7— Mark I	"	900	0	0
		Mark II	"	900	0	0
		Mark III	"	900	0	0
		Spectacles, tinted— No. 1	pair	2	4	0
		No. 3	"	2	4	0
		Springs— Clinometer sight, Q. F. 13 and 18- pr. and B. L. 2·75"	gross	18	0	0
		Supporting worm spindle, clino- meter sight, Q. F. 13 and 18-pr. and B. L. 2·75"	each	0	15	0
		Stands— Artillery range-finder-Mark II .	"	150	0	0
		No. 2 director	"	120	0	0
	48	No. 3 director	"	270	0	0
		No. 4 director	"	140	0	0
		No. 5 director	"	110	0	0
		No. 6 director	"	76	0	0
		Field Artillery telescope, Mark II .	"	120	0	0
		No. 2 Infantry range-finder— Mark II	"	21	0	0

from a passage in his digest, not only that impeachments continued, but that they should be resumed, and prosecuted until judgment was obtained, notwithstanding any contingent interruption from either prorogation or dissolution. He added, that many cases might be adduced from Carthew's Reports, and other authorities, which abundantly proved, that it had been long held, that impeachments were not affected by a dissolution.

Mr. Pitt concluded, by declaring his firm conviction, that the weight of precedents, the true spirit of the constitution, the immutable principles of justice, the expediency of public trials, every argument of plain common sense, and the authority of the greatest luminaries of the law, all concurred to prove, that impeachments did not abate, in consequence of a dissolution of parliament, but remained in statu quo; and therefore, as he did not consider it necessary to search farther for precedents, he should cheerfully vote for the original motion, "That the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq. is now depending."

Mr. Fox, upon this occasion, entirely coincided with Mr. Pitt, and paid him a high compliment for the very able manner in which he had discussed the subject, particularly for his forcible statement of precedents. The question was, he said, of great importance—no less than, whether the constitution was a free constitution, under which every act of government was open to inquiry, and accompanied with responsibility; or, whether power might be exercised without any effectual control, and without any national inquest to take cognizance of its abuse. Next to the free-born spirit of the people, the right of impeachment, proceeding without abatement from

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
15-B	50	Telescopes— <i>contd.</i>		
		Signalling— <i>contd.</i>		
		Mark III*	each	67 0 0
		Mark IV	"	67 0 0
		Mark IV*	"	67 0 0
	51	Stereoscopic, No. 1, Mark I-A	"	1,000 0 0
		Variable power—		
		Mark I	"	260 0 0
		Mark II	"	260 0 0
		Tools, No. 7 dial sight—		
		No. 1 (Mark I)	"	3 0 0
		No. 2 "	"	2 4 0
		No. 3 "	"	1 8 0
		No. 4 "	"	2 0 0
		No. 5 "	"	1 8 0
		No. 6 "	"	1 8 0
		No. 8 "	"	12 0 0
		No. 9 "	"	4 8 0
		No. 10 "	"	3 0 0
		No. 11 "	"	7 0 0
		No. 12 "	"	5 0 0
		No. 13 "	"	6 12 0
		No. 14 "	"	8 12 0
		No. 15 "	"	6 12 0
		No. 16 "	"	2 4 0
		No. 17 "	"	2 8 0
		Wrenches, adjusting No. 7 dial sight and carriers.	"	3 12 0
16-A	52	Axletrees—		
		Special—		
		No. 77	"	52 0 0
		2nd class "C"	"	110 0 0
		No. 251	"	
	53	Blocks—		
		Housing No. 9 lubricating can "A".	"	1 4 0
		Bolts—		
		Nave—		
		No. 12 wheel	"	0 7 0
		No. 80 wheel	"	0 6 0

session to session, and from parliament to parliament, was the best security for the undisturbed enjoyment of their lives and liberties, and was the only peaceable protection against the vices and corruption of the government; it was the vital, the defensive, principle of the constitution, that which preserved it from internal decay, that which guarded it against external injury; without which every office of executive power, every function of judicial authority, might be properly exercised, or abused, at the discretion or caprice of him who held it, or of him who had the right of appointing to it. He rested chiefly upon this general principle, that whatever was inconsistent with, or subversive of, a free constitution, could make no part of the law under that constitution; and it appeared to him impossible, that the British constitution could be maintained, unless the house of commons possessed the right of bringing an impeachment to a conclusion, without any restraint or interference, direct or indirect, from the crown.

After expressing his astonishment at the futility of the arguments on the opposite side, particularly those which had been adduced by professional members, he took a short review of the precedents; and asserted, that all, except that of 1685, made against the abatement of an impeachment by dissolution, and had been so understood by the courts of justice, and by the most eminent law authorities of the several periods. In enforcing the resolution of 1678, he said, that the times, in which it passed, were, as to parliamentary law, and in a constitutional point of view, unexceptionably good—indeed, the very period, at which, according to Mr. justice Blackstone,

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
16-B	63	Adapter, Lewis '303" M. G.	each	32 0 0
		Axletrees—		
		Special No. 85, I. F.	"	25 0 0
		Bags, spare parts and tools, M. G.—		
		Mark II	"	4 0 0
		No. 2, Mark III	"	4 0 0
		Belts, ammunition—		
		'303", 270 rounds,	"	15 0 0
		Eyelets, long	lb.	2 12 0
		" short	"	2 12 0
		Strips, long	1,000	7 8 0
		" short	"	7 0 0
		Boxes, belt ammunition, M. G.—		
		No. 3 ^e —		
		Mark III	each	12 0 0
	64	Boxes—		
		Belt ammunition—		
		M. G.—		
		No. 6	"	14 0 0
		No. 7	"	14 0 0
		No. 8	"	7 4 0
		Carriers, magazines, Lewis '303"	"	6 12 0
		M. G.		
		Hinges	100	11 0 0
		Locks	each	1 0 0
		Springs, lock	gross	24 0 0
		Magazine, Lewis, '303" guns . . .	each	14 0 0
		Spare parts and tools—		
		Vickers '303" M. G. Mark II . . .	"	10 0 0
		Tin, small parts, M. G.	"	0 5 0
	66	Carriages, parapet—		
		Mark I*	"	1,150 0 0
		Mark I**	"	1,170 0 0
		Mark II	"	1,170 0 0
		Mark III	"	1,580 0 0

the theory of the constitution had reached its utmost perfection. This resolution did not make the law, but declared what the law was, after the most diligent research, and the most mature deliberation. He observed, that by the act of 1773; for inquiring into offences committed in India, it was provided, that various parliamentary proceedings, necessary for that purpose, should continue from session to session, and from parliament to parliament, but not a word was said of impeachments. This was no casual omission, but an omission upon principle, to which he pledged, not his opinion, but his veracity. It was in the contemplation of the framers of that act, to include impeachments; but, upon the advice of the late Mr. Dyson, whose knowledge of the law of parliament had never been questioned; and after full consideration by persons most competent to judge upon such a point, they were designedly omitted, lest the insertion of them should be interpreted into an indirect admission, that a doubt was entertained, whether the commons possessed the right of going on with an impeachment, after a dissolution.

The question respecting the continuance of impeachments having been pronounced in the course of the debate, the most important one to the liberty of Englishmen, which had been agitated during the present century, it may be proper to give a short account of the principal arguments and observations of the other members, who took part in the discussion.

It was remarked, that the writers, who had recorded the transactions of the reign of Charles the second, supplied no information relative to the origin of the resolution of 1673; but what was sought for in vain in the histories of the times;

B.—Amendments--*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
16-B		Guns, Machine, Hotchkiss "303"— <i>contd.</i> —		
	70	Butt stocks—		
		Mark 1*	each	17 0 0
		Caps protecting barrel breach	"	5 0 0
		Catches, slide, backsight	"	1 8 0
		Clearers, gas, cylinder	"	4 12 0
		Ejectors	"	2 4 0
		Extractors	"	5 4 0
		Feed-pieces	"	19 0 0
		Grips, side, butt-stock		
		Left	"	1 4 0
		Right	"	2 0 0
		Grips, left pistol grip	"	2 0 0
		Grips, right pistol grip	"	32 0 0
		Guards { hand	"	48 0 0
		{ trigger	"	22 0 0
		Handles, cocking	"	1 8 0
		Keys, ejector	"	4 4 0
		Leaves, backsight	"	51 0 0
	71	{ Fermeture	"	18 0 0
		{ Locking barrel	"	4 8 0
		Nuts { Pins, screwed butt-stock	100	10 0 0
		{ Screw, fixing, stock-butt (long).	"	
		Pins—		
		Axis, leaf, backsight	each	0 5 0
		Firing	"	8 12 0
		Joint, feed-piece cover	100	28 0 0
		" shoulder strap	"	7 0 0
		Retaining recoil spring seat	"	14 0 0
		Screwed butt-stock—		
		long	each	0 11 0
		short	"	49 0 0
		Pistons	"	
		Plates—		
		Protector, foresight	"	2 8 0
		Strengthening, butt-stock	"	0 6 0
		Pockets, leather, butt-stock	set	0 9 0
		Protectors, foresight	each	7 4 0

might be found in the law books. It appeared from the law reporters, that between the restoration and that year, many cases respecting the operation of prorogation and dissolution on writs of error and appeals, had taken place; doubts had arisen; courts did not know how to decide; and therefore, the resolution of 1673 must have been a rule to settle those doubts; a rule taking its rise not out of party agitation, or political spirit, but out of mere questions of private right and private property, uninfluenced by prejudice or passion of any kind. It was the result of calm and deliberate inquiry, by a committee specially commanded to search into the usage and law of parliament, concerning appeals and writs of error; and though its report was confined to those subjects, it established a general principle applicable to all judicial proceedings before the high court of parliament. And what did this wise and temperate resolution, originating in peace, not springing from discord, mark out? That the court of the king in parliament, was a constantly existing court; that its judicial proceedings were not touched by the exertion of prorogation or dissolution, but remained entire and undisturbed. Until the reign of Henry the fourth, criminal proceedings before the house of lords, at the suit of individuals, were legal, and not uncommon; and they sometimes continued from session to session; which, in those early times, was the same thing as from parliament to parliament, there being no prorogation on record before Philip & Mary.

The resolution of 1678 was so decidedly in favor of the continuance of impeachments, that several persons were anxious to vindicate and extol the parliament in which it passed. It

B.—Amendments--*contd.*

Item.	Page.	Description.	Per.	Rate.		
6-B		Guns, Machine, Hotchkiss (Q1)		Rs. & p.		
		<i>contd.—</i>				
	70	Butt-stock—				
		Mark 1*	each	17	0	0
		Caps, protecting barrel breech	"	5	0	0
		Catches, slide, backsight	"	1	5	0
		Cleaners, pne. cylinder	"	4	12	0
		Ejectors	"	2	4	0
		Extractors	"	2	4	0
		Feed-pieces	"	19	0	0
		Grips, slide, butt-stock				
		Left	"	1	4	0
		Right	"	1	4	0
		Grips, left pistol grip	"	2	0	0
		Grips, right pistol grip	"	2	0	0
		Guards (band)	"	12	0	0
		(finger)	"	18	0	0
		Handles, cocking	"	12	0	0
		Keys, ejector	"	1	8	0
		Leaves, backsight	"	4	4	0
	71	Permeture	"	51	0	0
		Locking barrel	"	18	0	0
		Nuts: Pins, screwed butt-stock	100	4	8	0
		Screw, fixing, stock-butt (long).	"	10	0	0
		Pins—				
		Axis, leaf, backsight	each	0	5	0
		Firing	"	8	12	0
		Joint, feed-piece cover	100	28	0	0
		" shoulder strap	"	7	0	0
		Retaining recoil spring seat	"	14	0	0
		Screwed butt-stock—				
		long	each	0	11	0
		short	"	19	0	0
		Pistons	"	19	0	0
		Plates—				
		Protector, foresight	"	2	8	0
		Strengthening, butt-stock	"	0	6	0
		Pockets, leather, butt-stock	set	0	9	0
		Protectors, foresight	each	7	4	0

was observed, that a parliament was to be judged of, not by the character of the times, but by its own acts in its legislative and deliberative capacity; and thus considered, it would be found, that there was not an important or material privilege of personal freedom, parliamentary independence, or constitutional principle, established at the revolution, of which the germ and seed were not to be traced to the parliament of 1678. That parliament passed the Habeas Corpus act; that parliament resisted lord Shaftsbury, who, as chancellor, had attempted to regain the power of trying elections, and judging of the right of members to their seats, and thus fixed that invaluable privilege in the house for ever; that parliament resolved, not on precedent and record, but on the clear and unalienable rights of a free constitution, and the first principles of the independence of the inquisitorial power of the house of commons, without which inquisitorial power would be a mockery, that a pardon was not pleadable in bar of an impeachment, and that a lord high steward, an officer to be named by the crown, was not a necessary part of the court of the king, in parliament; and lastly, that parliament completed the great work of the inquisitorial power being independent of the prerogative, by deciding, on just and sound principles of precedent and law, that a dissolution did not annul an impeachment. The resolution of 1678 was, therefore, the resolution of a parliament, whose reputation stood as high for sound constitutional doctrine, as any in the annals of our history; and next to that which settled the revolution, and that which seated the house of Brunswick on the throne, deserved more of posterity than any parliament on record.

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Par.	Page.
16-B	73	Gens. machine, H. & W. Co. 6/20/21— <i>contd.</i>		10, 11, 12
		Pier— <i>contd.</i>		
		Pier 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000		

In addition to the precedents and authorities adduced by Mr. Pitt, it was mentioned, that the popish lords, when under imprisonment, after a dissolution of parliament, petitioned the king, that they might be tried immediately by indictment; but the twelve judges unanimously declared, at the council table, that “the impeachment being lodged in parliament, no other prosecution could be instituted against the lords, till the prosecution of the commons was determined;” directly implying, that the impeachments had not abated by the intervening dissolution; and, at the opening of the new parliament in 1678, the lord chancellor*, concurring in that opinion, recommended, in the king’s name, that those peers should be speedily brought to trial. These events shewed, that the lord chancellor, and all the twelve judges, considered the principle of the resolution of 1673, as extending to impeachments, before the resolution of 1678 was passed; and the knowledge of their opinion was probably one of the causes which induced the committee to make their report, two days after the question was referred to them. And when the commons were told by a peer, at a conference, that they had gained a point by the decision—that impeachments continued after a dissolution, they disclaimed it as a new acquisition; insisting that it was a right which they had always possessed, clearly and indisputably; and the lords acquiesced.

It was contended, that gentlemen, by conceding, as they must concede, that prorogation did not annul the impeachment, (two prorogations having taken place since the commencement of Mr. Hastings’s trial) had given up the question;

* Lord Daventry, afterwards earl of Nottingham.

B.—Amendments —*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
16-B	77	Guns, machine, Lewis, "303"—(<i>contd.</i>) Magazines— (<i>contd.</i>)		
		No. 8, Mark I—		"
		Pan, No. 3	each	2 0 0
		Pegs, separating, cartridges	"	0 5 0
		Rings, pegs, separating	"	2 0 0
		Nos. 5, 6 and 8, Mark I*—		
		Disc, centre, Mark I*	"	0 10 0
		Pawls—		
		Feed arm { Mark I	"	0 9 0
		{ Mark I*	"	0 8 0
		Pinions	"	0 14 0
		Stop magazine, No. 2 right, Mark I*	"	1 8 0
		Stop magazine, No. 2 left, Mark I*	"	1 8 0
		Pins—		
		Axis, leaf tangent sight	100	8 12 0
		" pawl pinion	each	0 1 0
	78	" scar	"	0 0 9
		" trigger	"	0 0 8
		Fixing head screw tangent sight	100	1 12 0
		" rack piston rod	each	0 1 0
		Hinge pinion casing	"	0 2 0
		Keeper, butt catch	"	0 1 0
		Locking body	"	0 2 0
		Plugs, clearing—		
		No. 1	"	4 0 0
		No. 2	"	4 0 0
		Plungers, spring, trigger	100	22 0 0
		Racks, piston rod	each	11 0 0
		Regulators, gas	"	0 14 0
		Screws, bed and spring tangent sight	100	5 4 0
	79	Scars	each	1 0 0
		Sights, tangent (assembled)	"	9 4 0
		Slides, tangent sight	"	0 14 0
		Spanners, barrel mouthpiece	"	0 11 0

for there was no distinction, in the opinion of lawyers, or in the things themselves, between prorogation and dissolution. Lord Coke's statement in his fourth institute, that "Each session is in law a several parliament," could be only on the ground, that, in the consideration of the deliberative, legislative, personal, or judicial functions of parliament, dissolution and prorogation are the same. If either house, in its deliberative capacity, was engaged in any investigation, dissolution put an end to the proceedings; so did prorogation. If a legislative act was in its progress, dissolution put an end to that measure of legislation; so did prorogation. During the session of parliament, and for a certain period before the commencement, and after the conclusion, of a session, each member had personal privilege; that personal privilege was put an end to by dissolution; so it was by prorogation. All these things were equally ended by dissolution and prorogation; and not more effectually by the former, than by the latter. But as to judicial proceedings, it was the reverse; these continued. That writs of error and appeals remained unaffected by dissolution, as well as prorogation, was, as Mr. Pitt had observed, universally acknowledged. And the question now was, whether an impeachment, that great controlling power, which kept in awe ministers and judges, and protected the constitution, in its nature confessedly judicial, should not be included in the general rule; whether that, without which all the rest would be useless, and of no avail, should bend to a power, which shakes none of the others; whether, while a cause between two individuals resisted the storm of prerogative, and in the shape of a writ of error survived dissolution, a cause

B. — Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
16-B	81	Guns, machine, Lewis, "303" Mark I—(<i>contd.</i>) Screws— <i>contd.</i> Swivel	100	18 0 0
		Sights, luminous, back	each	4 8 0
		Bodies	"	2 0 0
		Plates, fixing tubes	"	0 5 0
		Screws, fixing, plate and springs	"	0 4 0
		Springs	"	0 5 0
		Tubes, radium	set	1 8 0
	82	Sights, luminous, fore	each	7 0 0
		Plates— Fixing, tube	"	0 12 0
		Front	"	3 0 0
		Rear	"	1 8 0
		Screws— Clamp	"	0 5 0
		Fixing, plate	100	3 8 0
		Tubes, radium	each	1 8 0
		Guns, machine, Lewis, "303" Marks II, II* and III—		
	83	Magazines, Mark II	"	16 0 0
	84	Guns, machine, Vickers, "303"— Mark I	"	1,420 0 0
		D. P.	"	350 0 0
		Barrels, Mark II	"	31 0 0
		Blocks, feed— Right hand	"	110 0 0
		Left hand	"	110 0 0
		Boxes— Fuzee springs	"	19 0 0
		Brackets check lever— Mark I	"	6 0 0
		Mark II	"	6 0 0
		Bushes, axis, side, levers	"	2 4 0
		Casings— Outer, muzzle attachment	"	18 0 0
	85	Collars, roller	100	170 0 0

D

lution did not make any change in the members of the house of lords; for it was expressly laid down by lord Coke, and admitted by every lawyer, that a peer was entitled to his writ of summons to parliament; and if not sent to him, he might go and demand it, and take it from the office. As far, therefore, as the judges of the high court of parliament were concerned, dissolution and prorogation were precisely the same.

Most of the arguments in favor of an abatement, were taken from the practice of the courts of law, and rested upon what were called legal analogies; but it was observed, that such reasoning could not be admitted, because the two cases were fundamentally different. The high court of parliament was established to try offences, which ordinary courts of justice could not so effectually reach; and to attain its end, its proceedings must be governed by rules peculiar to itself, and also be wholly independent of the crown. It had been formally declared, that a lord high steward was not essential to the trial of a prisoner before the house of lords, because, if it were, the king might prevent the trial taking place, by refusing to appoint that officer; and, upon the same principle, the king ought not to be able to put an end to an impeachment, when begun, by dissolving parliament, because that power would render the inquisitorial rights of the house of commons perfectly nugatory; and the most corrupt court favourite, or the most heinous state criminal, might go unpunished and uncondemned.

It was urged, by the advocates for the abatement, that

B. - Amendments—contd.

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.		
16-B	12	Guns, Maxim—		Rs.	A.	P.
		Condensers, steam, Mark I . . .	each	11	0	0
	93	Plugs, crewel	"	2	0	0
	95	Guns, Maxim 303"—				
		Locks, skeleton, with brass . . .	"	7	0	0
	101	Guns, Maxim. and guns, machine, Vickers 303"—				
		Protecter, muzzle	"	3	0	0
		Spring, gib	gross	5	12	0
		"S" hooks	"	5	8	0
	102	Holders—				
		Hotchkiss 303" M. G., mounting triped, A. A.	each	6	12	0
		Pivot, transversing	"	3	8	0
		Joint pin—				
		Marks I* and II parapet car- riages.	"	3	8	0
		Mark III parapet carriage . . .	"	3	8	0
		Lewis 303" M. G. mounting tripod A. A.	"	8	8	0
	103	Lewis spit, M. G.	"	2	4	0
		Machines, filling ammunition feed trips Hotchkiss 303" M. G.	"	97	0	0
		Machines, filling ammunition feed s' i, s' o' telt, Hotchkiss 303" M. G.	"	97	0	0
	105	Mounts, field, 303" Lewis gun, Mark III.	"	16	0	0
	103	Mountings, tripod—				
		A. A. Lewis or Hotchkiss 303" M. G.	"	38	0	0
		Clip, retaining gun holder . . .	"	1	8	0
		Locks	"	8	0	0
		W' r, ax's, legs and stays . . .	doz.	2	8	0
		Pins, joint, stays	"	2	12	0
		Live, stay, split, post	each	0	0	1
		Fast, tubular	"	2	0	0
		Stay, leg	set	4	0	0
		W' lers, distance leg stays . . .	"	0	5	0
		Mountings tripod, Hotchkiss 303" M. G. gun—				
		Mark I*—	each	28	0	0
		Brackets, leg	"	9	4	0

a dissolution must put an end to an impeachment, because the prosecuting body lost its identity, and the new house of commons, which might not contain a single member of the last, being ignorant of what had passed, was incapable of going on with the prosecution. It was replied, that a great constitutional question was not to be decided by extreme and abstract cases, but by the real and solid principles of reason and law, applied to the conduct of men, and the actual state of things. It was certainly possible, that a new parliament should not contain a single member of the old one; but, on the other hand, it was also possible, that every member of the old parliament should be re-chosen. In point of fact, however, although numerous changes took place, yet a dissolution always left all or most of the considerable and important men in parliament—by far the greater number of those, whose situation and talents led them to take an active part in the business of the nation; and the new members might have recourse to the journals of the two houses, for information upon any point, which they might be required to determine, relative to a depending impeachment. The new house of commons being still, as Mr. Pitt well expressed it, the legal organ of the people of England, who never die, and in whose name every impeachment is brought, the sense of the people could be as well declared in the new, as in the former parliament.

It was remarked, that as far as Mr. Hastings was concerned, if it were proper for the house to proceed against him, the renewal of the impeachment would be a greater hardship, than to take it up where it stood; and that, at all events, neither the

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
17-A	117	Lanyards, fring— No. 7	each	1 8 0
	118	Stoves, heating gutta-percha— No. 2	"	110 0 0
		Tools, clearing burner, "Primus" stoves.	"	0 4 0
18-A	120	Scraper, ordnance, exterior	air	0 14 0
18-B	121	Gauges, vent— 15-i. ches	each	5 4 0
19	123	Brushes, breach screw	"	4 0 0
		Brushes, piassaba— P. L.— 6-inch— No. 4— Mark IV	"	29 0 0
		Mark V	"	20 0 0
		Q. P.— 4.5" Howitzer lora	"	49 0 0
	124	Ca. s, sponge— No. 2	"	0 13 0
		No. 4	"	2 0 0
		No. 5	"	2 0 0
		No. 6	"	2 0 0
		No. 8	"	3 0 0
		No. 9	"	3 12 0
	127	Guns, triang'le, 12 or 15-ton— Lashing 3 inch, white, 10 yds.	"	9 8 0
		Slings, gun— 16 ft.	"	99 0 0
		7 ft.	"	74 0 0
		3 ft.	"	55 0 0
		Thimbles— 7 and 16 ft. slings	"	15 0 0
		3 ft. slings	"	17 0 0
20	137	Guns, triangle— 12-ton	"	2,370 0 0
		Bars, connecting	set	18 0 0
		Bolts, head	each	10 0 0

length of the proof, nor the magnitude of the crime, could, with any shadow of decency, be suffered to protect the party accused. CHAP. XIII
1791.

The house divided upon Mr. Erskine's motion, for the speaker's leaving the chair, which was negatived by a majority of 145 to 50, and the original motion passed, without a division. The members immediately connected with Mr. Hastings, voted for the motion, probably under the idea, that if it should be determined, that the proceedings had abated by the dissolution, the trial would not be resumed *de novo*, and consequently no sentence be pronounced.

In consequence of the decision upon this motion, the house of commons informed the house of lords, on the 14th of February, that they were ready to go on with the impeachment of Mr. Hastings; but the house of lords thought it right, before they sent an answer, to appoint a committee to examine precedents, for the purpose of enabling them to decide, whether the dissolution of parliament had put an end to the impeachment. The report, which occupies forty-four folio pages in the journals, was made on the 19th of April; and on the 16th of May, the day fixed for taking it into consideration, lord Porchester moved, "That a message be sent to the commons, that this house will proceed upon the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. on Monday next*." Another motion, under the form of an amendment, was made by lord Radnor, proposing to leave out all the words in the original motion, after the word "That," and to insert the following in their place, "it be referred to the twelve

* The words "on Monday next" were not in the motion when first made, but were added afterwards.

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judges, as a question, to examine the bond of recognizance entered into by the sureties of Warren Hastings, esq. and to report to the house, on Wednesday next, their opinion on the same ;” the object of which amendment was, to prove, that the obligation of the recognizance did not extend beyond the last parliament, for the purpose of inferring from thence, that the trial was terminated. A long debate ensued, in which the general question, whether a dissolution of parliament put an end to an impeachment, was fully discussed ; and the result was, the rejection of lord Radnor’s amendment, by a majority of 50, and the adoption of lord Porchester’s motion, by a majority of 48 : the numbers in the former case, were 70, and 20 ; and in the latter, 66, and 18. Thus was it decided, by large majorities in both houses, that a dissolution of parliament did not put an end to an impeachment ; and, accordingly, the trial of Mr. Hastings proceeded on the day appointed.

There never perhaps was a question, upon which the great lawyers of the day, in both houses of parliament, were more divided ; than upon this ; and it is remarkable, that Mr. Pitt differed from all the professional men officially connected with him. Lord Thurlow *, lord Kenyon †, sir Richard Arden ‡, sir Archibald Macdonald §, sir John Scott §, Mr. Mitford ¶,

* Lord chancellor.

† Lord chief justice of the king’s bench.

‡ Master of the rolls, and afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.

§ Attorney general, and afterwards lord chief baron of the exchequer.

§ Solicitor general, and afterwards successively attorney general, chief justice of the common pleas, and lord chancellor.

¶ Afterwards solicitor and attorney general, speaker of the house of commons in England, and lord chancellor of Ireland.

B. - Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
21-B	290	Handle bars— No. 3	each	10	0	0
	201	Hubs, back— Conster	"	11	0	0
		Conster— Bodies	"	6	4	0
	202	Free wheel— Podies	"	4	12	0
		Hubs, front Bodies	"	4	12	0
		Lamps, bicycle— Mark II	"	9	8	0
	203	Lamps, bicycle, Mark II— Bodies	"	2	8	0
		Bodies, with back-stays	"	2	12	0
		Tops	"	6	12	0
	204	Rear— Bodies	"	2	8	0
	205	Paints— Left	" }	6	4	0
		Right				
	206	Saddles, bicycle, Mark III	"	7	0	0
		Tops	"	4	12	0
		Sant pillars	"	1	3	0
		Tyres, bicycle— Covers	"	7	4	0
		Tubes	"	2	8	0
	207	Wheels, bicycle— Front	"	12	0	0
		Rear— No. 3	"	18	0	0

Mr. Erskine *, and Mr. Hardinge †, were in favor of the abatement; lord Mansfield ‡, lord Camden ||, lord Loughborough §, Mr. Adam ¶, Mr. Anstruther **, and Mr. Bearcroft ††, were against it. Of the eminent statesmen of the day, by far the greater number were against the abatement, namely, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham, Mr. Addington, Mr. Grey, Mr. Sheridan, lord Grenville, lord Guildford, and lord Stormont; which list includes the most distinguished political men in both houses, and certainly comprehends persons, who were not in the habit of agreeing upon points which came under parliamentary discussion.

THE hearing of three, out of the twenty charges, carried up to the house of lords, had occupied three years. This slow pro-

* Afterwards lord chancellor.

† A Welch judge.

‡ Formerly chief justice of the king's bench.

|| Lord president of the council, and formerly chief justice of the common pleas, and lord chancellor. Lord Mansfield was too old and infirm to attend the house; and lord Camden was compelled by indisposition to leave the house, before the conclusion of the debate; but they both authorized lord Loughborough to express their sentiments.

§ Lord chief justice of the common pleas, and afterwards lord chancellor.

¶ Afterwards a baron of the exchequer in Scotland.

** Afterwards chief justice in India.

†† Chief justice of Chester. To this list may be added, Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was not at this time a member of the house of commons, but was afterwards solicitor and attorney general, and first lord of the treasury: he published a very able pamphlet against the abatement, but without his name.

CHAP. XIII. 1791. progress of the trial, was noticed in the discussion of the question of abatement, and was very generally represented as exposing Mr. Hastings to serious hardship. Besides the time which the managers might require for going through the remaining seventeen charges, it was to be expected, that both the defence and the reply would each occupy a considerable period, after which the peers would have to examine and to deliberate upon the whole of the evidence, and the arguments adduced by both parties. It appeared, therefore, that the trial, if carried on in the manner originally designed, would extend to a length, not only far beyond any example, but scarcely consistent with the ends of justice, and which might bring discredit upon a jurisdiction, acknowledged to be essential to the maintenance of the constitution. To obviate these inconveniences, Mr. Burke, on the 14th of February, proposed a motion, for limiting the

been thrown in their way, and expressed his hope, that the motion, which he now submitted to the house, would bring the business to a speedy decision.

In the debate which followed, all who spoke, however they might differ upon other points, concurred in regretting the long continuance of the trial. Two amendments were proposed, the object of the first of which was, that the house should not proceed any farther with the charges, but request the peers to pass judgment immediately upon those which had been heard. To this amendment, Mr. Pitt strongly objected, not only because the charge itself, relative to contracts, was intimately connected with the preceding ones, but because the evidence *to be produced upon it, might invalidate and disprove the plea of necessity*, which the advocates of Mr. Hastings had alleged, and the only plea they could allege, in justification of every breach of treaty, and of every act of extortion. Many instances of such conduct were so clearly established, that they could not be denied; but it was contended, that they were absolutely required, by the situation of the company's affairs, and did not arise from any corrupt motive, or the slightest view to private emolument;—in short, that they could not have been avoided, without an utter sacrifice of the British interests in India. The house could not, therefore, with any propriety, abandon a charge, from the investigation of which it might appear, that Mr. Hastings himself had, by a profuse and unwarrantable expenditure of the company's money, created this necessity; or that, in consequence of large sums lying at his disposal, the pretended necessity had no existence at all: in either of which cases, the plea of state necessity, so far from

being conclusive in his favor, would be perfectly nugatory ; and, upon the whole, he was of opinion, that the issue of the trial would be greatly influenced by the facts, which might, or might not, be substantiated in the investigation of the proposed charge.

The duration of the trial, he said, had been mentioned as an insuperable objection to its farther process ; but this objection was founded on a false principle, in estimating the time which the remaining charges would occupy, by the time employed upon the former ones. It by no means followed, that because three charges had taken up three years, a fourth charge would last a proportionate time ; or because a former charge had contained fifty allegations, that another must contain as many ; and more especially, as those gentlemen, who were best informed upon the subject, had assured the house, that the proof of the charge in question would lie in a very narrow compass. There was no danger of any material delay from entering upon this charge ; but there was much and well-founded apprehension, that by declining it, and separating charges dependent upon each other, all the time and pains spent upon the impeachment, would be completely lost. Every one must acknowledge, that three years formed a long period for an innocent man to remain under the suspence and anxiety of accusation, for which some indemnification would be indisputably due ; and even to a guilty person, such a protracted trial must, in any ordinary case, be considered as constituting no small portion of punishment. But should the charges preferred against Mr. Hastings, or the principal part of them, be proved, what man would assert, that the punishment

he had already suffered, was, in any degree, adequate to the magnitude of his crimes? And under any circumstances, it was incumbent upon the house, not to allow compassion for an individual to supersede their duty, as grand inquisitors of the nation, or to interfere with their indispensable regard to public example, and to public justice. Considering the house bound, upon these grounds, to proceed with the charge respecting contracts, he should support the original motion, and vote against the amendment.

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1791.

The object of the second amendment was, to put an end to the trial, without calling upon the lords to pronounce any judgment. After which, it was moved to adjourn, that the amendments might be separately considered on a future day. The motion for adjournment was negatived, by a majority of 231 to 26. The second amendment was then rejected, by a majority of 194 to 54; and the first by a majority of 161 to 79. The original motion passed without any division; and it was then unanimously agreed, that the same managers should be appointed; and that a message should be sent to the house of lords, informing their lordships, that the commons were ready to proceed with the trial of Mr. Hastings.

THE hostilities which had commenced in India, were the subject of two debates in the house of commons, soon after the Christmas recess; in the former of which Mr. Francis moved thirteen resolutions, for the purpose of censuring the origin, and preventing the farther prosecution, of the war; which he represented, as entered into without sufficient reason, as ruinously expensive, and not likely to be productive of any

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adequate advantage to the company; more especially, as it was by no means desirable, that Tippoo's power should be reduced, but that he should remain a counterpoise to the formidable and encreasing influence of the Mahrattas.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, in opposing these resolutions, contended, that the forts in question belonged to the Dutch, by right of conquest, and were equally independent of the rajah of Cochin, and of the sultan of Mysore; that the rajah of Travancore, as a sovereign prince, had a right to purchase them, without any just ground of offence to Tippoo, who could only wish to possess them as the means of annoying his neighbors; that the war really originated in the restless ambition of Tippoo, his hostility to the British interests, and his long premeditated design of subduing Travancore, which would open to him an easy entrance into the Carnatic, and enable him to attack our dominions in that part of India; that in the year 1788, before he could possibly have urged any complaint against the rajah, relative to these forts, he advanced to the boundary of Travancore, with an army of 150,000 men, but retreated without committing any act of hostility, upon being informed of the consequences, by the governor of Madras; that he had lately made the purchase of the forts a pretence for invading the rajah's country, which he knew we were bound by treaty to defend; that at the moment he professed a readiness to accede to our proposal of settling the points in dispute by negotiation, he had been guilty of fresh hostilities; that, under these circumstances, a war on our part was unavoidable, without the sacrifice both of our honor and of our interest, and a forfeiture of all respect among the

B. — Amendments — contd.

[illegible]

native powers of India; that the idea of conniving at such unprincipled and insulting conduct in Tippoo, who was the inveterate enemy of the English, in order to balance him against the Mahrattas, who were our friends, was a species of policy not easily understood, and could not fail to be attended with the most mischievous effects; that no danger was to be apprehended from the power of the Mahrattas, on account of their want of union among themselves; and that their assistance, and that of the nizam, in the present instance, would probably bring the war to a speedier conclusion, by compelling Tippoo to abandon his ambitious projects, and to yield to fair and equitable terms, which were the only objects the company and their allies had in view.

In the course of the debate an insinuation was thrown out, that the confederated powers had engaged in the war, under an express agreement to continue it, till Tippoo should be deprived of all his dominions, of which the English were to have a share, not only in opposition to the sentiments of all who were best acquainted with Indian affairs, but contrary to the principles laid down in the India bills, both of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox—that the company ought not to make any farther conquests. The existence of any such agreement was positively denied by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, who unequivocally admitted, that no war ought to be undertaken for the purpose of extending our dominions in India; but it did not follow from thence, they said, that every provocation was to be submitted to, and that no insult or encroachment was to be resisted; or that, at the end of a necessary war, the company might not indemnify themselves by such an addition to their territories;

B. - Arrangements

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as would, by encreasing their strength, secure the future continuance of peace.

There was evidently so general an impression in the house, that Tippoo, who was known to be an insidious and faithless tyrant, had been the unprovoked aggressor in these hostilities, and that lord Cornwallis, the governor general of Bengal, had acted with his usual prudence and moderation, that Mr. Francis did not venture to take the sense of the house upon any of his resolutions, and they were all rejected without a division.

But though this attempt to bring discredit upon the British government in India, had completely failed, it was thought necessary by ministers, for the full vindication of the governor general, and to prevent the possibility of any doubt being entertained in India, of the sentiments of parliament, that the house of commons should express a positive approbation of his conduct, and of the origin of the war. Mr. Dundas, therefore, a few days afterwards, proposed three resolutions, in the first of which Tippoo's attack upon the lines of Travancore, was declared to be an unprovoked and unwarrantable infraction of the treaty of Mangalore; in the second, the determination of the governor general, to consider that attack as a just ground of hostility on the part of the English, was pronounced to be highly meritorious; and in the third, the treaties entered into with the nizam and the Mahrattas, were commended, as calculated to give vigor to the operations of the war, and to promote the future tranquillity of India. These three resolutions, after some debate, passed without a division; and it is not a little remarkable, that Mr. Fox, who condemned the war, and was of course adverse to the resolutions, suggested an

B.—Amendments—cont.

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187	217	Water, steam, electric		
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amendment of one of them, which Mr. Pitt readily adopted, as making it more applicable to his purpose.

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Much having been said in these debates, as well as upon other occasions, relative to the system which ought to be pursued in India, I shall transcribe an extract of a private letter from the board of control, to the governor general, signed by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, and dated July 19th, 1786, as it will shew the principles upon which they wished the British government in India to act:—"One universal principle, never to be departed from, either in the present condition of the native powers, or in any future revolutions among them, is, that we are completely satisfied with the possessions we already have, and will engage in no war for the purpose of farther acquisitions. The next leading principle, which must occupy your attention, is, to keep a constant watch upon the conduct of all European rivals, particularly the French. And as they cannot possibly interfere in the disputes of any of the native powers, without ultimately intending prejudice to us, it seems to follow as a just conclusion, and not to be much concealed in our communication with Indian princes, that if any of them shall accept of European aid, we shall feel ourselves warranted to throw the aid of our force into the opposite scale.

"It ought to be inculcated, in every transaction with them, that the acceptance of any such aid, can only be with the risque of having our whole force immediately employed to crush the effects of it; and it should be generally known and understood, that peace is our primary object, and that we wish to pursue the interchanges of trade beneficial to them and to us, with any country in India; and to render those parts of

India, which are within our immediate administration, completely happy under the protection of the British power; that we shall refrain from all interference in the contentions which may arise among the native powers, unless called for by the stipulation of an existing treaty; but that we shall not take advantage of their jealousies of one another, in order to aggrandize the British power by the depression of any one of them.

“On the other hand, while we are contented to pursue the pacific and neutral system in our own particular, we shall be strictly jealous of every interference from any other European nation whatever, which may either disturb the peace of India, or introduce their own arms or influence to sow distraction among the princes or inhabitants.”

It has been noticed, that on the day the navy estimates were voted, Mr. Pitt, in reply to a question from Mr. Fox, said, that certain circumstances in the situation of Europe rendered it necessary to keep in commission, for the present, an additional number of ships beyond the regular peace establishment; in which intimation he alluded to the negotiation then carrying on at Petersburg, relative to peace between Russia and the Porte. Soon afterwards he received dispatches, informing him, that Catharine treated Mr. Fawkenor with the utmost contempt; declaring, that she only received his suggestions, as coming from the minister of a court with which she was at peace, without acknowledging Great Britain in the character of a mediator; and that she persisted in her demand to keep possession of Oczakow, and the country between the Bog and

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per.	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
29-A.	289	Telephone sets— <i>contd.</i> Office— <i>contd.</i> Wall, Mark II	each	74 0 0
		Portable— "C"— Mark II	"	130 0 0
		"D"— Mark III	"	100 0 0
	292	Tools, electricians Tools, screw-cutting, B.A. thread, R.E.	set "	27 0 0 56 0 0
	293	Taps, plug— No. 12 " 14 " 16	each " "	1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0
29 B	295	Barometers— Aneroid— 4½ inch 3 inch	" "	58 0 0 39 0 0
		Micrometers— 12 inch	"	310 0 0
29-D.	296	Bars— Boring and jumping— No. 1 " 2 " 3 " 4 " 5 " 6 " 7 " 8 " 10	" " " " " " " " "	2 8 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 5 12 0 6 12 0 6 8 0 8 4 0 9 12 0 16 0 0
	297	Jumping— 1½ inch hole— 4 feet 8 inches	" "	6 8 0
29-F	299	Ammeters— D.C.— 5 amps. 10 " 15 "	" " "	46 0 0 68 0 0 84 0 0

the Niester. Mr. Pitt considered this as a point by no means to be yielded, without still farther exertions; and, therefore, had recourse to a measure, which he hoped would bring the business to a more favorable result. On the 28th of March, he delivered a message from the king, in which his majesty acquainted the house of commons, that his endeavors, in conjunction with his allies, to accomplish a pacification between Russia and the Porte, had hitherto proved ineffectual; and the consequences, which might arise from the continuance of the war, being highly important to the interests of himself and his allies, and to those of Europe in general, his majesty judged it requisite, in order to add weight to his representations, to augment his naval force, relying on the zeal and affection of the house of commons to make good such expences as might be incurred by these preparations, for the purpose of supporting the interests of his kingdom, and of contributing to the restoration of general tranquillity, on a secure and lasting foundation.

On the following day, when the message was taken into consideration, Mr. Pitt moved an address to the king, thanking his majesty for his communication, and promising to support the measures he had thought proper to adopt. In proposing this address, he said, that while the system of defensive alliance was generally commended, the house would, he trusted, admit, that a temporary expence might be wisely and judiciously incurred, to prevent any alteration in the relative condition of the powers of Europe, which might tend to weaken the security expected from that system. Upon this principle, an additional force had been kept up, with the approbation of

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
29-F.	301	Batteries— <i>contd.</i>		Rs. A. P.
		Secondary— <i>contd.</i>		
		Non-spillable— <i>contd.</i>		
		Plugs— <i>contd.</i>		
		Single-pole terminal—		
		Positive	each.	0 7 0
		Negative	"	0 7 0
		Sockets, batten—		
	302	28 volt	"	1 8 0
		Breaks, clapper, Mark II	"	19 0 0
		Blades, contact spring	"	1 12 0
		Screws, holding down	"	0 2 0
		Bridge, with screws, clamping	"	1 12 0
		Screws, adjusting, with lock nut	"	2 8 0
		Screws, adjusting, with rubber washers.	"	0 15 0
		Buzzers—		
		Horizontal, W. T.	"	14 0 0
		Inclined, W. T.	"	16 0 0
		Buzzer sets, W. T. training	"	140 0 0
	303	Coils, induction, W. T.—		
		30-watt., Mark I*	"	140 0 0
		50-watt.	"	150 0 0
		Blades, contact	"	2 4 0
		Screws, securing	"	0 1 0
		Blocks, supporting	"	0 1 0
		Screws and nuts, securing	"	0 1 0
		Bridges	"	2 4 0
		Screws and nuts, securing	"	0 3 0
		Springs	"	0 3 0
		Screws, securing	"	0 3 0
		Screws, adjusting contact	"	3 0 0
		Lever, adjusting	"	0 8 0
		Commutators, W. T. 12 lines	"	93 0 0
		Condensers—		
		.015 m. f. d.	"	9 0 0
	304	.002 m. f. d.	"	2 12 0
		Mansbridge—		
		2 m. f. d.	"	2 12 0
		3	"	4 12 0
		4	"	5 12 0
		Receiving—		
		.001 m. f. d.	"	2 12 0

that house, after the late armament, because the situation of affairs seemed to demand it; and events had since happened, which rendered a farther augmentation necessary. The influence of the Turkish empire was acknowledged to be considerable, in the general scale of European powers; and its present state was such, as to afford just grounds of apprehension to all those countries, whose interests were in any degree liable to be affected by the diminution of that influence. Without mentioning Oczakow, he observed, in general terms, that, if Russia, by the result of the war, should gain any material accession of strength at the expence of Turkey, the effect would not be confined to those two empires, but would be felt by the rest of Europe; and particularly by Prussia, the country with which we were most intimately connected. The interference, therefore, of England, under existing circumstances, was indispensable, for the preservation of that balance of power, which, in the judgment of all statesmen, and of men of all political principles, was essential to the independence and safety of Europe.

To this address it was objected, it being well known to what the king's message referred, that a dispute about the frontiers of Turkey—whether a fortress, and a barren, uncultivated district at the extremity of Europe, should belong to this or that power, was not a sufficient reason for plunging this kingdom into a war, from which it could derive no adequate advantage; that in fact, no possession of Great Britain, or of her allies, was attacked, or even threatened, no treaty or right violated, her commerce not interrupted, or her honor insulted; that we had no right to dictate to Russia the terms on which she

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
29-F.	309	Mast, W. T., steel—				
		Blocks, pulley—				
		Single—				
		1½ inch	each	3	0	0
		¾ "	"	0	13	0
		¾ "	"	0	9	0
	310	Cordage, Manilla, 1½ inch	yard	0	2	0
		Hooks, spring—				
		Large	each	1	8	0
		Medium	"	1	0	0
		Small	"	0	9	0
		Links, split—				
		Large	doz.	1	8	0
		Small	"	0	7	0
		Thimbles—				
		Heart-shaped	100	4	8	0
		Round	doz.	0	8	0
		Tighteners, stay	each	0	6	0
		Plugs, telephone, W. T.—				
		Solid	"	0	9	0
	311	Termical	"	0	13	0
		Resistances—				
		6,000-ohms	"	4	12	0
		200,000-ohms	"	2	0	0
		Screw drivers bent wire—				
		½ inch	"	0	6	0
	312	Station, testers, Mark II	"	300	0	0
		Telephones, receivers, head double, W. T.—				
		" B. S. "—				
		Nuts, locking	doz.	0	7	0
		" Brown "—				
		High resistance	each	53	0	0
		Low resistance	"	53	0	0
		Diaphragms	"	0	15	0
		Nuts, locking	doz.	0	7	0

should make peace, or to require her to cede all her conquests ; that she had given proof of her moderation, by demanding only Oczakow, and its dependencies, which were too inconsiderable in themselves to affect the balance of power in Europe ; that no alliance subsisted between Great Britain and Turkey, a country which, for a century, had been connected with our rivals, the French : and that, by the proposed armament, and the war which might follow, we should provoke and alienate Russia, with whom we had great and important commercial concerns. Upon these grounds, it was moved, to omit that part of the address, which pledged the house to support the armament, and to substitute other words, declaring, that the house could not, without abandoning their duty, load their constituents with additional burdens, for the maintenance of interests, which were neither explained nor understood. This amendment was rejected, by a majority of 228 to 135 ; and the address passed, in its original form.

It was, however, obvious, that the measure was not approved by many members, who generally supported government ; which induced Mr. Grey to call upon the house again to express their sentiments upon it, by moving a series of resolutions, the object of which was, to pronounce the armament inexpedient, and unnecessary. Every exertion was made by the opposite parties, to collect their respective friends upon this occasion ; and, after a long and warm debate, the resolutions were negatived, by a majority of only 80 ; the numbers being, 252, and 172.

The diminution of the majority, when the house was much fuller than on the former day, encouraged those, who were

B.—Amendments—contd.

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
29-F.	325	Voltmetres— A. C. 140 volts.	each	130	0	0
		D. C. moving coil— 10 volts.	"	55	0	0
		60 volts.	"	56	0	0
	326	Pocket— 6 volts.	"	63	0	0
		120 "	"	56	0	0
		Watches, non-magnetic, W. T.	"	28	0	0
		Wavemetres— Townsend— 300-4,000 metres	"	250	0	0
		750-4,300 metres	"	190	0	0
	327	Hetrodyne— Mark II. 400-3,000 metres	"	420	0	0
		Adjuster, nut—		14	0	0
		Boxes, coil— 400-1,400 metres	"	19	0	0
		1,200-3 000 metres	"	19	0	0
		Nuts, ebonite	"	0	8	0
	328	W. T. Sets, field— Continuous wave— 120-watt— Mark I	"	5,580	0	0
		Cases, travelling instrument	"	630	0	0
		Receivers	"	1,130	0	0
		Boxes, Coil— 450 to 1,300 metres	"	31	0	0
		750 to 2,300 metres	"	31	0	0
		2,000 to 45,000 metres	"	31	0	0
		4,000, to 8,000 metres	"	31	0	0
		Condensers, closed circuit, .001 + .0005	"	35	0	0
	329	Inductances— Aerial circuit— 600 to 2,200 metres	"	45	0	0

adverse to the armament, to bring the subject a third time before the house ; and three days afterwards, Mr. Baker moved two resolutions, differing in words from Mr. Grey's, but to the same effect, which were rejected, by a majority of 254 to 162.— This small increase in the majority, did not prevent the opposition from bringing forward a fourth discussion of this question. On the 25th of May, when the session was evidently drawing to a conclusion, Mr. T. Grenville moved an address to the king, representing the advantages arising to this country, from a friendly and commercial intercourse with Russia ; and humbly and earnestly requesting, that his majesty would be graciously pleased to decline all hostile interference upon the subject of the fortress and district of Oczaków. This address was rejected, by 208, to 114 ; being an addition of two to the last majority.

Mr. Pitt resisted these motions for condemning the armament, upon general principles ; but it was impossible for him, consistently with his duty, to state the precise points upon which the negotiation turned ; nor could he, with propriety, enter into a detailed explanation of the danger which would arise from the subversion or reduction of the Ottoman empire, and the consequent accession of territory to the empress of Russia, whose immense power was already formidable to her neighbours, and who was known to have conceived projects of the most mischievous tendency to the rest of Europe. These, however, were considerations, which had great weight in influencing his line of foreign politics at the present moment, and in rendering him extremely anxious to prevent the farther aggrandizement of Russia,

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
Weedon Section.	334	Bayonets—		
		M. H., long	each	4 4 0
		Carbines—		
		M. L. E., cavalry, I. P.	"	42 0 0
		Muskets, B. L. .476 bore—		
		Mark I, long butt	"	35 0 0
	335	Rifles—		
		M. H.—		
		Mark II	"	25 0 0
		Mark III	"	25 0 0
		Mark IV	"	25 0 0
	336	Rifles, short, M. L. E.—		
		Mark I	"	69 0 0
		Mark I*	"	69 0 0
		Mark I* I. P.	"	71 0 0
		Mark I** I. P.	"	71 0 0
		Mark III	"	75 0 0
		Mark III*	"	69 0 0
		Converted—		
		Mark IV	"	75 0 0
		Rifles, short, .22 inch R. F.—		
		Mark III	"	75 0 0
	337	Patt.' 14, No. 2	"	64 0 0
		Sword-bayonets—		
		Patt.' 87—		
		Mark I	"	8 8 0
		Mark II	"	8 8 0
		Mark III	"	8 8 0
		Mark IV	"	8 8 0
		Patt. '88—		
		Mark I	"	8 8 0
		Mark II	"	8 8 0
		Mark III	"	8 8 0
		I. P.	"	8 8 0
		Patt. '03	"	9 0 0
		Patt. '03 converted	"	9 0 0
		Patt. '07	"	10 0 0

THE next subject to be mentioned, relates to the new modelling of the legislature of one of our own colonies. When the province of Quebec was ceded by France to Great Britain, by the treaty of peace in 1763, a proclamation was issued, in which his majesty promised, that measures should be taken for extending to the inhabitants, the benefits of the British constitution. Nothing, however, was done till the year 1774, when an act passed, "for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec." This act was far from giving satisfaction, or answering its purpose; and it was now found to be, in many respects, inapplicable to the present state of the province. Mr. Pitt had for some time been endeavouring to frame a plan, better suited to existing circumstances, and as nearly analogous to the British constitution, as the case would admit; and, on the 4th of March, he submitted to the house, the heads of the bill he intended to introduce, for dividing the country into two provinces, to be called, Upper and Lower Canada, in which there should be separate legislatures, each consisting, in imitation of the constitution of the mother country, of a legislative council, and of a house of assembly, which should have power, with the consent of the king signified by the governor, to enact laws for their respective provinces; all the present laws and ordinances remaining in force, till repealed or altered by the new legislatures. The members of the councils were to be nominated by the king, and to continue for life, his majesty being also authorized to annex to certain honors, corresponding to those of our peerage, an hereditary right to sit in the councils: the number of the

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
Weedon Section.	341	Pistols, signal, 1½ inch— No. 1 No. 2	each „	67 0 0 58 0 0
		Swords— British officers, Indian Army— Cavalry— Patt. '99 Patt. '08— Mark I Mark I* India Patt. '08	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	52 0 0 52 0 0 52 0 0 52 0 0
	342	Pack Artillery Staff sergeants— Highland regiments, Mark II Patt. '05 W. and N. C. Os.— Mark I Mark II	„ „ „ „ „ „	25 0 0 33 0 0 16 0 0 42 0 0 42 0 0
		Scabbards, swords— British officers, Indian Army— Cavalry— Body guard Patt. '90 Patt. '99 Patt. '08— Mark I Mark I* Tulwar— Mark II Drummers, N. P. Pack Artillery— Mark I Mark II R. A. officers— “Sam Browne”	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	18 0 0 4 4 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 16 0 0 16 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 5 12 0 5 12 0 5 8 0
	343			

CHAP. XIII. ^{1791.} members of the council in Upper Canada, was not to be less than 7, and in Lower Canada, not less than 15: the members of the house of assembly were to be elected by districts and townships, and to continue for seven years; the qualification for voters in the former, being a freehold of 40 shillings a year, and in the latter, owning a house of 5*l.* or occupying one of 10*l.* a year; the number of members of the house of assembly in Upper Canada was not to be less than 16, and in Lower Canada not less than 30; the governors of the respective provinces were to appoint the time of the meeting of the legislative council and house of assembly, to prorogue and to dissolve them; there was to be a right of appeal from the provincial courts of law, to the governor and executive council, and from them to the privy council in England, and ultimately to the house of lords; provision was to be made for the maintenance of the protestant clergy of the established church, by an allotment of one seventh of the land; and to prevent any such discontents, as had occasioned the separation of the American states, the British parliament was to have no power to impose any taxes upon the inhabitants, except for the regulation of trade and commerce, and the levy and disposal of those taxes were to be under the direction of the local legislatures.

The grand object in dividing the country into two distinct provinces, was, to put an end to the competition and disputes between the old French inhabitants, who almost entirely resided in Lower Canada, and the new settlers from England and the American states, who were principally fixed in Upper Canada, and were daily increasing. It was also hoped, that the esta-

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Weedon Section.	348	Bands— <i>contd.</i>				
		Upper—				
		carbine, cavalry	each	0	8	0
		M. H. { rifles { Mark I.	"	0	8	0
		{ Mark IV	"	0	8	0
		M. L. M. rifle Mark I*	"	0	8	0
	353	Bodies—				
		M. L. E. { Mark I. I., P.	"	8	8	0
		C. L. rifle { Mark II, I. P.	"	8	8	0
		M. L. M. carbine	"	0	4	0
	355	Bolts—				
		Stock—				
		Rifle, short, Mark I	"	0	8	0
	356	Caps—				
		Nose—				
		M. L. E.—				
		Carbine, cavalry, Mark I	"	2	4	0
		Rifle I. P.	"	2	4	0
		Cases, magazine—				
		M. L. M. carbine	"	1	8	0
	359	Extractors—				
		M. H. rifle { patt. C.	"	1	0	0
		{ patt. D.	"	1	0	0
	360	Guards, hand—				
		M. L. M. carbine	"	0	14	0
		Guards, trigger—				
		M. H.	"	3	0	0
	361	M. L. E. C. L. rifle—				
		Mark II, I. P.	"	2	0	0
	362	Hooks, fore-end, M. H.	"	0	11	0
		Leaves, backsight—				
		M. L. E.,				
		Carbine	"	1	8	0

blishment of two independent legislatures, would tend to make the laws definite and well understood, the uncertain and defective nature of which, had hitherto operated very disadvantageously, especially in commercial concerns; and that it would have the effect of producing from time to time, laws adapted to the wishes and condition of each province.

CHAP. XIII.

1791.

The bill containing these regulations, was read a first and second time, and passed through the committee, without any opposition or debate: but on the day the report was to be taken into consideration, a petition was presented against it from certain merchants, warehousemen, and manufacturers of Quebec, who conceived it would operate in a manner prejudicial to their interests: and Mr. Hussey proposed it should be re-committed. Mr. Fox immediately rose, and objected, in strong terms, to several parts of the bill: he did not approve the division of the country into two provinces; and he thought, that the proposed constitution was not agreeable to the principles of liberty, which were gaining ground, and would increase in consequence of the general diffusion of literature and knowledge in the world; the numbers of which the houses of assembly were to consist, were, he said, too small, as not making the government sufficiently popular, and their duration was too long; why a septennial bill should be preferred to a triennial or an annual one, he confessed was beyond his comprehension; he saw nothing so good in hereditary honors as to make him wish to introduce them into any country, where they did not at present exist; and he thought that, in this instance, they tended to render the constitution worse, rather than better, by giving an undue influence to the king and the governor; he

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
Weedon Section.				Ra. A. P.
	380	Springs—		
		Block, catch, lever, M. H. . . .	each	0 10 0
		Extractors,		
		M. L. M.	"	0 9 0
	381	Main, M. H.	100	18 0 0
		Platform, magazine—		
		M. L. M. Carbine. . . .	doz.	1 0 0
	386	Swivels—		
		Band—		
		M. L. M. rifle { Mark I*	each	0 11
		{ Mark II	"	0 11 0
		M. L. E. rifle, short, Mark I . . .	"	0 13 0
		Butt, M. L. M. rifle	"	0 11 0
	387	Triggers—		
		M. H. rifle	"	0 7 0
	390	Heads, lance—		
		Patt. '68, I. P.	"	6 4 0
	393	Hammers, pistol, Webley—		
		Mark I	"	6 8 0
		Mark II	"	6 8 0
		Mark IV	"	6 8 0
		Levers, auxillary, pistol, Webley—		
		Mark II	"	1 0 0
	393	Levers, cam, cylinder, pistol, Webley.	"	2 0 0
		Levers, extractor, pistol, Webley—		
		Mark I	"	2 4 0
		Mark II	"	2 4 0
		Mark III	"	2 4 0
	394	Pins, pistol, Webley—		
		Extractor, lever	doz.	0 11 0
		Joint axis—		
		Mark I	each	0 12 0
		Mark III	"	0 12 0
		Stock	doz.	0 11 0
		Swivel, butt	"	0 6 0

therefore wished the council to be elective, and that its members should be chosen from amongst the richest persons of the province, by those, whose property was also considerable; the provision for the protestant clergy, appeared to him too large; and the appeal to the privy council unnecessary: for these reasons, he wished the bill to be again referred to a committee, that its clauses might be more fully considered.

Mr. Pitt lamented, that these objections had not occurred to Mr. Fox, in an earlier stage of the bill; but he readily acceded to its re-commitment, from a desire of availing himself of any opportunity of hearing observations, and receiving information, in the difficult and important business of settling a new system for the government of a distant colony. He thought, however, that at present the proposed assemblies would be sufficiently numerous, and they might be increased, when the population of the provinces* became greater, as the bill only fixed the minimum. He totally differed from Mr. Fox, respecting the expediency of making the councils elective, and excluding all hereditary honors; he thought, that none of those republican principles, which Mr. Fox had applauded, and described as resulting from a greater extension of learning in these more enlightened times, would improve the constitution of Britain, or of its colonies; and that in the Canadas, there ought to be hereditary aristocratical councils, answering to the British house of lords; he contended, that the only method of reconciling the jarring interests, and opposite views of the inhabitants, was, by giving them two legislatures,

* The population of Upper Canada was supposed at this time, to be 10,000, including men, women, and children; and of Lower Canada 100,000.

B.—Amendments—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
				Rs. A. P.
Weedon Section.	422	Chests—		
		Rifles—		
		With fittings C. { plain	each	33 0 0
		{ P. F. S.	”	38 0 0
		With fittings E. { plain	”	35 0 0
		{ P. F. S.	”	39 0 0
	423	Potties, glass, stoppered, salamoniac	”	0 13 0
	424	Braces, armourers, Mark III—		
		Bits—		
		Rimer { $\frac{1}{2}$ round	”	2 8 0
		{ 4 square	”	2 8 0
		{ 5 ”	”	2 12 0
		Screw-driver { stick cleaning chamber, Mark I.	”	0 5 0
		Brushes—		
		Hard, armourers	”	5 12 0
	425	Cans, oil, lubricating, armourers	”	1 0 0
	427	Gauges, armourers—		
		Projection of stock bolt through body, rifle, short, M. L. E.	”	2 4 0
	428	Jute, dressed	lb.	0 6 0
	429	Mandrills—		
		Right protector—		
		M. H. rifles	each	5 12 0
	431	Pots, glue, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	”	6 8 0
	432	Saws, slitting, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch	”	2 12 0
		Screwdrivers—		
		Armourers { large—		
		Mark II	”	0 7 0
		small—		
		Mark II	”	0 7 0
	433	Stamps, steel—		
		For metal—		
		$\frac{5}{8}$ inch { figures—		
		sets, 6 to 8	set	2 4 0
		single	each	0 4 0

in one of which the antient Canadians might have the ascendancy, and in the other the new settlers; as animosity and confusion must arise, from uniting in the same legislature, persons so dissimilar in religion, language, manners, and character, the conquerors, and the conquered; some attached to the English, others to the French laws. He trusted, however, that the French would hereafter voluntarily adopt the English jurisprudence, from a conviction of its being preferable to their own, which would be far better than using any compulsion upon the subject. With respect to the protestant clergy, he was desirous of making an adequate provision for them, sufficient to enable them to support their situation with respectability; and a seventh of the land was not equal in value to a tenth of its produce, which was the provision for the parochial clergy in England.

On a subsequent day, Mr. Fox repeated his assertion, that he preferred an elective to an hereditary council, in Canada, but denied that this would make the government more republican; and, apparently from a consciousness that his speech, in the former debate, had left an unfavorable impression upon the house, which he was anxious to remove, he said, he did not wish our hereditary house of lords to be abolished, and an elective one substituted in its room; he admitted, that every part of the British dominions ought to possess a government, in the constitution of which, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, were mutually blended and united; nor would any government be a fit one for British subjects to live under, which did not contain its due weight of aristocracy, because he considered that to be the proper poise of the constitution,

the balance which equalized and meliorated the powers of the two other extreme branches, and gave stability and firmness to the whole.

Mr. Pitt expressed great satisfaction at hearing these sentiments from Mr. Fox, which he probably thought not perfectly consistent with his former declarations. He then proceeded to observe, that true aristocracy gave that sort of energy, that sort of spirit, that sort of enterprize, which always made a country great and happy; it reflected lustre on the crown, and lent support and effect to the democracy, while the democracy gave vigor and energy to both; and the sovereignty crowned the constitution with authority and dignity. He was as anxious as Mr. Fox professed himself to be, that as much as possible of a constitution, deservedly the glory and happiness of those who lived under it, and the envy of the world, should be extended to all our dependencies. But, though he agreed with Mr. Fox, in these general principles, he differed from him with respect to the aristocracy proper to be infused into the constitution of Canada, which he thought might be brought nearer to our own, by other means than those proposed by Mr. Fox. The British aristocracy, Mr. Pitt said, was respectable, not merely on account of its property, though that undoubtedly was no small consideration, but also for its hereditary distinctions, flowing from the crown as the fountain of honor. It was, on that account, not less the poise of the constitution, as Mr. Fox had emphatically expressed it, than if the aristocracy had been elective; on the contrary, it was more so, because, according to the known genius and spirit of our constitution, monarchy was the source, from whence

C.—Additional rates—*cont.*

[illegible]

the other parts arose : and, therefore, the more near the aristocracy was to the crown, the more immediately congenial would it be to the constitution itself, as originally planned and adopted by our ancestors. In that happy form, and constructed upon that wise principle, we felt the blessings of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, all united. He should lament, therefore, to create an aristocracy by a selection from property alone, or by making it elective, as in either case it would bring the poise nearer to the people, than it was to the crown, in the British constitution. He agreed with Mr. Fox, that we could not give all the respect to a new nobility, which belonged to an hereditary line of nobles, traceable to remote antiquity ; but we could give the same degree of respect to it, which had accompanied the origin of our nobility ; and succeeding ages must bestow the rest. Hereditary nobility could, from its nature, be only gradual ; and there was something, he thought, in the habits, customs, and manners of Canada, which peculiarly fitted it for the reception of hereditary honors. He was firmly persuaded, that an aristocracy, derived from the imperial crown of Great Britain, would materially strengthen the connexion between the colony and the mother country. The want of those honors had, he doubted not, tended to accelerate the separation of the former American colonies. He neither wished the aristocracy to be dependent on the crown, nor on the people ; and, though the present infant state of the colony would not supply a due proportion of peers, yet, as extension of commerce and increase of wealth would probably follow the introduction of the new constitution, it might be expected,

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1791.

that, in process of time*, there would be an hereditary aristocracy, cloathed with the respect and influence, which ought always to belong to that branch of a free government. It was indeed impossible, at present, to give the precise British constitution to Canada; but a foundation might be now laid, and the complete superstructure might be erected at a future period.

While the bill was passing through the committee the second time, Mr. Pitt mentioned, that it was in contemplation to send a protestant bishop to Canada, who should be a member of the legislative council, and by his rank and weight strengthen the established church†. To this idea Mr. Fox was decidedly adverse, asserting, that popery or presbyterianism ought to be the established religion in Canada, and that the appointment of a protestant bishop would be perfectly unjustifiable.

Two motions of Mr. Fox, the one for omitting the clause relative to hereditary nobility, and the other for fixing the number of the house of assembly, in Lower Canada, at 100, were rejected by majorities of more than two to one‡; and the bill passed as originally proposed by Mr. Pitt, except that, to meet, in some degree the ideas of Mr. Fox, he consented that the houses of assembly should be chosen every four years

* Though 30 years have elapsed since this bill passed, no hereditary honor has been conferred in Canada.

† In 1793 Dr. Jacob Mountain was consecrated bishop of Quebec, and went immediately to Canada, where he has ever since presided over the church, with great honor to himself and advantage to the concerns of his extensive diocese, which includes both provinces.

‡ In the former case the numbers were 88 and 39, and in the latter 91 and 40.

(ii) Distribution of British and Indian other ranks by trades.

	BRITISH OTHER RANKS (a).						INDIAN OTHER RANKS.									
	Mechanics.		Store-keepers.	Electricians.	Engine Drivers.	Instrument makers.	Total British other ranks.	Engine drivers.			"C" rate Carpenters.	"C" rate Smiths and Fitters.	1st and 2nd rate Carpenters, Smiths and Painters.	Telegraph Linemen.	Clocks.	Total Indian other ranks
	Electricians.	Machinery.						"B" rate.	"C" rate.	1st rate.						
Karachi	1	1	1	7	1	1	12	1	2	3	2	1	14	..	1	24
Calcutta	1	1	1	4	1	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	8	..	1	15
Rangoon	1	1	1	10	5	2	20	2	2	3	2	2	10	..	1	31
Bombay	1	1	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total India	4	4	3	21	9	5	46	4	5	8	5	4	41	..	3	70
Colon	2	1	1	14	9	2	29	..	4	..	1	2	6	5	1	10

(a) With the exception of the Bombay Section, there should be at least two carpenters, two smiths and fitters, and two painters per section, in addition to their special trades.

instead of seven ; that the house of assembly in Lower Canada should consist of 50 members, instead of 30 ; and that there should be an immediate appeal to the house of lords, without the intervention of the privy council.

THESE debates relative to a new constitution for Canada, led Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke to deliver their opposite sentiments upon the French revolution, more fully and decidedly than they had done in the preceding session of Parliament. Mr. Fox, indeed, in the present session, seemed to seek every occasion of alluding to this subject. On the day he first stated his objections to the Quebec bill, he said, that he could not account for the desire to make hereditary distinctions a part of the new constitution, unless it were, that Quebec, having been formerly a French colony, there might be an opportunity of reviving those titles of honor, the extinction of which in France, some gentlemen so much deplored. This observation evidently referred to Mr. Burke, who happened not to be present ; but he went to the house on the day fixed for the re-commitment of the bill, prepared to make some strictures upon what Mr. Fox had said. The consideration of the bill, however, was deferred, on account of the thin attendance of members ; and therefore Mr. Burke could only express his regret at the difference of opinion between himself and a right honorable gentleman, whose eloquence, he said, was so greatly superior to his own, and whose abilities nothing could resist. Dear, however, as was his friend, desirous as he was to avoid any disagreement, there was another object still dearer, of which he was still more desirous, the discharge of his duty. His sentiments and prin-

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 336 OF 1924.

Scales of stores authorised annually for marking packages, etc., for the undermentioned units.

Items.	Batteries, R. A.	AMMUNITION COLUMNS.			Regts. of cavalry.	Battns. of infy.	Corps, wireless coys., Corps Line Sig coys., Divl. Sig. coys.	DEPÔTS.	
		Divl. and Brigado.	R. H. A.	Indian cavly.				Indian infy.	
(Section No. 7.)									
Dynashon, sable, writing, dhok, no. large.	3	3	1	4	6	2	3	4	
(Section No. 9-A.)									
Composition, sea lug. . . lb.	2	3 ¹	1	6	8	2	4	6	
Oil, linseed, boiled . . . galls.	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	
Paint, marking, stiff-black . lb.	8	8	3	20	30	8	15	20	
Tar, oval . . . white . . . galls.	6	6	2	12	18	6	10	15	
Tarpo line "	3	3	1	6	8	3	4	6	
	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	
(Section No. 11.)									
Brushes, stencil . . . No.	3	3	1	6	8	2	4	6	
(Section No 12.)									
Plates, stencil, zinc, 14 inch- Letters "A" to "Z".	1	1	1	- 1	1	1	1	1	

*The life of a set of a stencil plates is 12 years. These articles will not be issued annually.

ciples were not unknown ; and whenever the occasion should again present itself, he would not shun to declare them.

This notice, having excited great expectation, caused the house to be extremely full on the day to which the commitment of the bill was postponed ; and as soon as the chairman had put the usual question, for reading the bill paragraph by paragraph, Mr. Burke rose, and observed, that the point first to be considered was, whether the house was competent to appoint a legislature for a distant people. A body of rights, commonly called The Rights of Man, had, he said, been lately imported from a neighboring country, and was held up by certain persons in this kingdom, as paramount to all other rights. A principal article in this new code was, that “ All men are born free, equal in respect of rights, and continue so in society.” If such a doctrine were to be admitted, the power of the house could extend no farther, than to call together the inhabitants of Canada, and recommend to them a free choice of a government for themselves. But he rather chose to argue from another code, on which mankind, in all ages, had hitherto acted—the law of nations. On this, alone, he conceived the competence of the house to rest. From this we learnt, that we possessed a right of legislating for Canada, founded upon a claim of sovereignty over that country, which was at first obtained by conquest, but afterwards confirmed and acknowledged by the cession of its former government, and established by long uninterrupted possession.

The competence of the house being, therefore, unquestionable, the next point to be considered was, after what model the proposed constitution was to be formed. He believed, that

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 340 of 1924.

PRICED VOCABULARY OF CLOTHING AND NECESSARIES (INDIA)
(INCLUDING MATERIALS), 1923.

Amendments, etc.

" A."—Nomenclature and Instructions.

" B."—Amended rates.

" C."—Additional rates.

" D."—Obsolescent for future supply.

" E."—Index.

N.B.—Items falling under " D." to be shown in italics—*vide* para. 4 of the " Instructions " to the Vocabulary.

" A."—Nomenclature and Instructions.

Page 37.—Under the heading " Caps, forage, Indian pattern," *delete* the entry relating to the Auxiliary Force (India).

the constitution of the American states, to which Canada was contiguous, was well adapted to their peculiar circumstances, but being founded upon republican principles, it was not such as ought to be established in a British colony. He then asked, whether, as the majority of the population of Canada were Frenchmen, it would be right to give them the new constitution of France: a constitution founded on principles diametrically opposite to our own, as different from it as folly from wisdom, as vice from virtue—a constitution founded on the Rights of Man. The authors of it had told us, and their partizans in England had repeated, that it was a great monument, erected for the instruction of mankind. This was certainly not said, without a view to imitation. But, before we proceeded to give to Canada the new constitution of France, it would be wise to consider what would probably be the practical consequences of such a step, by inquiring into the effects which it had actually produced, where it had been adopted.—The French West India islands were in the most flourishing state, until the fatal moment when the Rights of Man were imported. Scarcely, said Mr. Burke, was this precious doctrine received among them, when Pandora's box, replete with all mortal evils, seemed to fly open, hell itself to yawn, and every demon of mischief to overspread the face of the earth. Blacks rose against whites—whites against blacks; and each against the other, in murderous hostility; subordination was destroyed; the cords of society torn asunder; and every man appeared to thirst for the blood of his neighbor. The mother country, not receiving any great degree of pleasure in contemplating this image of herself reflected in her child, sent out

a body of troops, well instructed, likewise, in the new principles, to restore order and tranquillity. These troops, immediately upon their arrival, felt themselves bound to become parties in the general rebellion, and, like most of their brethren at home, began the assertion of their free-born rights, by murdering their general. Should such an example induce us to ship off for Canada, a cargo of the Rights of Man?

Mr. Burke was next proceeding to give an eloquent description of the disorder and miseries occasioned by the revolution in France herself, when he was called to order; and a most extraordinary scene of altercation and confusion, which lasted several hours, ensued. He endeavored, no less than seven times, to explain, why he thought himself in order; but it was evidently the object of those members of opposition, who were favorable to revolutionary principles, by repeated interruptions, totally to silence him. It was urged, that dissertations on the French revolution were not regular or orderly, when the question before the committee was, whether the clauses of the Quebec bill should be read paragraph by paragraph; and a motion to that effect was made by lord Sheffield, and seconded by Mr. Fox, although the latter had previously declared, that he did not consider Mr. Burke out of order. Mr. Pitt was appealed to; and he said, that though he did not wish the French revolution to be discussed, yet as the design of the bill was, to provide a new government for a people at once American, French, and English, it did not appear to him improper, or contrary to the rules of the house, to inquire into the constitution of those countries, with which the Canadians were more immediately connected.

"B."—Amended rates—contd.

Section.	Page.	Cat. No.	Stock No.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
						Rs. A P.
9	50	816	2024-A.	Girdles, worsted, L. P., without loops.	each	2 12 0
9	51	829	4411	Pouch and pouch belt Viceroy's Bodyguard, etc.	"	175 0 0
9	52	833	4114	Sword knot, Viceroy's Bodyguard, etc.	"	15 0 0
13	57	888	2711	Sashes, worsted, etc.	"	4 10 0*
17	62	927	4960	Gymnasium shorts, drill, khaki, universal.	pair	3 0 0*
17	62	929	4091	Gymnasium stockings, khaki	"	2 0 0
17	62	930	3785	Aprons, kilt, khaki, Highlanders.	each	2 6 0*
17	62	932	4950-C.	Blouses, d. k., followers	"	3 14 0*
17	62	934	3951	Frocks, d. k., B. T., etc.	"	5 4 0*
17	63	936-A.	...	" " Highlanders.	"	5 4 0*
17	63	937	4869	" " I. T.	"	5 4 0*
17	63	940	4955	" " I. M. M. P.	"	7 0 0*
17	63	943	4628	Knickerbockers, d. k., I. T.	pair	2 14 0*
17	63	944	4954	Knickerbockers, d. k., followers.	pair	2 6 0*
17	63	948	4960	Shorts, d. k., universal	"	3 0 0*
17	63	950	4144-E	Trousers, d. k., universal	"	4 0 0*
17	64	963	4501	Knickerbockers, serge, d. m., I. T.	"	6 4 0
17	64	964	4977	Knickerbockers, serge, d. m., followers.	"	6 8 0
17	66	982	2422	Putties, khaki, universal	"	2 2 0*
18	69	1034	...	Greatcoats, drab mixture, flannel lined.	each	33 0 0

* Troops and followers in receipt of clothing allowances will not be charged this rate but will continue to be charged the present rate given in the Priced Vocabulary of Clothing and Necessaries (1923 edition).

This opinion encouraged Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox to proceed, and each of them spoke twice, at considerable length. Their speeches contained mutual recriminations, and acrimonious complaints of unkind and injurious treatment, mixed however with expressions of regard and esteem; and in particular, Mr. Fox repeated, what he had said in the preceding year, that he had learned more from Mr. Burke, than from all books, and all other men: all his political knowledge was drawn from Mr. Burke's writings, speeches, and familiar conversation; and separation from a person to whom he owed so many obligations, and from whom he had formerly received so much kindness, would be painful to him in the extreme, to the end of life.

On a former occasion, Mr. Fox had called the new constitution of France, the most stupendous and glorious monument which human integrity had erected to human happiness, at any time or in any country, from which neither insult nor injury could be dreaded by her neighbors; and now he pronounced the French revolution, one of the most glorious events in the history of mankind. The old despotism was annihilated; the new system had the good of the people for its object; and that was the point on which he rested. He considered the French revolution such an acquisition to the cause of freedom, from the dominion of France over the manners of other nations, as to justify his former panegyric; and he apologized for the excesses of the French people, in its progress, by remarking, that it was natural for them to be guilty of many extravagant and absurd actions, from the apprehension of a sudden return of that despotism which they had destroyed. The

"B."—Amended rates—*contd.*

Section.	Page.	Cat. No.	Stock No.	Designation.	Per	Rate.
						Rs. A. P.
22	82	1217	...	Brushes, blacking . . .	each	0 11 0 ⁰⁰
22	82	1218	...	Brushes, brass . . .	"	0 10 3 ⁰⁰
22	82	1219	...	" clothes . . .	"	0 13 3 ⁰⁰
22	82	1220	...	" hair . . .	"	1 4 0 ⁰⁰
22	82	1221	...	" polishing . . .	"	1 1 3 ⁰⁰
22	83	1222	2447	" shaving . . .	"	0 9 0 ⁰⁰
22	83	1223	2449	" tooth . . .	"	0 7 9 ⁰⁰
22	83	1224	1539	Caps, comforters . . .	"	1 0 0 ⁰⁰
22	83	1227	5472	Comforters, heavy, woollen, for Tibet.	"	2 12 0 ⁰⁰
22	83	1233	4970	Drawers, short, flannel, universal.	pair	3 0 0 ⁰⁰
22	84	1240	2456	Holdalls . . .	each	0 11 3 ⁰⁰
22	84	1251	2462-B	Housowives, filled . . .	"	0 9 0 ⁰⁰
22	84	1257	5616	Pads, spine . . .	"	1 4 0 ⁰⁰
22	84	1258	2191	Razors, in case . . .	"	0 12 0 ⁰⁰
22	85	1262	2500	Shirts, flannel, universal . . .	"	6 2 0 ⁰⁰
22	85	1264	3311	Socks, worsted . . .	pair	1 1 6 ⁰⁰
22	85	1266	2502	Spoons . . .	each	0 7 9 ⁰⁰
22	85	1275	4289	Vests, flannel, universal . . .	"	4 2 0 ⁰⁰
28	115	1747	...	Glasses, triplex, tinted . . .	pair	6 0 0 ⁰⁰
28	115	1750	2040	Goggles, mask, without glasses.	"	3 12 0 ⁰⁰
28	117	1772	...	Shirts, flannel, ordinary . . .	each	6 2 0 ⁰⁰
28	117	1773	...	" " silver grey, etc.	"	6 2 0 ⁰⁰

*Troops and followers in receipt of clothing allowances will not be charged this rate but will continue to be charged the present rate given in the Priced Vocabulary of Clothing and Necessaries (1923 edition).

calamities, however, which France had endured were trivial in comparison of the benefits, to which they had led ; and he was convinced, that the French revolution would do good to England, by holding out an useful lesson both to the monarch and to the people. His admiration of that great event had been misrepresented : it had been asserted, that every man must wish to imitate what he admired ; but this he denied to be conclusive reasoning. There was, indeed, one article, in which he was desirous of imitating the French : it related to a subject, on which he had been uniform throughout his political life—that of universal toleration. He said, that when Mr. Burke's book* was published, he had condemned the work, and every doctrine which it contained, both publicly and privately ; he acknowledged, that he had not read the works of Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Paine upon the same subject ; but he considered such discussions as useful to political and moral truth ; neither would he arraign any man for proposing to incorporate into the constitution of this country, what he approved in the system of another nation. He was ready to maintain, that the rights of man, how much soever ridiculed, as chimerical and visionary, those original rights, which no prescription could supersede, no accident could remove, were in fact the basis of every rational constitution, and even of the constitution of Great Britain. By recurring to the speeches and declarations of Mr. Burke, during the American war, and in the struggle in 1784, he endeavored to fix upon him the stigma of inconsistency and gross departure from the principles upon which he had hitherto acted ; and accused him of having spoken of

* Reflections upon the French revolution.

"E."—Index.

Page.	
127.	After "Gloves, leather—Machine Gunners" Add the following as a new item:—
	"Leather, buffed, special, Br. pack batteries 65"
129.	For "Laces, leather" Read "Laces, boot, universal, leather."

the French revolution without sufficient information, and of having misrepresented facts.

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Mr. Burke lamented, that Mr. Fox, after an intimacy of more than two-and-twenty years, should, without the least provocation, have made a personal attack upon him, and arraigned his conduct with so much asperity. He denied the charge of inconsistency: asserting, that no alteration had taken place in his opinions upon government: and that there was not one action of his life, or one syllable in his book, contrary to the principles of those men, with whom our glorious constitution in 1688 originated, and to whose principles, as a whig, he declared an inviolable attachment. He contended, that the issue of all which had been done, and of all which was then doing in France, could never serve the cause of liberty, but would inevitably tend to promote tyranny, oppression, injustice, and anarchy. He did not consider France as a republic; no, it was an anomaly in government; he knew not by what name to call it, or in what language to describe it. It was a compound (and he recited the verses of Milton) of the sublimely obscure and tremendous figure of death, having the likeness of a king's crown upon the seeming head, with the cry of hell-hounds that bark unceasingly round the waist of sin. It was a shapeless monster, born of hell and chaos. As to the church, it had been said, that the French had abolished all tests, and given a complete unequivocal toleration. So far from it, Mr. Burke affirmed, that they had established the most diabolical intolerance, which ever existed upon the face of the earth, and created a new test, not for the sake of security, but as the means of cruelty, oppression, and

injustice, in order to afford an opportunity of depriving many thousand individuals of their bread. The clergy were forced to take this test, or starve; and yet France was the country, where there was said to be no test at all. Mr. Fox's eulogium upon the French revolution, might have an effect upon those who heard it, which he did not intend, and still more upon others, through misapprehension or misrepresentation: its excesses were mentioned with tardy and qualified censure, while its praises were trumpeted with the loudest blasts throughout the nation. At a time when open and avowed attempts were made to circulate pamphlets and disseminate opinions subversive of the prerogative, and consequently dangerous to the constitution, it was unwarrantable for any member of that house to be day after day holding out a parade of democracy, in order to set the unthinking-many raging against the crown. He conceived, that there then existed a run against monarchy; but he trusted, that timely care would be taken to avert the impending evil. He confessed, that he wished to introduce the subject of the French revolution, for several reasons; but principally on account of the danger which threatened our own government, from practices notorious to all the world. Were there not clubs in every quarter, who met and voted resolutions of the most alarming tendency? Did they not correspond, not only with each other, in every part of this kingdom, but with foreign countries? Did not members of these clubs preach, in their pulpits, doctrines which were dangerous; and celebrate, at their anniversary meetings, proceedings incompatible with the spirit of the British constitution? At present, he apprehended no immediate danger. The king was

in full power, possessed of all his functions; his ministers were responsible for their conduct; the country was blessed with an opposition of strong force; and the common people themselves seemed to be united with the gentry in warm feelings of loyalty. Nevertheless, he maintained, that there was still sufficient cause for jealousy and circumspection. In France there were 500,000 men in arms; who, at a favorable moment, might be happy to yield assistance to their neighbors; besides, a time of scarcity and tumult might come, when the greatest mischief was to be dreaded from a class of people, whom we might now term low intriguers and contemptible clubbists, but whom we should, at such a moment, find truly formidable. He remarked, that he had formerly differed from Mr. Fox, in several instances, but without any interruption to their friendship. It was certainly indiscreet, at his time of life, to provoke enemies, or give his friends occasion to desert him; yet, if his firm and steady adherence to the British constitution placed him in such a dilemma, he would risque all; and, as public duty and public prudence taught him, with his last breath exclaim, "Fly from the French constitution." He knew the price of his conduct: he had, notwithstanding, done his duty, and lost his friend. Afterwards, addressing himself to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, whom he called the two great rivals in that house, he expressed a hope, that whether they hereafter moved in opposite parts of the political hemisphere, as two flaming meteors, or walked together like brethren hand in hand, they would preserve and cherish the British constitution; that they would guard it against innovation, and protect it against the pestilential breath of French philosophy.

the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, as a permanent measure, the provisional sanction accorded in Army Instruction (India) No. 343 of 1923 is hereby confirmed.

[8024 (G. S., M. T.-2),
D]

344. Status and pay of the Commandant, School of Artillery, India.

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 728 of 1921 :—

Delete the asterisk and connected footnote against "1 Commandant", also the present entry under "Grading, pay, etc.". For the latter *substitute* "Lieutenant Colonel Royal Artillery with pay at Rs. 1,850 *per mensem*."

[16574 (G. S., M. T.-1),
D]

345. Grant of an advance to armoured car company, Royal Tank Corps, for the purchase of officers' mess equipment.

Sanction is accorded to the grant of an advance of Rs. 1,200 to each armoured car company, Royal Tank Corps, on first arrival in India, for the purchase of officers' mess equipment. The advance will be recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 20 each.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[A-26258 (A.G.-11),
A-II.]

Mr. Pitt observed, that, in his situation, and under present circumstances, it would be highly improper for him, to give any opinion upon the French revolution : but he felt it incumbent upon him to declare, that he thought Mr. Burke entitled to the gratitude of his country, for having on that day, in so able and eloquent a manner, expressed his sense of the degree of danger which already existed ; and assured him, that if hereafter there should appear more serious ground for apprehension, he would most cordially co-operate with him, in taking every possible method to preserve what he (Mr. Pitt) esteemed the most perfect constitution in the world, and to deliver it down to posterity as the best security for the prosperity, freedom, and happiness of the British people. Lord Sheffield's motion, upon the suggestion of Mr. Pitt, was withdrawn, and the house adjourned, at a late hour, without making any progress in the bill.

It is remarkable, that, during this long altercation, not one of Mr. Burke's old friends stood forward in support of him or of his sentiments ; while several persons of great consideration defended Mr. Fox, and avowed the coincidence of their opinion with his, upon the subject of the French revolution. Mr. Fox professed an earnest desire, that the present disagreement might not cause a breach between Mr. Burke and himself ; but Mr. Burke was so strongly impressed with the dangerous tendency of the doctrines applauded and maintained by Mr. Fox, and so convinced of the impossibility of his ever acting with him again, that he openly declared, there must be an end of their political connexion. Foreseeing, that what was passing in France must ultimately, and probably at no distant

[56 (O. B.-4-R.)
A-II.]

349. Grant of motor cycle allowance of Re. 1-8 per diem to grass and Dairy farm subordinates.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 500 of 1923, it has been decided that sanction to the above measure, as contained in Army Department letter No. 33845-1 (Q.M.G.-9), dated 1st June 1917, reproduced as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 700 of 1920, shall continue for a further period of one year from 1st January 1924.

[55228 (Q.M.G.-16).
A-II.]

350. Revised rules for the grant of family pensions to the heirs of Indian combatants and non-combatants.

In paragraph 3 of A. I. (I.) No. 238 of 1921 for the words "Personnel of mule transport units" substitute "Personnel of mule transport units holding combatant status."

2. This amendment has effect from the date from which A. I. (I.) No. 238 of 1921 took effect.

[25309 (A. D.)
C]

351. Engineer organisation.

With reference to paragraph 5 of Army Instruction (India) No. 754 of 1923, and notes (a) and (b) of paragraph 8 of A. I. (I.) No. 1014 of 1923, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to change, with effect from 24th January 1924, the

period, affect these kingdoms, he obeyed the imperious call of public duty, which he held more sacred than all the dearest and strongest bonds of personal regard and party attachment ; and thus gave the most unequivocal proof of the sincerity of those opinions, which, both in his parliamentary speeches, and in his publications, he had supported with so much force of argument and beauty of language. It was not a disagreement of a private nature, or upon a trivial point, arising from accidental misunderstanding, and which might be accommodated by mutual explanation, or the good offices of common friends—there now appeared to exist, between these two distinguished men, an irreconcilable difference upon the fundamental principles of government, and the primary obligations of social life, called into notice and action by a most extraordinary event in a neighboring country, which had already excited a lively interest in this kingdom ; and, in the acute and penetrating judgment of Mr. Burke, threatened the most alarming consequences throughout every part of the civilized world.

THE examination of witnesses, respecting the slave trade, being at length concluded, and every necessary information upon the subject obtained, Mr. Wilberforce, on the 18th of April, moved for “ Leave to bring in a bill to prevent the farther importation of slaves into the British colonies in the West Indies.” The debate lasted two days, on the latter of which Mr. Pitt delivered his sentiments strongly in favor of the motion. He began by observing, that from the first hour of his having a seat in that house to the present, among all the

staff appointments in India while actually holding appointments on the active list in the United Kingdom or at any Imperial station abroad, subject to the conditions laid down therein.

[A-21273 (A. G. 10).⁰]

353. Introduction, revision, amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

I. The following form has been introduced for use in Clothing Depots:—

India Army Form-0-1885—"Piece Worker's Card".

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and should be indented for in the usual manner.

[52876 (Q. M. G. 10).^{A-II.}]

II. The following forms have been introduced for use in the Military Engineer Services:—

India Army Form W-2158—"Memorandum forwarding cheques".

India Army Form W-2160—"General Provident Fund Schedule".

India Army Form W-2187—"Notification of defects in Electricity".

India Army Form W-2188—"Acknowledgement of complaints regarding electrical supply".

India Army Form W-2199—"Temporary receipt form".

India Army Form W-2206—"Advice of sending Railway receipts".

India Army Form W-2170—"Memorandum reporting payment of money into treasuries".

India Army Form W-2182—"Meter cards".

India Army Form W-2185—"Final notice cutting off electrical supplies in default of payment".

India Army Form W-1780-A—"Statement showing proposed reappropriation of certain quarters".

questions, whether political or personal, in the discussion of which it had been his fortune to take a share, there never had been one, in which his heart was so deeply interested, as in that under consideration. It was not, however, a mere question of feeling; it was not solely for the sake of exercising humanity, that the abolition of the trade in slaves was pressed upon parliament. The main argument, which ought to determine the minds of gentlemen, was, that the slave trade was founded in injustice; "and it is, therefore, said Mr. Pitt, such a trade, as it is impossible for me to support, unless it shall be first proved, that there are no laws of morality binding upon nations, and that it is no duty of a legislature to restrain its subjects from invading the happiness of other countries, and from violating the fundamental principles of justice."

The chief objection urged against the motion, had been, the alledged impossibility of maintaining the population in the West Indies, without a fresh importation of slaves; and to that objection Mr. Pitt directed the greater part of his speech. But previously he expressed his hope, that gentlemen would not consider any disadvantage to the plantations, which was merely small and temporary, to be a sufficient reason to warrant the continuance of the trade. It was surely not any slight degree of expediency, any small balance of profit, or any light shades of probability, on the one side rather than on the other, which would influence the vote of any gentleman upon so important a point. He apologized even for the supposition. The house, he was confident, would not decide the question upon such grounds. The slave trade was an evil of such magnitude, that there must be a common wish in the house, at once

354. Casualties.—Method of reporting the death of an Indian officer holding the King's commission. 15

As some doubt exists regarding the method of reporting the death of an Indian officer holding the King's commission, it is notified for information that the procedure prescribed for reporting the death of a British officer of the Indian Army, *vide* item 50 of I. A. F. Z.-2000, should be followed in such cases.

2. The necessary amendment to I. A. F. Z.-2000 will shortly be published.

[01126—2—53-M.S.]
A-11.

355. Class of accommodation to which officers and others are entitled when travelling on warrant in motor cars owned by a company having a contract with Government. 15

The Government of India have sanctioned the adoption of the following class of accommodation for officers and others when travelling on warrant in motor cars owned by a company having a contract with Government, in cases where the provision of motor conveyance for military personnel has been approved by the Government of India :—

Officers mentioned in paragraph 158, sub-paragraphs I to III, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, who are entitled to reserved accommodation when travelling by rail, but not the staff officers accompanying them.	} A whole car (not exceeding 4 seats).
All general officers not included in the above.	

All other individuals One seat.

2. The scale of accommodation sanctioned above will remain in force pending the revision of paragraph 203 of Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

[31427 (Q.M.G.—2-A)]
B

to put an end to it, if there were no very great and serious obstacle. Nothing short of the utmost danger, nay of inevitable ruin, to the West Indies, ought to be urged as a reason for continuing a trade of this description. It was a trade, by which multitudes of unoffending nations were deprived of the blessings of civilization, and had their peace and happiness invaded; by which a whole continent was kept in a state of darkness, ignorance, bondage, and blood. It ought therefore to be no common expediency; it ought to be either some positive necessity, or at least something very like necessity, which it became those to plead, who took upon themselves to defend the continuance of this trade. He knew that the West Indian gentlemen had used very strong language upon this part of the subject, and had expressed an alarm for the islands, which was of a very serious nature indeed. It would be proper, however, for the house to judge for themselves; for he could not help thinking, that there was an over great degree of sensibility among those gentlemen on this particular point; and that their alarm, as he hoped to prove, was excited in a manner which the occasion by no means justified. He had himself endeavored carefully and impartially to examine into the ground of this apprehension, and he would now proceed to lay those reasons before the house, which induced him firmly to believe, not only that no permanent mischief would ensue from the abolition, but not even any such temporary injury or inconvenience, as could be considered an adequate reason for preventing the house from agreeing to the motion before them; and that, on the contrary, the abolition itself would lay the foundation for the more solid improvement of all the various interests of those colonies.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 357 of 1924.

Government of India, Finance Department Resolution
No. 326-C.S.R., dated Delhi, the 29th February
1924.

In the rules promulgated with the Government of India, Finance Department Resolution No. 429-C.S.R., dated the 15th May 1922, the grant of pensions or gratuities in cases of serious detriment to health attributable to service with a military force, is restricted to cases of civil officers on pay of less than Rs. 200 per month. With the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council is now pleased to announce that a civil officer of Government on pay of Rs. 200 and over, serving with a military force in a civil capacity, who is eventually invalided from his civil employment owing to disease attributable to such service, may also be granted, in addition to any service pension or gratuity admissible under the Civil Service Regulations (an invalid pension being regarded for this purpose as a service pension), such allowance as would have been awarded to him by way of disability addition to his service pension, had he been a regular officer of the Army, pronounced permanently unfit for military service, owing to disability attributable to military service, the grant to take effect from the date of invaliding.

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Mr. Pitt then stated, in detail, from the evidence presented to the house by their committee, the annual loss of slaves in the several islands, that is, the excess of deaths above the births; and shewed it to be so small, that no doubt could remain of the number being fully kept up without any fresh importation, by means of new regulations, and a general improved mode of treating the slaves, which would of course follow the abolition of the trade, and must have the effect of diminishing the number of deaths, as well as of rendering the slaves more prolific. Was there then, continued Mr. Pitt, any ground for alarm from the measure of abolishing the slave trade—of abolishing it entirely and immediately? And was there in reality any of that impracticability to be pleaded, on which alone so many gentlemen had rested all their objections? Must we not blush at pretending, that it would distress our consciences to abolish this most horrid trade, on account of the dangerous consequences to the West Indian Islands?

Intolerable were the mischiefs of that trade, both in its origin, and through every stage of its progress. Africa had been described as a country half cultivated; and in such a country, in order to promote that trade, application must be made to the avarice and the worst passions of the princes. To say that slaves can be furnished by fair and commercial means, would be absurd and ridiculous. The trade sometimes ceased, as during the last war; sometimes the demand increased, sometimes it was declining, according to circumstances. But how was it possible, that to a demand so extremely fluctuating, the supply of slaves should always exactly accommodate itself? “Alas! Alas!” said Mr. Pitt, “we make human beings the subject of commerce; we learn to talk of them as such,

yet we will not allow to them the common principle of commerce, that the supply must accommodate itself to the consumption. It is not from wars, then that the slaves are chiefly furnished. They are obtained by other methods, in proportion as they are wanted. If a demand for slaves arises, a supply is forced in one way or other; and it is in vain, overpowered as we now are, with positive evidence, to deny, that by the slave trade, we are the causes of the dreadful enormities committed on that unhappy continent. It is plain, if we consider the number annually carried off, that no regular or ordinary means can furnish so many captives."

After describing the cruelty and misery of the middle passage, and pointing out the advantages which the West Indies themselves would derive from the abolition of the slave trade, he concluded with observing, that he could not conceive an act of more indispensable duty, upon every ground of humanity, justice, and policy, than that which was then proposed to the house.

Although Mr. Fox entirely coincided with Mr. Pitt on this occasion, and pronounced his arguments for the abolition to be unanswerable, yet such were the fears and prejudices of those who were concerned in the property and commerce of the West Indies, and such their influence in the house, that the motion was negatived by a majority of 163 to 88.

THE time being now arrived, at which the finance committee of 1786 had given reason to hope, that a permanent peace establishment would take place, a committee was appointed on the 8th of April, upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, to inquire what had been the amount of the income and expenditure of

(d) The fourth grade includes police constables, forest guards and all Government servants in inferior service.

18. A competent authority may, for reasons which should be recorded, order that any Government servant or class of Government servants shall be included in a grade higher or lower than that prescribed in rule 17.

19. A Government servant in transit from one post to another ranks in the grade to which the lower of the two posts would entitle him.

20. A Government servant whose whole time is not retained for the public service, or who is Part-time Government servants, etc. remunerated wholly or partly by fees, ranks in such grade as a competent authority may, with due regard to the Government servant's status, declare.

CHAPTER II.—THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Section II.—General.

21. The following are the different kinds of travelling allowances which may be drawn in different circumstances by Government servants :—

- (a) Permanent travelling allowance.
- (b) Conveyance or horse allowance.
- (c) Mileage allowance.
- (d) Daily allowance.
- (e) The actual cost of travelling.

The rules in this chapter explain the nature of these allowances and the method of calculating them. The circumstances in which they may be drawn for particular journeys are described in Chapters III to V.

the country during the last five years, and what might be expected to be the annual amount thereof in future; and also what alterations had taken place in the amount of the national debt, since the 5th of January 1786.

From the report of this committee, which was presented to the house on the 10th of May, it appeared, that the average annual produce of the taxes for the last five years, had exceeded the estimate about 80,000*l.*; that all the expences of the same period, amounting to 88 millions, exclusive of the armament of 1790, for which a special provision was made, had been defrayed by the annual income and the sums received from extraordinary resources, with the addition of one million raised by a tontine, and of 187,000*l.* raised by short annuities; that, according to the most correct estimate which could now be made, the annual income of the country would in future exceed the expences of a peace establishment, by 62,000*l.*; that 3,822,003*l.* had been applied to the diminution of the national debt, above the sums by which it had been encreased; and that the stocks purchased by the commissioners, up to February the 1st, 1791, amounted to 6,772,350*l.* This report was in all its parts highly satisfactory, and confirmed the statements made by Mr. Pitt, from time to time, of the financial situation of the country.

On the 18th of May, Mr. Pitt opened the budget, and was enabled to provide for all the services of the year, amounting to 5,728,000*l.* without a loan, or any additional taxes.

A petition had been presented to the house of commons, on the 7th of May 1789, by certain persons, calling themselves catholic dissenters; implying, by that title, that they did not

a journey by the motor car or motor cycle except on such conditions as the authority which sanctions the conveyance allowance may prescribe.

27. A conveyance or horse allowance may not be drawn during leave and during joining time. Its drawal during joining time. leave is governed by the rules regarding compensatory allowance laid down in Rule 6 of the Supplementary Rules appended as an appendix hereto.

Section F.—Mileage allowance.

Sub-section (i) — General.

29. A mileage allowance is an allowance calculated on the distance travelled which is given to meet the cost of a particular journey.
Definition,

30. (a) For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, a journey between two places is held to have been performed by the shortest of two or more practicable routes or by the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short; provided that, when there are alternative railway routes and the difference between them in point of time and cost is not great, mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used.
Principles of calculation.

(b) The shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling. In case of doubt, a competent authority may decide which shall be regarded as the shortest of two or more routes.

(c) If a Government servant travels by a route which is not the shortest but is cheaper than the shortest, his mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used.

31. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit mileage allowance to be calculated on a route other than the shortest or cheapest, provided that the journey is actually performed by such route.
Special concessions.

32. The point in any station at which a journey is held to commence or end is the chief public office or such other point as may be fixed for the purpose by a competent authority.
Point of commencement and end of journey.

believe all the tenets generally maintained by roman catholics. The petitioners stated, that they, and other papists, were subject to various penal laws, on account of principles, which they were supposed to entertain, dangerous to society, and totally repugnant to political and civil liberty: and therefore, they thought it due to their country, and to themselves, publicly to disclaim and protest against the five following doctrines: 1. That princes excommunicated by the pope, or by any authority of the see of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or other persons. 2. That implicit obedience is due to the orders and decrees of popes and general councils, even if they require open resistance to government, the subversion of the laws and liberties of the country, and the extermination of all persons not professing the roman catholic religion. 3. That the pope, by his spiritual power, can dispense with the obligations of any compact or oath. 4. That not only the pope, but even a priest, has power, at his will and pleasure, to pardon sins, and, consequently, can absolve from the guilt of perjury, rebellion, and high treason. 5. That faith is not to be kept with heretics*. The petitioners, conceiving that they, who thus solemnly disclaimed, and from their hearts abhorred, the above abominable and unchristian principles, ought not to be put upon a level with any other men, who might hold and profess those principles, humbly prayed, that the house would be pleased to

* These five doctrines are to be found in the decrees of councils, and other authentic documents of the church of Rome, and have always been considered as forming part of the faith of papists.

35. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, declare any particular Government servant or class of Government servants to be entitled to accommodation of a higher class than that prescribed for his grade in clause (b), (c) or (d) of rule 34.

36. Except in the case of journeys on transfer (the rules about which are contained in Section XI) and journeys of Government servants required to accompany the headquarters of the Government of India (which are governed by the Simla Allowance Code) the mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the first, second, or third grade is $1\frac{3}{4}$ the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the fourth grade is the fare of the lowest class, except for journeys under the Simla Allowance Code.

37. If a Government servant of the second or third grade actually travels by a train which does not provide the class of accommodation to which he is entitled under rule 34, he may be allowed to draw the mileage allowance of the next higher class, provided that the controlling officer attaches to his travelling allowance bill a certificate that it was necessary in the public interest that he should travel by that train. This concession does not apply to a Government servant of the third grade whose pay is less than Rs. 100 and who travels on a line which provides intermediate class accommodation on one or more of its trains but not on the particular train on which he travels, if there be third class accommodation on that train. Such a Government servant is restricted to mileage allowance calculated for intermediate class accommodation.

38. When through booking involves the payment, for part of a journey, of rates for accommodation of a class higher than that to which the Government servant concerned is entitled, the Government servant may draw mileage allowance based on the higher rates for that part of the journey.

CHAP. XIII. grant them such relief, as, in its wisdom, it should deem to be
 1791. just.

No notice was taken of this petition, till about the middle of the present session, when Mr. Mitford* moved for leave to bring in “a bill to relieve, upon conditions, and under restrictions, persons called protesting catholic dissenters, from certain penalties and disabilities, to which papists, or persons professing the popish religion, are by law subject.” The object of this bill was, not to repeal any existing laws, or to enable catholic dissenters to hold any public situation or office, from which they were previously excluded, but merely to exempt such papists from the operation of some of the numerous† severe statutes, which had been passed in different reigns‡ since the reformation, against persons professing the catholic religion, as should take an oath prescribed by the bill, renouncing the doctrines condemned in the above petition, and promising to bear true allegiance to the king, and to support the succession of the house of Hanover to the throne of these kingdoms§.

Mr. Pitt declared himself friendly to this bill; and Mr.

* Afterwards lord Redésdale.

† In Burn’s ecclesiastical law seventy pages are occupied in an enumeration of the penal laws in force against papists.

‡ The reigns of James the second and of George the third, are the only reigns since the time of queen Mary, in which some additional severity was not enacted against roman catholics.

§ This oath was objected to, by three out of the four titular roman catholic bishops, most of the clergy, and a considerable number of the laity, as containing things contrary to the catholic faith, and as trenching upon the spiritual power of the head of the catholic church, and of its other pastors.

involve hardship, a competent authority may decide, for journeys, generally or for particular journeys, to what class of accommodation a Government servant is entitled; and whether, if a concession is sanctioned, he should be granted the full allowance admissible for the higher class in which he is permitted to travel.

43. The rules in this sub-section apply to Government servants who cross a river or arm of the sea by steamer in the course of a journey, unless such crossing occurs during a railway journey and the charge for it is included in the railway fare. In the latter case, the crossing is treated as part of the railway journey.

44. If suitable accommodation on a Government vessel is offered to a Government servant, he is entitled to travelling allowance under rule 180 and not to mileage allowance. Travelling by Government steamer. It is not open to him to refuse to accept such accommodation and to draw mileage allowance.

Sub-section (iv) Mileage allowance for journeys by road.

45. For the purpose of these rules, travelling by road includes travelling by sea or river in a steam launch or in any vessel other than a steamer and travelling by canal. Definition of travelling by road.

46 (a) For journeys by road, mileage allowance is calculated at the following rates for each mile travelled :— Ordinary mileage rates.

A Government servant of the first grade—8 annas ;

A Government servant of the second grade—4 annas ;

A Government servant of the third grade—2 annas ;

A Government servant of the fourth grade—1 anna.

46 (b) When a Government servant travels within the territories administered by a local Government which has fixed special rates for Government servants under its administrative control, he must draw mileage allowance at the rate fixed for a Government servant drawing the same pay in those territories, and when he travels within the

Fox approved it, as far as it went ; but complained, that it did not by any means go far enough : he wished it to extend to all papists, of every description. He maintained upon this, as he had done upon former occasions, that the state had no right to inquire into the opinions of people, either political or religious ; it had a right only to take cognizance of their actions. He considered all tests, both in religion and politics, as absurd and unwise, with the single exception of the oath of allegiance ; and asserted, that in this kingdom, toleration was narrowed and confined, in shackles disgraceful to humanity ; and that such persecution and oppression, upon the ground of religious opinion, did not exist in any other country, as existed in England. He rejoiced, however, that, in a few years, a general toleration must prevail ; for the times were too much enlightened, to suffer men's minds to remain fettered, as they were at present. He thought, that the religious establishment of every country was to be governed, not so much with regard to the purity of its precepts, and truth of its doctrines, as with a view to that sort of religion, which was most likely to inculcate morality in the minds of the majority of its inhabitants.

Mr. Burke protested against these sentiments of Mr. Fox, affirming, that a state had full right to inquire into the religious opinions of all who lived under its protection ; and that an uncontrollable superintending power of this kind was highly necessary for the prosperity, safety, good morals, and happiness of the community. Opinions influenced the passions, and the passions governed the man. This was a natural effect, proceeding from a natural cause ; and, such being the case, it

than Rs. 500, to a maximum of Rs. 3. The daily allowance for officers drawing pay exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 750 is Rs. 4.

- (iii) *A Government servant of the third grade.*—As. 2 for every Rs. 12½ or fraction of Rs. 12½ of his pay, subject to a minimum of As. 6 when travelling in the Bombay Presidency and of As. 4 elsewhere.
- (iv) *A Government servant of the fourth grade.*—As. 3 if he travels in more than one province and As. 2 if he travels in one province only.

(b) When a Government servant travels within the territories administered by a local Government which has fixed special rates for Government servants under its administrative control, he must draw daily allowance at the rate fixed for a Government servant drawing the same pay in those territories, and when he travels within the jurisdiction of the following minor administrations, his daily allowance will be at the rate fixed for a Government servant drawing the same pay in the province noted opposite :—

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province.	Punjab.
Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan.	Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.	Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.	Punjab.
Agent to the Governor General, Central India.	Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Coorg and Resident, Mysore.	Madras.
Resident, Hyderabad.	Madras.

(c) For Government servants detained on duty in the presidency towns of Bombay and Calcutta the rate of daily allowance will be double the rates admissible under clause (a).

NOTE.—Any individual Government servant who held, prior to the introduction of these rules, a post on progressive pay and was entitled to calculate his daily allowance on the maximum pay of such post, shall retain this privilege unless he is reduced or reverted to a lower post.

52. A competent authority may, for reasons which should be recorded and on such conditions as it may think fit to impose, sanction for Exceptions.

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was the interest and duty of government to maintain and exercise this power, under the guidance, indeed, of virtue and wisdom, candor and temperance.

Mr. Pitt agreed with Mr. Burke, in his general doctrine; but thought that government could not be said to possess an uncontrollable superintending power over the religious opinions of its subjects.

The bill passed the house of commons, without a dissentient voice; and the only division in the house of lords was, upon the clause allowing roman catholics to practise at the bar, which was carried by a majority of 26 to 9.

While this bill was under discussion in the house of commons, an earnest wish was expressed by several members, and among the rest by Mr. Pitt, that the penal statutes, formerly enacted against papists, under circumstances very different from those of the present day, and which, on account of that change, had not been enforced for a considerable period, should be repealed; but no step was taken for that purpose in this session.

ALTHOUGH the house of commons had, soon after the Christmas recess, acquainted the house of lords, that they were ready to proceed with the trial of Mr. Hastings, and had determined to confine themselves to one charge in addition to those already heard; yet, as the length of time occupied by the committee of the house of lords in searching for precedents, prevented the courts sitting till the 23d of May, it was evidently impossible to terminate the business in the present session, if the prorogation took place at the usual time. Mr.

daily or mileage allowance. The bill for the actual cost must be supported by a certificate, signed by the superior authority and countersigned by the controlling officer, stating that the use of the special means of conveyance was absolutely necessary and specifying the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

58. A Government servant of the fourth grade, when travelling by sea or river steamer, may draw, in addition to mileage allowance, daily allowance at double the rate ordinarily admissible to him; provided that whatever be the nature of other journeys which may be combined with the steamer journey, no further daily allowance may be drawn for any day for which this double allowance is drawn.

Section IX.—Journey on Tour.

Sub-section (i)—General Rules.

59. The headquarters of a Government servant shall be in such place as a competent authority may prescribe.

60. A competent authority may define the limits of the sphere of duty of any Government servant.

61. A Government servant is on tour when absent on duty from his headquarters either within or, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty. For the purposes of this section, a journey to a hill station is not treated as a journey on tour.

62. In case of doubt a competent authority may decide whether a particular absence is absence on duty for the purpose of rule 61.

63. A competent authority may impose such restrictions as it may think fit upon the frequency and duration of journeys to be made on tour by any Government servant or class of Government servants.

64. If a competent authority declares that the pay of a particular Government servant or class of Government servants has been so fixed as to compensate for the cost of all journeys, other than journeys by Government servants who are not entitled to travelling allowance for journeys on tour.

Loveden, therefore, on the 27th of May, moved that an address should be presented to the king, humbly requesting his majesty not to prorogue parliament, till the house of lords had given judgment upon the articles of impeachment exhibited against Mr. Hastings. This motion was opposed on the ground of its interference with the king's prerogative, the uncertainty of the time the trial might still continue, the inconvenience to which the members would be subjected by attendance in the summer, and the interruption which would be caused to the administration of justice, by requiring the presence of the judges at the time they ought to be upon their circuits. Mr. Fox, thinking that the motion went too far, although he approved its principle, proposed as an amendment, that the request to his majesty should be, that he would be pleased not to prorogue parliament, till such farther progress should be made in the trial, as would afford reason to expect, that it might be brought to a conclusion early in the next session. Mr. Pitt objected both to the motion and to the amendment; and the latter being rejected by a majority of 144 to 61, the former was negatived without a division. The evidence on the part of the prosecution, was finished on the 30th of May; and after an address from Mr. Hastings, in which he complained of the disgrace and hardships he was compelled to endure, in return for his long and meritorious services in India, the defence was postponed to the following session.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on the 10th of June; and the king in his speech applauded the zeal with which the two houses had applied themselves to the different objects which had

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come under their consideration ; and expressed his satisfaction with the measures which they had adopted. Upon the subject of foreign affairs, he only said, that he was not yet enabled to inform parliament of the result of the steps which he had taken, with a view to the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Porte.

THE king had repeatedly offered the Garter to Mr. Pitt, but could not prevail upon him to accept it ; and, on his finally declining that honor, soon after the commencement of this session, it was conferred upon his brother, the earl of Chatham. This refusal, it was observed, “ evinced the indifference or superiority of the minister to the highest external decoration and distinction, as powerfully as his renunciation of a lucrative office, at a much earlier period of his administration, had proved his disinterestedness and contempt of emolument*.”

* Sketch of reign of Geo. 3.

daily or mileage allowance. The bill for the actual cost must be supported by a certificate, signed by the superior authority and countersigned by the controlling officer, stating that the use of the special means of conveyance was absolutely necessary and specifying the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

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CHAPTER THE FOURTEENTH:

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Treaties of Peace—War in India—Affairs of France—Riots at Birmingham—Meeting of Parliament—Finance Measures—Russian Armament—Police of the Metropolis—Penal Laws against Dissenters—Parliamentary Reform—Royal Proclamation—Conduct of Magistrates at Birmingham—Slave Trade—New Forest Bill—Prorogation of Parliament—Dismissal of Lord Thurlow—Conclusion of the War in India—Mr. Pitt appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports.

THE negotiations for peace between Austria and the Porte, mentioned in the last chapter, proceeded with all practicable dispatch at Sistovia; and the difficulties and obstacles being surmounted, through the intervention of the mediating powers, a definitive treaty upon fair and equitable terms, was signed on the 4th of August.

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Immediately after the delivery of the king's message, relative to his majesty's unsuccessful endeavors to effect a pacification between Russia and the Porte, a fleet was expeditiously equipped by great exertions of the admiralty, for the purpose of giving weight to the representations of our envoy at the court of Petersburg; but Mr. Pitt had the mortification to find that this measure was by no means approved, either in parliament, or by the nation at large. The point in dispute not being of a nature to excite any general interest, the abstract principle of preserving the balance of power in Europe, and the prospective policy of guarding against future mischief, did

travelling allowance in place of or in addition to permanent travelling allowance for such journeys; provided that:—

- (1) A Government servant of the fourth grade and any other class of Government servants to which a competent authority may extend this concession may draw, in addition to permanent travelling allowance, single fare for a journey by rail and
- (2) a competent authority may, by general or special order, permit a Government servant whose sphere of duty extends beyond the limits of a single district to draw, in addition to permanent travelling allowance, whenever his actual travelling expenses for a duly authorised journey by public conveyance exceed double the amount of his permanent travelling allowance for the period occupied in such journey, the difference between such double permanent travelling allowance and the mileage allowance calculated for the journey.

68. When a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance travels on duty, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty, he may draw mileage allowance for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within his sphere of duty, and may draw, in addition permanent travelling allowance for any day of his absence for which he does not draw mileage allowance. This rule does not apply to a Government servant who travels beyond his sphere of duty in the course of a journey from one place within that sphere to another such place, or to a Government servant who makes, by road alone, a journey not exceeding 20 miles.

Sub-section (iii)—Government servants not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

Sub-division (i).—Daily allowance

69. Except where otherwise expressly
 General rule. rules, a Government
 receipt of perma-
 ance draws travelling allowance for its
 shape of daily allowance.

five miles shall be excluded. On such a day the Government servant may draw daily allowance or exchange it for mileage allowance if admissible.

Sub-division (ii). Mileage allowance and actual expenses in place of or in addition to daily allowance.

75. A competent authority may, by general or special order and on such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw mileage allowance instead of daily allowance for the whole period of any absence from headquarters, if it considers that the nature of the Government servant's duty is such that daily allowance is not sufficient to cover his travelling expenses.

76 (a) Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may by general or special order impose, a Government servant in superior service may exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance on any day on which—

- (i) he travels by railway or steamer or both; or
- (ii) he travels more than 20 miles by road;

provided that, if a continuous journey extend over more than one day, the exchange must be made for all such days and not for a part only of them.

NOTE.—Short journeys within a radius of five miles from headquarters may not be added to other journeys, when calculating the distance travelled by road or the amount of mileage allowance admissible for road journeys.

(b) When a journey by road is combined with a journey by railway or steamer under clause (a) (i) of this rule:—

- (i) Mileage allowance may be drawn on account of such journey by road, but such mileage is limited to the amount of daily allowance unless the journey by road exceeds twenty miles, and

- (ii) Unless such journey by road be a journey to or from the Government servant's headquarters, miles

to relinquish her claim to Oczakow ; - and the following private letter to Mr. Ewart, our minister at Berlin, from Mr. Pitt, after he had determined not to proceed to extremities, will best shew his views and feelings respecting this transaction, in his own words :

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“ Hollywood, May 24, 1791.

“ My dear Sir,

“ You are so fully apprised, from your own observation, and from our repeated conversations *, of all which has passed here, in relation to affairs abroad, and of every sentiment of mine on the subject, that I can have nothing fresh to add in this letter.

“ I wish, however, to repeat my earnest and anxious desire, that you should find means of informing the king of Prussia, as openly and explicitly as possible, of the real state of the business, and of the true motives of our conduct. He knows, I am persuaded, too well, the effect which opinion and public impression must always have in this country, either to complain of our change of measures, or to wonder at it, if the true cause be fully explained to him. You perfectly know, that no man could be more eagerly bent than I was, on a steady adherence to the line which we had at first proposed; of going all lengths to enforce the terms of the strict status quo ; and I am still as much persuaded as ever, that if we could have carried the support of the country with us, the risque and expence of the struggle, even if Russia had not submitted without a struggle, would not have been more than the object was worth.

* Mr. Ewart had been in England, and only lately returned to Berlin.

camp, whether the camp be moved or not; provided that the amount of actual cost drawn shall not exceed the daily allowance of his grade.

80. A Government servant entitled to daily allowance, whose sphere of duty extends first and last journey over a whole province, may, when of an extensive tour, making a journey of more than one hundred miles to the first or from the last camp of an extensive tour, recover, in lieu of the daily allowance admissible for the days occupied by such journey, the whole necessary cost of the journey, including the cost of transportation of camp equipment and of servants, horses, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles and private baggage on such scale as a competent authority may prescribe.

81 (a) When a competent authority is satisfied that it is Actual expenses of in the interests of the public service conveying camp equipment, that a particular Government servant on tour should send his horses, camels, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles or camp equipment by railway or steamer, or by country craft when no steamer service exists capable of conveying the goods or animals or when such means of carriage is cheaper or more expeditious, it may by special order in each case permit him to recover, in addition to mileage allowance or daily allowance or both, the actual cost or part of the actual cost of transporting them.

NOTE 1.—In the case of a motor car, the cost of transporting chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one syce and one grass-cutter may be drawn.

NOTE 2.—The term motor cycle in this rule includes a side-car.

(b) A competent authority may by general or special order prescribe limitations on the weight of camp equipment and the number of conveyances and animals to be carried at Government expense under clause (a) of this rule by a particular Government servant or class of Government servants.

Sub-division (iii).—Travelling allowance admissible for journeys and halts within five miles of headquarters.

89. A competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw the actual cost of hiring a conveyance on a journey for which no travelling allowance is admissible under these rules.

“ But notwithstanding this was my own fixed opinion, I saw, with certainty, in a very few days after the subject was first discussed in parliament, that the prospect of obtaining a support, sufficient to carry this line through with vigor and effect, was absolutely desperate. We did indeed carry our question in the house of commons, by not an inconsiderable majority; and we shall, I am persuaded, continue successful in resisting all the attempts of opposition, as long as the negotiation is depending. But from what I know of the sentiments of the greatest part of that majority, and of many of the warmest friends of government, I am sure, that if, in persisting on the line of the status quo, we were to come to the point of actually calling for supplies to support the war, and were to state, as would then be indispensable, the precise ground on which it arose, that we should either not carry such a question, or carry it only by so weak a division, as would nearly amount to a defeat. This opinion I certainly formed neither hastily nor willingly; nor could I easily make a sacrifice more painful to myself, than I have done in yielding to it. But feeling the circumstances to be such as I have stated them, the only question that remained was, whether we should persist, at all hazards, in pushing our first determination, though without a chance of rendering it effectual to its object, or whether we should endeavor to do what appears to be the next best, when what we wished to do became impracticable.

“ To speak plainly: the obvious effect of our persisting, would have been, to risque the existence of the present government, and with it, the whole of our system both at home and abroad. The personal part of this consideration, it would have

camp, whether the camp be moved or not; provided that the amount of actual cost drawn shall not exceed the daily allowance of his grade.

80. A Government servant entitled to daily allowance, whose sphere of duty extends over a whole province, may, when making a journey of more than one hundred miles to the first or from the last camp of an extensive tour, recover, in lieu of the daily allowance admissible for the days occupied by such journey, the whole necessary cost of the journey, including the cost of transportation of camp equipment and of servants, horses, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles and private baggage on such scale as a competent authority may prescribe.

81 (a) When a competent authority is satisfied that it is in the interests of the public service conveying camp equipment, etc. that a particular Government servant on tour should send his horses, camels, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles or camp equipment by railway or steamer, or by country craft when no steamer service exists capable of conveying the goods or animals or when such means of carriage is cheaper or more expeditious, it may by special order in each case permit him to recover, in addition to mileage allowance or daily allowance or both, the actual cost or part of the actual cost of transporting them.

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been our duty to overlook, and I trust we should all have been ready to do so, if by any risque of our own, we could have contributed to the attainment of a great and important object for this country and its allies: but the consequence must evidently have been the reverse. The overthrow of our system here, at the same time that it hazarded driving the government at home into a state of absolute confusion, must have shaken the whole of our system abroad. It is not difficult to foresee what must have been the consequence to Prussia, of a change effected by an opposition to the very measures taken in concert with that court, and resting on the avowed ground of our present system of alliance.

“ On these considerations it is, that we have felt the necessity of changing our plan, and endeavoring to find the best expedient we can, for terminating the business, without extremities. Fortunately, the having succeeded in stopping the proposed representation to Russia, has prevented our being as pointedly committed as there was reason to apprehend we might have been. The modifications which have been suggested, the recommendation of them from Spain, the prospect of bringing that court to join in a subsequent guaranty of the Turkish possessions, and the chance of perhaps bringing the emperor to accede to our system, are all circumstances, which give an opening for extricating us from our present difficulty. You are so fully master of the whole of those details, that I shall not enlarge upon them. My great object is, that you should be able to satisfy the king of Prussia, of the *strong necessity*, under which we have acted, and that we really had no

CHAP. XIV. other choice, with a view either to his interests, or to those
1791. which we are most bound to consult at home."

" I am, &c.

W. PITT."

IN consequence of this conclusion of the Russian business, the duke of Leeds thought proper to resign the seals, as foreign secretary of state, and lord Grenville was removed to the foreign from the home department, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Dundas. This last was considered as only a temporary appointment, it being wished, by Mr. Pitt, that lord Cornwallis, who was expected soon to return from India, should be home secretary of state. He made this proposal to lord Cornwallis, who, in his answer, dated December 3d, 1791, informed him, that among other objections, it was impossible for him to leave India, while the war with Tippoo continued. On the 23d of the following month, he wrote again to Mr. Pitt, upon the subject, from the camp, near Outradoog; and referring to his former letter, said,—“ It has since occurred to me, that although my detention in India must naturally do away the present question, I ought to have given my sentiments more explicitly on the subject at large, in order to prevent that favorable opinion, which is so highly flattering to me, from being the cause of trouble and embarrassment to you on a future occasion.

“ I will freely own to you, that if any thing could induce me to come forward in a station of business and responsibility at home, it would be the allurements, that would be held out to my vanity, by being enrolled as a member of an adminis-

Provided that a competent authority may prescribe lower *marini* in the case of any special class of Government servants.

NOTE.—If a Government servant carries his personal effects by passenger, instead of by goods train, he may draw the actual cost of carriage up to a limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the maximum number of mannds by goods train.

(iv) Provided that—

- (1) the distance travelled exceeds 80 miles ;
- (2) the Government servant is travelling to join a post in which the possession of a conveyance or horse is advantageous from the point of view of his efficiency ; and
- (3) conveyances or horses are actually carried by rail, steamer or other craft ;—

he may draw the actual cost of transporting at owner's risk conveyances and horses on the following scale :—

Grade of Government servant.	Scale allowed.
First	Two horses and a carriage or motor car or motor cycle.
Second	One horse, and a carriage or motor cycle.
Third	One horse or a motor cycle or ordinary cycle.

NOTE.—In the case of a motor car, the cost of transporting a chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one syce and one grass-cutter may be drawn.

Exception.—A Government servant who travels by a Government steamer is not entitled, for the journey by steamer, either to mileage allowance under rule 115 or to the concessions allowed by this clause. He is entitled to free transport of himself, his family servants and their *bona fide* personal effects, and of conveyances and horses subject to the limits prescribed in sub-clause (iv) and may draw in addition the daily allowance of his grade.

tration, the uprightness of whose principles, and the wisdom and vigor of whose conduct, I so truly respect.

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“ I have, however, always been of opinion, that no man who has a regard for the consideration in which he is to stand with his country, should produce himself, even in the house of lords, as an efficient member of administration, without possessing such powers and habits of parliamentary debate, as would enable him to do justice to a good cause, and defend his measures, as well as those of his colleagues.

“ The maxim of *orator fit*, which has produced so much bad speaking, and so much ennui in this world, may be true in some instances, but he is not to be made *ex quovis ligno*; and I should doubt, whether the timber ought to undergo a seasoning of above half a century.

“ We can talk more fully upon this subject when we meet; and, in any event, you may be assured, that I shall at all times be ready to communicate any local knowledge I may possess, and to give my opinions both of Indian men and measures, in the most unreserved manner, to yourself and Mr. Dundas, and to those who act with you*.”

EARLY in the year 1791, lord Cornwallis took the command in person of the British forces in India, and entered the dominions of Tippoo Saib, without encountering any opposition. He marched towards Bangalore, the second place in point of importance in Mysore, and having beaten Tippoo in several engagements, made himself master both of the town

* When lord Cornwallis returned from India, he declined the offer of being home secretary of state, and Mr. Dundas continued in that situation.

(d) A Government servant who claims higher travelling allowance on the ground that members of his family accompanied him on transfer must support his claim by a certificate showing the numbers and relationship of the said members.

(e) A Government servant claiming the cost of transporting personal effects, a conveyance or a horse, must support his claim by a certificate that the actual expense incurred was not less than the sum claimed. Such a certificate must give details of the conveyances or horses transported.

116A. A Government servant in superior service transferred from one post to another who under the orders of competent authority, is permitted to hand over charge of his old post or to take over charge of the new post at a place other than the headquarters is entitled to—

(1) travelling allowance as on tour from the place of handing over charge to the place of taking over :

(2) $1\frac{2}{5}$ fares of the class to which his grade entitles him from his old to his new headquarters.

(3) all the further concessions admissible under rule 116(a) direct from the old to the new headquarters, excluding those in I(i) thereof and the mileage admissible during journeys on tour referred to in clause II(i).

For the journeys from his old headquarters to the place of handing over charge or from the place of taking charge to his new headquarters he will draw travelling allowance as for journeys on tour.

Provided that if his family has, in consequence of the transfer, to be transferred to a station other than the new headquarters, travelling allowance for the family may be allowed to that other station subject to the condition that it does not exceed the travelling allowance that would have been admissible if the family had proceeded to the new headquarters station.

122. Except as provided in rule 121, a Government servant in inferior service is entitled on transfer to draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour.

CHAP. XIV. and fort before the end of March. In the former, he found
 1791. large magazines of grain, forage, and fuel; and, in the latter, immense quantities of military stores, and 124 pieces of cannon.

In the beginning of May, being joined by the nizam's cavalry, and having received a reinforcement of European and native troops, he left Bangalore, and after a fatiguing march of ten days reached Avakerry, about nine miles from Seringapatam. Tippoo had stationed his army in a strong position, at a moderate distance from the city, where he was attacked by lord Cornwallis, and so completely defeated, that he was compelled to take shelter under the batteries of his capital. Lord Cornwallis did not consider his present force sufficient to reduce Seringapatam, which was situated upon an island, and defended by strong and extensive fortifications; and, therefore, he determined to defer all farther operations, till he should be joined by the Mahrattas, whose arrival he expected shortly, and by general Abercrombie, who was advancing from the west. But, upon examination, it appeared, that his stock of provisions was extremely short; and it being impossible to procure a supply in the country he at present occupied, he marched towards Periapatam, where general Abercrombie had been ordered to wait for instructions. Unfortunately, the periodical rains, having set in earlier than usual, had rendered the river Caverry impassable, and he was under the mortifying necessity of sending directions to general Abercrombie to return to the Malabar coast, and of conducting his own army back to Bangalore. In his way thither, he met the Mahrattas coming to his support, and amounting to upwards of 30,000

travel to a hill station on duty, may draw travelling allowance during his absence as for a journey on tour. Such a Government servant will, however, forfeit all claim to travelling allowance for the journey and halt, other than permanent travelling allowance, if he prolongs his stay at the hill station beyond a period of ten days or the period necessary for the performance of the duty on which the journey is made, whichever is less; provided that a competent authority may reserve the Government servant's claim to travelling allowance by—

- (a) sanctioning a halt in excess of ten days, or
- (b) officially intimating that his presence was required on duty throughout the period or that he was permitted to extend his stay during holidays immediately following his period of duty.

129. When a Government servant is permitted for his

A Government servant performing his duties at a hill station for his own convenience.

own convenience to perform his duties at a hill station, he is not entitled to daily allowance or mileage allowance for the journey to or from such station or for the period during which he halts

at it.

Section XIII.—Journey to attend an examination.

130. A Government servant is entitled to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and

General rules.

from the place at which he appears for

an examination of any of the following kinds:—

- (a) An obligatory departmental or language examination.
- (b) An examination held under any rules in force in the vernacular language of a frontier or hill tribe.
- (c) In the case of a military officer in civil employ, an examination for promotion in military rank.
- (d) In the case of a civil assistant surgeon or sub-assistant surgeon, an examination designed to test his fitness to rise above an efficiency bar in a time-scale:

provided that—

- (1) travelling allowance shall not be drawn under this rule more than twice for any particular examination or standard of examination; and

men : but it being then too late, on account of the monsoons, to enter upon the siege of Seringapatam, the remainder of the year was employed in besieging and taking several fortresses, which gave the allies the command of all the surrounding country, and in making preparations for the next campaign.

THE national assembly of France commenced this year, with a decree announcing their intention to dissolve themselves, and call a new assembly, as soon as they should have completed the constitution, upon which they had of late been very busily employed, and had already passed many of its fundamental laws. In the mean time, fear was entertained, or at least pretended, that some attempt would be made at a counter-revolution, in consequence of an army, composed of emigrants, under the command of the prince of Condé, being collected on the borders of Alsace, and of German troops being marched into the same neighbourhood ; and accordingly a decree was passed for a considerable augmentation of the army. But though great jealousy prevailed, the comparative tranquillity of Paris, and the utter annihilation of all substantial power in the king, had led the ruling party to allow his majesty more personal liberty than he enjoyed, when he was first removed to Paris.

It being known, that the royal family proposed to pass the Easter holidays at St. Cloud, a report was instantly spread, that the king was about to fly the country, and when the royal carriages appeared before the palace on the 18th of April, the populace assembled in great numbers, and would not suffer

142 (a) When a Government servant is compulsorily recalled to duty before the expiry of his leave and the leave is thereby curtailed by not less than one month, he is entitled to draw mileage allowance for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him or, if the journey involves travelling by sea, from the port at which he lands in India to the station to which he is recalled. If the period by which the leave is curtailed is less than a month, mileage allowance may be allowed at the discretion of the authority recalling the Government servant.

(b) If the Government servant recalled to duty is entitled to travelling allowance under rule 124, he may not draw mileage allowance under clause (a) unless he abandons his claims to the mileage allowance specified in rules 115 and 116 (a) I (i) and II (i).

143. If a non-gazetted Government servant on compulsory recall from leave exceeding four months, is posted to a station other than that from which he went on leave, he may, if his pay after transfer does not exceed Rs. 400 and if his new station is distant more than 200 miles from his old station, draw in addition to the allowance admissible under rule 126, travelling allowance for his family under rule 116 for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him to the new station; provided that the amount so drawn shall not exceed the amount admissible under rule 116 for the journey from the old to the new station.

144. A Government servant on joining time under fundamental rule 105 (d) may draw Travelling allowance during joining time travelling allowance for the journey as under fundamental rule 105 (d) for a journey on transfer.

145. A non-gazetted Government servant in superior service on pay not exceeding Rs. 400 a month, when proceeding on leave from or returning from leave to a place in Persia or the Persian Gulf to which he is posted, may transport his family to or from India at Government expense; provided that this concession may be granted for the journey in each direction once only in every period of four years.

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them to move. La Fayette called out the national guards, for the purpose of enabling his majesty to proceed to St. Cloud; but the soldiers, refusing to obey their commander, presented their bayonets to the postilions, while the people cut the traces. The king, at length alighting from his carriage, returned into the palace; and the next morning he went to the national assembly, and stated the insult which had been offered to him; but all interposition on their part being declined, he was reduced to the necessity of yielding to the will of the mob, and relinquishing his intended excursion.

This daring and wanton outrage had the effect of considerably increasing emigration; and it probably determined the king to withdraw from his capital, where he had not only lost all authority, but was exposed to the grossest indignity, and even to personal danger. After weighing and reflecting upon a variety of plans and proposals, it was at length settled, that his majesty should go to Montmedi*, a fortified town upon the frontiers, with a view of collecting there the real friends of rational liberty and mixed monarchy, and of making one effort to rescue the country from its present calamitous situation, and to avert the still greater evils with which it was threatened. Arrangements being made for this journey, the king set out privately in the night of the 20th of June, with the queen and his two children; but being recognized at Varennes, only a few leagues from the place of their destination, they were stopped and compelled to return to Paris, under an escort of the national guards. The king and queen were confined in separate

* Montmedi was 27 miles from Luxemburg, and 135 north-east from Paris.

provided that the facts as to which he is to give evidence have come to his knowledge in the discharge of his public duties :—

- (i) He may draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour, attaching to his bill a certificate of attendance given by the court or other authority which summoned him.
- (ii) When he draws such travelling allowance, he may not accept any payment of his expense from the court or authority. Any fees which may be deposited in the court for the travelling and subsistence allowance of the witness must be credited to Government.
- (iii) If the court in which he gives evidence is situated within five miles of his headquarters and no travelling allowance is therefore admissible for the journey, he may, if he be not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, accept such payment of actual travelling expenses as the court may make.

NOTE—A Government servant summoned to give evidence while on leave is entitled to the concessions described in this rule.

155. A Government servant summoned to give evidence, in circumstances other than those described in rule 154 is not entitled, by reason of his position as a Government servant, to any payments other than those admissible by the rules of the court. If the court pays him any sum as subsistence allowance or compensation, apart from payment for travelling expenses, he must credit that sum to Government before drawing full pay for the day or days of absence.

Section XFII.—Journey to obtain medical advice.

156. If in order to obtain medical advice, a Government servant is compelled to leave a station at which he is posted and at which there is no medical officer of Government and travel to another station, he may, on production of a certificate from the medical officer consulted that the journey was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary, draw travelling allowance for the journey.

apartments of the Thuilleries ; and the dauphin was placed under the care of tutors, appointed by the national assembly, who were to educate him in what were called constitutional principles.

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From the unfortunate failure of this attempt, the enemies of the king derived great accession of strength, and now proceeded in forming the constitutional code, with scarcely any opposition. The loyal members, however, of the national assembly issued a declaration, in which they apologized for their acquiescence in measures which they totally disapproved, and lamented the afflicting spectacle which they had the misfortune to witness. After pronouncing the treatment of the king and the royal family, who had, they said, been conducted to Paris as prisoners, and were there guarded by soldiers not under the king's command, to be in direct contradiction to laws recently passed, they asked, " Amidst these outrages, what has become of the monarchy ? The decrees of the national assembly have centered in themselves all the royal power ; the seal of the state has been deposited upon their table ; their decrees are rendered valid, without requiring any farther sanction ; they give direct orders to all the agents of the executive power ; they impose in their own name, oaths, in which Frenchmen do not find even the name of their king ; commissioners, who have received their authority from them alone, traverse the provinces in order to exact oaths and give directions to the army : thus, at the moment the inviolability of the king was annulled, monarchy was destroyed ; the appearance of royalty no longer exists ; a republican interim has succeeded." This declaration was signed by 290 members of the national assembly, and con-

Section XVIII.—Journey in attendance on an incapacitated Government servant.

163. If a Government servant, under the advice of a civil surgeon or other medical officer of Government whose duty it is to attend him professionally, is required to travel to a presidency town or elsewhere, either when proceeding on leave or in order to obtain further medical advice, and the medical officer considers that it would be unsafe for him to make the journey unattended, the medical officer may either himself accompany the patient to his destination or arrange that some other person shall do so. In that case, the attendant, if a Government servant, shall be deemed to have been travelling on duty and may draw travelling allowance for the outward and return journey as for a journey on tour; if not a Government servant, he shall be entitled to actual expenses.

Section XIX.—Journey on a course of training.

164. When a Government servant or a student not already in Government service is selected to undergo a course of training, a competent authority may decide the scale, if any, on which he shall draw—

- (a) travelling allowance for the original journey to and the last journey from the place of training, and for halts at such place;
- (b) in the case of training at a school, college or similar institution, travelling allowance for similar journeys on the occasion of holidays and vacations; and
- (c) travelling allowance for journeys during the course of training:

provided that the scale so fixed shall not exceed that admissible to Government servants of similar status on duty at the place of training.

Section XX.—Journey to attend a darbār or levée.

165. A Government servant who is permitted to attend a darbar or a levée elsewhere than at his headquarters may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for a journey on tour.

tained a just description of the degraded state to which the king was reduced.

The constitutional code was completed early in September ; and while the king was actually deprived of personal liberty, the monarchy was nominally retained, the ruling party not thinking it expedient at present to get rid of all the forms of kingly government. The authority given to the king, by the new constitution, even if he had been suffered to exercise it without restraint, would have been utterly inadequate to the government of the extensive and populous country of France ; and its other defects and absurdities were numerous and palpable in the extreme. His majesty, however, had no alternative, but to accept this code ; and his acceptance of it was announced to all the courts of Europe.

The assembly, which is generally distinguished by the name of the constituent assembly, was dissolved on the 30th of September, having previously ordered, without the consent of the king, another assembly to be elected according to the provisions of their constitutional code.

THE language of Mr. Fox, and his party in parliament, encouraged the members of the political societies and clubs in London, and different parts of the kingdom, which had considerably increased in number, to avow, without any reserve, their admiration of the French revolution, and to give strong intimations of their principles and wishes with respect to their own country, the government of which they represented as standing in need of a radical reform. They entered into a close correspondence with the Jacobin clubs in France ; and there seems to have

Sub-section (ii).—Journeys by sea or river steamer.

180. When a Government servant travels by sea or river otherwise than on payment of passage-money, in a steamer the cost of which is paid by Government or by a local fund, he may draw no travelling allowance except the daily allowance of his grade; provided that, when his servant and luggage are not conveyed on the vessel but are sent separately at his expense, he may draw in addition the actual cost of transporting them.

181. When a Government servant is allowed free transit by sea or river steamer, otherwise than in a Government vessel, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. If he travels on a free pass, the reduction made must include the full number of fares covered by the pass, unless the Government servant certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made. This rule does not apply to cases in which a Government servant is allowed a free pass by a steamship company without cost to Government; unless the free pass is issued in connection with his official status or duties or as part of a regular arrangement with Government for the conveyance of mails, etc.

Sub-section (iii).—Other journeys.

182. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, when, on a journey other than a journey by railway or by sea or river steamer, a Government servant uses a means of locomotion provided at the expense of Government, a local fund or an Indian State, and does not pay the cost of its use or propulsion, he is entitled to travelling allowance as follows:—

- (a) If he has not to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may draw the daily allowance of his grade and may not exchange it for mileage allowance. If, however, part of the journey is made by other means of locomotion, he may at his option draw in lieu

been a mutual communication of sentiments and advice, for the purpose of promoting their respective views. "We assure you," say the French Jacobins, in a letter to their friends in England, dated July 30th, 1791, "that we have examined with care, the various objects, which your preceding letters confided to our solicitude, and that we have followed your suggestions in the different committees of the national assembly." Upon the king's flight from his capital, the Jacobins in Paris addressed a circular letter to all the societies affiliated to them, a copy of which was not only sent to the Revolution society in London, but openly published in our newspapers, as received by them. Besides this Revolution society, there was the Constitutional society, which equally favored the French revolution, the principal members of both being dissenters from the church of England; and there was also a third, called the Unitarian society, consisting entirely, as its name implied, of dissenters, the proceedings of which were by no means confined to religious subjects. At a meeting of this last society, in the beginning of the present year, at which Dr. Priestley presided, Dr. Kippis, after pronouncing a high panegyrick upon the French revolution, as "an event calculated to ameliorate the condition of men over all the earth," proposed to commemorate, by convivial meetings, the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile, on the following 14th of July. This proposition, being seconded by Dr. Towers *, in a speech containing the same sentiments, was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Priestley intended to celebrate this festival at Birmingham, the place of his accustomed residence, where the strong

* Dr. Priestley, Dr. Kippis, and Dr. Towers were dissenting ministers.

- (c) If he combines with a journey by road, whether made wholly or partly in the motor car, a journey by railway or steamer, he may draw mileage allowance for the journey by railway or steamer in addition to the allowances admissible under clauses (a) and (b) of this rule for the journey by road.

186. The chauffeur of a motor car supplied at the expense of Government, when making a journey by road on the motor car in his charge, may draw travelling allowance under the provisions of rule 182 (a) if the journey involves an absence of at least one night from his headquarters. For a journey which does not involve such an absence, he is entitled to no travelling allowance.

Chauffeurs of Government motor cars.

CHAPTER V.—GRANT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

Section XXIII.—Government servants in military employ.

187. Except as provided in rule 188, the travelling allowance admissible to Government servants in military employ is governed by military regulations.

General rule.

188. When a commissioned Indian military officer of the regular forces, the military police or the militia, whether on the active or the retired list, is invited to attend a darbar or levée at a place other than that at which he is stationed or has his residence, a competent authority may grant him travelling allowance for the journey subject to the following limits:—

Military officers invited to attend a darbar or levée.

- (a) For the journey from his station or place of residence to the place at which the darbar or levée is held and thence back to his starting point, single railway and steamer fares actually paid, and actual travelling expenses for journeys by road subject to the maximum admissible to a Government servant of the first grade.
- (b) For halts at the place at which the darbar or levée is held, a daily allowance of Rs. 4½.

language, in which he had lately avowed his political and religious sentiments, had rendered him extremely unpopular. His discourse, delivered to the supporters of the New College at Hackney*, on the 27th of April, seemed to have been composed under the full impression, that a great revolution was approaching both in church and state; and that the institution at Hackney would shortly become instrumental to the advancement and perfection of civil and religious liberty. In his funeral sermon on Dr. Price, he boasted of the interest which his deceased friend had taken in the events of the French revolution; and compared his death to that of “a warrior dying in the moment of victory.” Another work of his, professedly political, published at the beginning of the same year, contained many passages still more explicit: he praised the Americans as having set a glorious example to France, and to the whole world, in forming “a completely new government on the principles of equal liberty, and the rights of man—without nobles—without bishops—and without a king.” This country he declared to be hastening with an accelerated motion towards a great crisis, similar to that which had occasioned the French revolution; and if it should be as much benefited by the result, as France, in his opinion, was likely to be, he did not scruple to pronounce, “that great crisis, dreadful as it might be in prospect, a consummation devoutly to be wished.”

A few days before the 14th of July, the following hand-bill was circulated in the town of Birmingham:

* Instituted for the education of dissenters, principally those designed for the ministry.

journey or halt if he considers that a journey was unnecessary or unduly protracted or that a halt was of excessive duration ;

(b) to scrutinise carefully the distances entered in travelling allowance bills ;

(c) to satisfy himself that, where the actual cost of transporting servants, personal effects, etc., is claimed under these rules, the scale on which such servants, effects, etc., were transported was reasonable ; and to disallow any claim which, in his opinion, does not fulfil that condition ;

(d) to check any tendency to abuse the option of exchanging daily allowance for mileage allowance ; and

(e) to observe any subsidiary rules which a competent authority may make for his guidance.

THE SCHEDULE.

Military Accounts Department.

Chaplains (except those who receive travelling allowance under military rules.) Officers holding the King's commission whose travelling allowance is regulated under civil rules.

APPENDIX.

A compensatory allowance other than a house rent allowance may be drawn up to a maximum period of four months by a Government servant who takes leave on average pay from the post to which the allowance is attached or is transferred therefrom for not more than four months to another post, as well as by the Government servant performing the duties of the post to which the allowance is attached ; provided that—

(1) the authority sanctioning the leave or transfer, as the case may be, certifies that the Government servant is likely to return, on the expiry of his leave or his temporary duty, to the post to which the allowance is attached or to another post carrying a similar allowance ; and

(2) the Government servant certifies that he continues to incur the whole or a considerable part of the expense to meet which the allowance was granted.

“ My countrymen,

“ The second year of Gallic liberty is nearly expired. At the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wished, that every enemy to civil and religious despotism would give their sanction to the common cause, by a public celebration of the anniversary. Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Bastile, that high altar and castle of despotism, fell; remember the enthusiasm, peculiar to the cause of liberty, with which it was attacked; remember that generous humanity, that taught the oppressed, groaning under the weight of insulted rights, to spare the lives of oppressors. Extinguish the mean prejudices of nations, and let your members be collected and sent as a free-will offering to the national assembly. But is it possible to forget, that your own parliament is venal, your ministers hypocritical, your clergy legal oppressors, the reigning family extravagant, the crown of a certain great personage becoming every day too weighty for the head that wears it, too weighty for the people that gave it. Your taxes partial and oppressive—your representation a cruel insult upon the sacred rights of property, religion, and freedom. But, on the 14th of this month, prove to the sycophants of the day, that you reverence the olive branch, that you will sacrifice to public tranquillity, till the majority shall exclaim, “ The peace of slavery is worse than the war of freedom: of that day let tyrants beware.”

This hand-bill* caused so great a ferment among the inhabitants, who were in general firmly attached to the constitution

* As soon as an inquiry was set on foot to discover the author of this hand-bill, with a view to his being prosecuted, a dissenting minister, who had long

Accounts, Lahore District, to meet advances for the same purpose to officers employed at Army Headquarters. Such advances will be sanctioned by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department.

4. No advance for the purchase of a motor car will be sanctioned until the audit officer concerned has certified that funds are available in the year in which it is proposed that the payment shall be made.

[58548 (Q. M. G. 2-A.) D.]

359. Revision of certain classes of war pensions on account of the cost of living.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 725 of 1923, it is notified for information that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that no adjustment on account of the cost of living shall at present be made in the classes of pensions enumerated in the above-quoted Army Instruction (India). It is probable that no such adjustment will be made before the 1st April 1926.

[A. 27105 (A. G. 14.) C.]

360. Revised scales of accommodation for married British officers in the plains and hills.

The following amendments are made to Scale II, for semi-hill stations, of accommodation for senior married officers detailed in the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 51 of 1923:—

(i) *Dressing rooms*—

For "Two, each 12' x 8' (or 100 s.ft.) in verandah" substitute "Two, each 14' x 8' (or 110 s.ft.) in verandah".

(ii) *Stables*—

For "Two stalls, each 12' x 8' x 9' high, with 5' verandah in front" substitute "11' x 7' x 9' high, with 5' verandah in front".

[28868 (B. 2-B.) C.]

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in church and state, that the idea of the celebration was at first relinquished; but unfortunately, the original design was afterwards revived, and a determination formed to hold the meeting, whatever might be the consequence.

On the appointed day crowds of people surrounded the door of the hotel where the dinner was prepared, and the company entered amidst hisses and other marks of disapprobation. Towards evening the tumult increased, and the meeting broke up at an early hour. Soon after, the populace demolished the windows of the hotel; and proceeding from one outrage to another, destroyed two meeting houses, and the dwelling house of Dr. Priestley, and of several other persons, both in the town and neighborhood, who were known to be friendly to the principles of the French revolution. The exertions of the civil magistrates to disperse or check the rioters, were entirely fruitless; and these unwarrantable excesses continued at intervals from the Thursday to the Sunday evening, when three troops of horse soldiers arrived, and tranquillity was at length restored. Some of the ringleaders were apprehended and tried, three of whom suffered death; and the losses of individuals, according to the wise provision of our laws, were made good by the hundred in which the buildings were situated*.

resided at Birmingham, and on whom suspicion had fallen, suddenly disappeared, went abroad, and was never more heard of in this country.

* Dr. Priestley laid his damages at 4,122*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; but the sum awarded him by the jury, was only 2,502*l.* 18*s.* The deductions were on account of MSS. of his own composition, which he valued at 420*l.* 15*s.* for which the jury would allow nothing, and of a philosophical apparatus, which he valued much higher than the jury thought right.

PARLIAMENT met on the 31st of January 1792, and the king in his speech from the throne, after mentioning the marriage of the duke of York with the princess royal of Prussia, and the pacification effected in the north of Europe, through the mediation of himself and his allies, informed the two houses, that though the war in India was not terminated, the success, which had already attended the British arms, afforded reasonable ground to hope, that it might speedily be brought to an honorable conclusion. His majesty next remarked, that as the general state of affairs upon the continent, appeared to promise a continuance of the present tranquillity, some reduction, he conceived, might be made in the naval and military establishments, which, with the progressive increase of the revenue, might enable parliament to repeal a part of the existing taxes, and at the same time give additional efficacy to the plan for the liquidation of the national debt. With a view to the same important object, he recommended also the adoption of such measures as the state of the funds, and of public credit, might render practicable and expedient, towards the diminution of the interest of the redeemable annuities; and at the end of his speech, he observed, that the continued and progressive improvement in the internal situation of the country, must confirm and increase the steady and zealous attachment of his subjects to that constitution, which had been found, by long experience, to unite the inestimable blessings of liberty and order; and to which, under the favor of Providence, all our other advantages were principally to be ascribed.

To the usual address of thanks, in which all the different

364. Standard classification of army transport mules.

It has been decided that:—

(i) Army transport mules for transport work shall not be less than 12 hands, 1 inch, in height, nor more than 13 hands, 3 inches.

(ii) Mules for work in draught shall not be less than 12 hands, 3 inches, in height, with a minimum girth measurement of 56 inches.

(iii) Pack mules 12 hands, 2 inches and over shall be designated 1st class pack; those below 13 hands, 2 inches, 2nd class pack.

2. Animals not corresponding to the above classification will only be replaced as they become non-effective in the ordinary course.

3. No extra initial expenditure is involved.

[55073 (Q. M. G. 13) A-II.]

365. Allotments to General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Commands and the General Officers Commanding, Burma Independent District and Aden Brigade, to meet the cost of military telephone connections during the year 1924-25.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 848 of 1922, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 598 of 1923, sanction is accorded to the following allotments being made to meet the cost of military telephone connections, including trunk calls, during the financial year 1924-25:—

Northern Command	1,28,220	Rs.
Southern	47,340	
Western	52,450	
Eastern	48,850	
Burma Independent District	6,390	
Aden Brigade	5,400	
Total	2,88,650	

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topics of the speech were noticed, an amendment was moved, the purport of which was, to omit that part of it which congratulated his majesty upon the successes in India, “under the able conduct of lord Cornwallis,” and to substitute a paragraph, expressive of regret, that the prospect of a speedy termination of the war, held out by his majesty, in his speech at the opening of the last session of parliament, had not been realized. In support of this amendment, it was urged, that no advantage had been gained in India, which would warrant the congratulations contained in the address; and that lord Cornwallis, having failed in the main object of the campaign, the capture of Seringapatam, could not be considered a fit object of commendation. But, on the other hand, it was contended, that since the commencement of hostilities, we had detached from Tippoo all the powers of the Malabar coast, whose assistance had been so useful to Hyder Ally in his wars with the English; that we had formed a confederacy with the nizam and the Mahrattas; that we had gained several important victories; and that the enemy, having lost all the other considerable places in his dominions, was confined to a narrow district round his capital; all which circumstances constituted a fair ground for congratulation, and proved, that the war had been conducted with ability; particularly, as nothing but casualties, which no human foresight could have guarded against, had prevented the capture of Seringapatam.

Strictures were also made by Mr. Grey and Mr. Fox, upon the suggestion from his majesty, that it might be proper to relieve the country from the burden of some of the existing taxes. To originate taxes; and to originate the repeal of

375. Extent of the protection afforded by the Married Women's Property Act 1874, as subsequently amended, to policies taken out by married subscribers to the General Provident Fund. 22

Finance Department letter No. 562-F.E., dated the 11th March 1924, is published as an Appendix to this Instruction for the information of all concerned.

[A. D. Case No. 22820
E]

376. Rules regarding contributions, leave salary and pension in the case of officers transferred to foreign service. 22

Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 323-C.S.R., dated the 28th February 1924, is published as an Appendix to this Instruction for the information of all concerned.

[(A. D. Case No. 26920)
E]

377. Issue of trajectory charts to artillery units.

The issue of the following trajectory charts to artillery units on the scale of 3 per battery is authorised :— 22

O. C. 22 } To units armed with B. L. 6" 26-cwt.
— O. C. 23 } howitzers.

On receipt of O. C. 23, all copies of O. C. 4 and O. C. 5 in possession should be destroyed.

O. C. 24—To units armed with Q. F. 13-pr., Q. F. 18-pr., B. L. 2.75" guns, Q. F. 3.7" and Q. F. 4.5" howitzers.

O. C. 25—To units armed with B. L. 60-pr. guns.

On receipt of O. C. 25, all copies of O. C. 6B., O. C. 6C., O. C. 6D., G. R. T. XXVII A. and G. R. T. XXVII B. should be destroyed.

taxes, they stated to be the exclusive rights of the house of commons ; and any encroachment upon either of those rights was, in fact, a breach of privilege. Could it be reasonably supposed, they asked, that the constitution had conferred upon the representatives of the people, the unthankful office of imposing taxes, and of enacting severe laws to give them efficacy, while it invested the crown with the popular prerogative of proposing their repeal ?

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Mr. Pitt admitted, that the right of originating, as well as the right of repealing, taxes, undoubtedly belonged to the house of commons : nevertheless, he maintained, that, as the demand, which occasioned taxes, and the recommendation of measures which required money to support them, came from the crown ; his majesty, in stating the improved condition of the revenue, might constitutionally express his hope, that so fortunate a circumstance would enable the house to lighten the burdens, which the exigency of the times had previously induced it to impose *. Had the speech specified the particular taxes, which might be repealed, or even mentioned the precise sum by which the national income might be diminished, Mr. Pitt acknowledged, that there would have been reasonable cause for jealousy ; but his majesty had only,

* In a subsequent debate this session, Mr. Rose observed, that, except the reduction of the land-tax, there were only two instances of a repeal of taxes in the present century, without substituting others in their room, both of which had been more directly and pointedly recommended from the throne than the present. In fact, the land-tax could not be said to be repealed, as it was voted annually, though the amount formerly varied from one to four shillings in the pound, according to the exigencies of the country.

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2. All outstanding cases should be disposed of accordingly.

[26533 (D. M. S.-1-A)]
B

380. Daily standard ration for animals.

The following amendment is made in the appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 217 of 1922 :—

Against items Nos. 14 and 15 in columns 3, 4 and 8, delete “ g) ” and “ (h) ” and connected notes.

[43928 (Q. M. G.-1-A)]
B

381. Equipment for medium artillery.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of “ tool, removing and inserting floating piston, B. L. 60-pr.” to medium batteries armed with 60-pr. equipment, on the scale of one per battery.

2. The submission of indents is not necessary.

3. The initial expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 339, is debitable to Head IV.-II.—Ordnance (2) Additions by manufacture, etc. of the Army estimates for 1924-25.

4. Equipment Regulations, India, Part 2, Sections XII-E. and XII-F. will be amended in due course.

[56210 (Q. M. G.-12-A)]
A-II

382. Peace scales of clothing and necessities for British and Indian troops and followers in India.

The following amendments are made to the scales of clothing and necessities for British and Indian troops and followers in India.

401,000 *l.* less than its annual income. There being that disposable surplus of income, he proposed to add 200,000 *l.* a year to the sinking fund, and to take off taxes to the same amount, selecting such as would afford the most extensive relief to the public, especially to the poorest and most industrious classes of the community. The sum remaining in the exchequer unappropriated, enabled him farther to propose, that in the present year, 400,000 *l.* in addition to the annual million, should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, and 100,000 *l.* towards the expences of the Spanish armament, by which means the additional tax upon malt, imposed last year, might be immediately repealed. The other taxes which he proposed to repeal, were those upon female servants, carts and waggons, houses having less than seven windows, and the last half-penny per pound upon candles. He enumerated the various articles of the supply of the current year, which amounted to 5,654,000 *l.*; and of the ways and means, which amounted to 5,691,000 *l.* leaving an excess of 37,000 *l.* in favor of the ways and means. The loyalist debentures were not included in the supply, or the profits of the lottery in the ways and means, because the latter were to be applied towards the discharge of the former; and he thought that the whole of these debentures would be liquidated in the four succeeding years; after which, the profits of the lottery, being about 300,000 *l.* a year, might, with the consent of parliament, be equally divided between the sinking fund and the repeal of taxes. He held out a most encouraging prospect of still farther relief, from the repeal of taxes in future years; and though he was aware of the many contingencies, which

383. Grant of an increased allowance to units for the provision and maintenance of stores required for practising bayonet fighting. 22r

Sanction is accorded to the continuance, for a period of two years, of the increased monthly allowance of Rs. 20, authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 559 of 1921, for the provision and maintenance of stores required for practising bayonet fighting, in the case of the following formations :—

British Infantry Battalions.

Indian Infantry Battalions (active).

Indian Pioneer Battalions (active).

Gurkha Battalions.

Headquarters of Sapper and Miner Corps.

Depôts of Units serving overseas or in Waziristan.

2. Training Battalions of Indian Infantry and Pioneers will be allowed Rs. 25 a month, while detached companies of Sapper and Miners will draw Rs. 10 per mensem only; Headquarters Burma Sapper and Miners will draw Rs. 10 per mensem, Chitral Section, King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners Rs. 5 per mensem, Divisional Headquarters Companies Sapper and Miners when detached from Corps Headquarters, Rs. 3 per mensem, and Field Troops Sapper and Miner, when detached from Corps Headquarters, Rs. 10 per mensem.

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to Head II A (p) (7) of the Army Estimates for 1924-25.

[13100 (G. S. M. T. 1).
D.]

384. Grant of an allowance to re-enlisted camel sarwans for the purchase of Hindustani clothing. 22r

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 875 of 1921, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 241 of 1923, it has been decided that sarwans of camel transport units who have been re-enlisted under the terms of Army

might, by disturbing the public tranquillity, and interrupting the present prosperity of the nation, prevent any measure of that kind, there never was a time, he said, in the history of this country, when, from the situation of Europe, we might more reasonably expect fifteen years of peace, than at the present moment. He went through a variety of calculations respecting the operation of the sinking fund, which he expected would reach its maximum of four millions in 1808; and he intimated his intention of submitting to the house, on a subsequent day, a plan relative to future loans, in case of war. He then pointed out the gradual and uniform increase which had taken place in all the principal branches of the revenue, and likewise in the exports and imports; and after this most satisfactory detail, which, from a singular perspicuity of arrangement and language, was intelligible to all who heard it, he proceeded in the following manner:

“Having stated the increase of revenue, and shewn that it has been accompanied by a proportionate increase of the national wealth, commerce, and manufactures, I feel that it is natural to ask, what have been the peculiar circumstances to which these effects are to be ascribed?

“The first and most obvious answer, which every man’s mind will suggest to this question, is, that it arises from the natural industry and energy of the country: But what is it which has enabled that industry and energy to act with a vigor, so far beyond the example of former periods? The improvement which has been made in the mode of carrying on almost every branch of manufacture, and the degree to which labor has been abridged, by the invention and application of ma-

Rs. A. P.

For the week commencing
with the 23rd March 1924. 14 5 0 Per pound
sterling.

For the week commencing
with the 30th March 1924. 14 6 0 „

For the week commencing
with the 6th April 1924. 14 6 0 „

For the week commencing
with the 13th April 1924. 14 5 0 „

[$\frac{\text{M. A. G.'s Case.}}{\text{D}}$]

388. Class composition for Indian ranks of Sappers and Miners.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 324 of 1923 as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 747 of 1923.

For the present entries of class composition of Companies of King George's Own Sappers and Miners, *substitute*—

Companies . { 1-3 Musalmans (a).
1-3 Sikhs.
1-3 Hindustani Hindus (of which 1-3
may be Garhwalis other than Garh-
wali Rajputs).

[$\frac{\text{A.-17911 (A. G.-6).}}{\text{C}}$]

389. Supply of oils, grease and motor spirits.

It having been decided to continue marking drums in accordance with the numbers shown in Army Instruction (India) No. 874 of 1922, Army Instruction (India) No. 512 of 1923 is hereby cancelled.

[$\frac{\text{45035 (Q. M. G.-6)}}{\text{B}}$]

chinery, have, undoubtedly, had a considerable share in producing such important effects. We have besides seen, during this period, more than at any former time, the effect of one circumstance which has principally tended to raise this country to its mercantile pre-eminence.—I mean that peculiar degree of credit which, by a two-fold operation, at once gives additional facility and extent to the transactions of our merchants at home, and enables them to obtain a proportional superiority in markets abroad. This advantage has been most conspicuous during the latter part of the period to which I have referred ; and it is constantly increasing, in proportion to the prosperity which it contributes to create.

“ In addition to all this, the exploring and enterprizing spirit of our merchants has been seen in the extension of our navigation and our fisheries, and the acquisition of new markets in different parts of the world ; and, undoubtedly, those efforts have been not a little assisted by the additional intercourse with France, in consequence of the commercial treaty ; an intercourse, which, though probably checked and abated by the distractions now prevailing in that kingdom, has furnished a great additional incitement to industry and exertion.

“ But there is still another cause, even more satisfactory than these, because it is of a still more extensive and permanent nature ; that constant accumulation of capital, that continual tendency to increase, the operation of which is universally seen in a greater or less proportion, whenever it is not obstructed by some public calamity, or by some mistaken and mischievous policy, but which must be conspicuous and rapid indeed in any country which has once arrived at an

Group B.

Delete "Acetylene welder" and "Machine-gun artificer."

After "Scrutineer" insert "Traffic Foreman."

After "Watchmaker" insert "Welder (acetylene or electric)".

Group C.

For "Driver, internal combustion (lorry and car) (R. A. S. C.)" substitute "Driver, internal combustion (lorry and car)".

For "Driver, internal combustion (tank) (Tank Corps)" substitute "Driver, internal combustion (tank)".

For "Driver, internal combustion (armoured car) (Tank Corps)" substitute "Driver, internal combustion (armoured car)".

Delete "Ledgerkeeper and storekeeper".

After "Storeman (technical) (Tank Corps)" insert "Surveyor (R. A.)".

Group D.

Delete "Brakesman," "Seaman" and "Shunter".

After "Blockman" insert "Checker (number taker)".

After "Driller (machine and hand)" insert "Fireman (locomotive)".

After "Secondary battery attendant" insert "Shunter and brakesman".

$$\left[\frac{A.-18410 (A.G.-1.)}{D} \right]$$

393. Remission of erroneous payments, after 1st July 1920, of language rewards made to Indian Medical Service officers holding temporary commissions. 291

It has been decided not to effect recovery of the amounts of language rewards, authorized by India Army Order No. 283 of 1916, which have been erroneously paid to Indian

advanced state of commercial prosperity. Simple and obvious as this principle is, and felt and observed as it must have been in a greater or less degree, even from the earliest periods, I doubt whether it has ever been fully developed and sufficiently explained, except in the writings of an author of our own times, now unfortunately no more, (I mean the author of a celebrated treatise on the Wealth of Nations) whose extensive knowledge of detail, and depth of philosophical research, will, I believe, furnish the best solution to every question connected with the history of commerce, or with the systems of political economy. This accumulation of capital arises from the continual application of a part, at least, of the profit obtained in each year, to increase the total amount of capital, to be employed in a similar manner, and with continued profit in the year following. The great mass of the property of the nation is thus constantly increasing at compound interest; the progress of which, in any considerable period, is what, at first view, would appear incredible. Great as have been the effects of this cause already, they must be greater in future; for its powers are augmented in proportion as they are exerted. It acts with a velocity, continually accelerated, with a force continually increased.

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.

It may, indeed, as we have ourselves experienced, be checked or retarded by particular circumstances—it may for a time be interrupted, or even overpowered; but, where there is a fund of productive labor and active industry, it can never be totally extinguished. In the season of the severest

calamity and distress, its operations will still counteract and diminish their effects: in the first returning interval of prosperity, it will be active to repair them. If we look to a period like the present, of continued tranquillity, the difficulty will be to imagine limits to its operation. None can be found, while there exists at home any one object of skill or industry short of its utmost possible perfection; one spot of ground in the country capable of higher cultivation and improvement; or while there remains abroad any new market that can be explored, or any existing market than can be extended. From the intercourse of commerce, it will in some measure participate in the growth of other nations, in all the possible varieties of their situations. The rude wants of countries emerging from barbarism, and the artificial and increasing demands of luxury and refinement, will equally open new sources of treasure, and new fields of exertion in every state of society, and in the remotest quarters of the globe. It is this principle, which, I believe, according to the uniform result of history and experience, maintains on the whole, in spite of the vicissitudes of fortune, and the disasters of empires, a continued course of successive improvement in the general order of the world.

“ Such are the circumstances which appear to me to have contributed most immediately to our present prosperity. But these are again connected with others yet more important.

“ They are obviously and necessarily connected with the duration of peace, the continuance of which, on a secure and permanent footing, must ever be the first object of the foreign policy of this country. They are connected still more with its

privilege leave during the year, which was granted to members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India (temporary) and temporary nurses engaged in India, who are serving in the Waziristan Force and the Kohat District, by Army Instruction (India) No. 670 of 1922, shall continue during 1924.

[Z.-396 (D. M. S.-1-B)
B]

401. Revised rules regarding the issue of chargers to officers.

Paragraph 8(c) of Army Instruction (India) No. 767 of 1922 is reconstructed as follows :—

“Officers, other than regimental officers serving with units, who are entitled to be mounted, but whose duties, whilst actually serving in the *plains* with their headquarters or camp offices, are better performed by motor car or motor cycle, may, under the orders (which should be communicated to the audit officer) of the District Commander as published in District Orders, or the Principal Staff Officer concerned in the case of officers employed at Army Headquarters, draw the forage and syce allowance as authorized by these orders for the full upkeep of one charger, or such less portion as the District Commander or the Principal Staff Officer, (as the case may be) may decide, and devote the same towards the maintenance of the motor car or motor cycle used in the performance of their duties, provided that special motor car, motor cycle or conveyance allowance shall not be drawn in addition. In cases where a motor car or motor cycle is provided by Government, forage and syce allowance is inadmissible.”

[M. A. G.'s U. O. 132-Pay-10-1-24
A-II.]

internal tranquillity, and with the natural effects of a free, but well regulated, government. What is it which has produced in the last hundred years, so rapid an advance, beyond what can be traced in any other period of our history? What but that, during that time, under the mild and just government of the illustrious princes of the family now on the throne, a general calm has prevailed through the country, beyond what was ever before experienced; and we have also enjoyed, in greater purity and perfection, the benefit of those original principles of our constitution; which were ascertained and established by the memorable events that closed the century preceding? This is the great and governing cause, the operation of which has given scope to all the other circumstances which I have enumerated.

“ It is this union of liberty with law, which, by raising a barrier equally firm against the encroachments of power, and the violence of popular commotion, affords to property its just security, produces the exertion of genius and labor, the extent and solidity of credit, the circulation and increase of capital, which forms and upholds the national character, and sets in motion all the springs which actuate the great mass of the community through all its various descriptions.

“ The laborious industry of those useful and extensive classes (who will, I trust, be in a peculiar degree this day the object of the consideration of the house) the peasantry and yeomanry of the country; the skill and ingenuity of the artificer; the experiments and improvements of the wealthy proprietor of land; the bold speculations and successful adventures of the opulent merchant and enterprising manufacturer; these are all

inspection, loading and unloading of stores, etc., provided the pay does not exceed Rs. 5 per diem in any case.

2) The chief ordnance officers and ordnance officers in charge of ordnance and clothing depôts may sanction the employment, for periods up to one year in each case, of men on work of a clerical nature when necessary in the interests of efficiency or economy provided that the initial pay does not exceed Rs. 40 per mensem. The pay of such personnel will in no case rise to more than Rs. 80 per mensem. All such establishments engaged, for more than 6 months who may be serving on the 31st March of any year will be regarded as technically discharged on that date. Their re-engagement as necessary should be arranged for in accordance with these orders. The employment of menials should also be governed by these rules except that the rates of pay in their case must not exceed those drawn by similar classes of men employed under the Local Government.

2. It is essential that ordnance officers should satisfy themselves by reference to the Controller of Military Accounts concerned that budget provision under the head "temporary labour" exists to cover the expenditure involved, before sanctioning any temporary establishments under the powers now conferred upon them.

3. The orders in this Instruction will take effect from 1st March 1924, but the temporary establishments employed on clerical duties who are at present drawing pay in excess of Rs. 40 per mensem may be allowed to continue to draw pay at the existing rates. It is understood that no such men are in receipt of pay in excess of Rs. 80 per mensem.

[54360 (Q. M. G.-9.)
A. II.]

409. Issue of material for camouflage training.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of camouflage material as detailed in the Appendix to this Instruction, for Artillery

to be traced to the same source, and all derive from hence both their encouragement and their reward. On this point, therefore, let us principally fix our attention; let us preserve this first and most essential object, and every other is in our power! Let us remember, that the love of the constitution, though it acts as a sort of natural instinct in the hearts of Englishmen, is strengthened by reason and reflection, and every day confirmed by experience; that it is a constitution which we do not merely admire from traditional reverence, which we do not flatter from prejudice or habit, but which we cherish and value, because we know that it practically secures the tranquillity and welfare both of individuals and of the public, and provides, beyond any other frame of government which has ever existed, for the real and useful ends, which form at once the only true foundation, and only rational object, of all political societies.

“ I have now nearly closed all the considerations which I think it necessary to offer to the committee. I have endeavored to give a distinct view of the surplus arising on the comparison of the permanent income (computed on the average which I have stated) with what may be expected to be the permanent expenditure in time of peace; and I have also stated the comparison of the supply, and of the ways and means of this particular year. I have pointed out the leading and principal articles of revenue, in which the augmentation has taken place, and the corresponding increase in the trade and manufactures of the country; and finally, I have attempted to trace these effects to their causes, and to explain the principles which appear to account for the striking and favorable change in our general

CHAP. XIV.

1792.

CHAR. XIV. 1792. situation. From the result of the whole, I trust, I am entitled to conclude, that the scene, which we are now contemplating, is not the transient effect of accident, not the short-lived prosperity of a day, but the genuine and natural result of regular and permanent causes. The season of our severe trial is at an end, and we are at length relieved, not only from the dejection and gloom, which, a few years since, hung over the country, but from the doubt and uncertainty which, even for a considerable time after our prospect had begun to brighten, still mingled with the hopes and expectations of the public. We may yet, indeed, be subject to those fluctuations which often happen in the affairs of a great nation, and which it is impossible to calculate or foresee; but as far as there can be any reliance on human speculations, we have the best ground, from the experience of the past, to look with satisfaction to the present, and with confidence to the future: *‘nunc demum redit animus, cum non spem modo ac votum securitas publica, sed ipsius voti fiduciam et robur assumpserit.’* This is a state not of hope only, but of attainment; not barely the encouraging prospect of future advantage, but the solid and immediate benefit of present and actual possession.

“ On this situation and this prospect, fortunate beyond our most sanguine expectations, let me congratulate you, and the house, and my country! And before I conclude, let me express my earnest wish, my anxious and fervent prayer, that now in this period of our success, for the sake of the present age and of posterity, there may be no intermission in that vigilant attention of parliament to every object connected with the revenue, the resources, and the credit of the state, which has carried us

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 403 OF 1924.

Table of materials for the upkeep of Hotchkiss machine gun (Home pattern) carrying equipment.

Item No.	Description.	Annually for 9 gun and 9 ammunition sets.	Purpose for which required.	Reserve material for service.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Section No. 6-B.</i>			
	Trees, adjustable, Vickers gun, cavalry, Mark II—			
	Arches, steel—	2	Saddletrees	...
1	Front	2	"	...
2	Hind			
	Bars, side—	2	"	...
3	Nea:	2	"	...
4	Off	0-3	General	0-1
5	Attachment, quick release, doz. 1½ inch.			
	Buckles, brass—	0-2	Hangers	...
6	Bent heel, 1½ inch doz.	0-3	Reins, bit	0-1
7	Double, ¾ inch "	0-2	General	0-1
8	Roller, double, 1 inch "	0-2	"	0-1
9	Roller, single, 1 " "	0-1	Spare barrel case.	0-1
10	" " ¾ " "	0-3	Leggings	0-2
11	Single, ¾ inch "			

through all our difficulties, and led to this rapid and wonderful improvement; that still keeping pace with the exertions of the legislature, the genius and spirit, the loyalty and public virtue of a great and free people, may long deserve and (under the favor of Providence) may ensure the continuance of this unexampled prosperity; and that Great Britain may thus remain for ages, in the possession of these distinguished advantages, under the protection and safeguard of that constitution, to which (as we have been truly told from the throne) they are principally to be ascribed; and which is indeed the great source, and the best security of all that can be dear and valuable to a nation."

Mr. Pitt concluded, by moving his first resolution, for the repeal of the last additional tax upon malt.

Mr. Sheridan noticed the impression made upon the house, by this brilliant and interesting speech; and Mr. Fox paid a high compliment, both to the eloquence of Mr. Pitt, and to the philosophical principles of commerce and political government, upon which he had argued. Mr. Pitt, he said, had enumerated the causes of national prosperity, with truth and splendor; he subscribed to his statement most cordially; and if he did not himself go over the same ground, it was because he had nothing to add to what had been already said, nor could he hope to express it better: he begged to be understood, that these observations were applicable to the prosperity of the country, not merely to the prosperity of the revenue.

Mr. Sheridan, however, denied, that the state of the revenue would warrant a repeal of taxes, and promised to move, on a future day, for the appointment of a committee to inquire

Scale of materials for the upkeep of Hotchkiss machine gun (Home pattern) carrying equipment—concl'd.

Item No.	Description.	Annually for 9 gun and 9 ammunition sets.	Purpose for which required.	Reserve material for service.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Section No 8-A.</i>			
31	Asbestos cloth, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch . . . lbs.	2-0	Hangers pad.	1-0
32	Twine, quilting . . . "	0-8	Pannels	0-3
	<i>Section No. 9-A.</i>			
33	Beeswax lbs.	0-4	General	0-2
34	Dubling "	36	"	12
35	Glue, Cawnpore "	0-8	"	0-3
36	Soap, yellow "	72	"	24
37	Wax, black "	0-4	"	0-2
	<i>Section No. 10-A.</i>			
38	Rivets, steel, countersunk head, No. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	20	Saddletrees	4
	<i>Section No. 13-C.</i>			
39	Dowlas, 27 inch tan . . . yds.	6	Fannels	2
40	Wool, sheep, stuffing . . . lbs.	18	"	6

NOTE.—The quantities shown in column 5 will be supplied as a first issue and maintained subsequently from the annual allowance shown in column 3.

into the real amount of the public income and expenditure*. At present, he contented himself with asserting, that a repeal of taxes would, under any circumstances, be an infringement of the principle of redemption, which required the whole surplus, whether large or small, to be applied to that purpose. He thought also, that the unfunded debt ought to be discharged before any part of the funded debt was liquidated.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the house was not pledged to apply the whole of the surplus of the revenue, whatever it might be, to the redemption of the national debt; nor had he ever declared or entertained any intention of recommending a measure of that sort. He persevered in affirming, that even upon the disadvantageous principle of taking the average of the last four years, during which the income of the country had uniformly increased, there was a surplus sufficient to justify the appropriation of the sum he had proposed to the discharge of the national debt, and the repeal of the taxes he had mentioned, which would operate materially to the relief of the people; and, for the proof of that assertion, he appealed to the authentic documents before the house. He had, he said, several reasons for preferring to pay off the funded rather than the unfunded debt, the principal of which was, that by so doing, he should sooner be able to reduce the four per cents, which were then redeemable; and afterwards to pay off as much of the national debt, as would enable him to redeem the

* Mr. Sheridan never performed this promise; from whence we may infer, that he despaired of invalidating any part of Mr. Pitt's statements or conclusions.

five per cents, which could not be done until 25 millions of the funded debt were actually paid off*.

Mr. Fox candidly admitted, that the reduction of the four per cents would be a most politic and proper measure. According to the calculation he had made, the nation would draw from it an annual benefit of upwards of 260,000*l*. He wished, that Mr. Pitt had explained more fully his ideas upon that subject. A well-concerted plan should have his support. The rise of the funds, in his judgment, was a great national benefit; for, though it threw obstacles in the way of paying off the national debt, it invigorated every branch of our prosperity. In proportion as the funds were high, money for every object of commercial enterprize, of manufacture, of agricultural improvement, of trade and industry of all kinds, became more easily attainable. It added, therefore, to the capital of the nation; it enlarged the sphere of action; and produced the wealth, which more than counterbalanced the difference which we had to pay in buying up the debts. If, indeed, we considered the amount of our debt, the principal was certainly increased by the rise of the funds. But though the principal was clearly more now than in the year 1786, the annuity paid by the nation was less; and to the annuity he always looked, as the true debt which was our enemy.

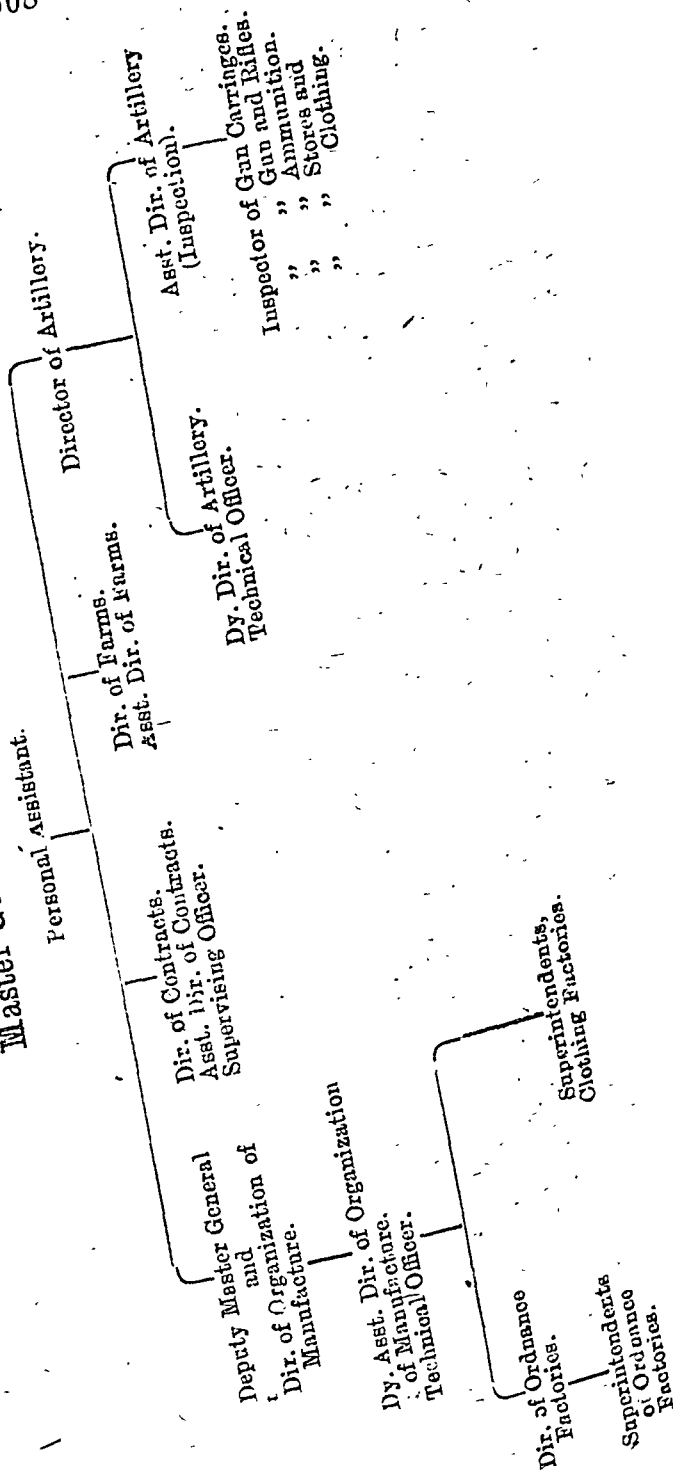
All the resolutions, moved by Mr. Pitt, were unanimously agreed to; and all the bills founded upon them, for applying the sum of 400,000*l*. to the liquidation of the national debt, and for the repeal of the taxes upon malt, female servants, carts and waggons, windows and candles, as proposed by him, passed without any opposition.

* It was under this condition that the 5 per cents were originally established.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 410 OF 1924.

APPENDIX I—PART A.

Master General of Supply.



CHAP. XIV.

1792.

It was Mr. Pitt's intention, in the early part of this year, to propose a reduction of the 4 per cents to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents, and I have found among his papers the draft of a bill for that purpose ; but, upon farther consideration, he determined to defer the measure to the next session, when he hoped to be able to reduce them to three per cents. This change of plan was very unfortunate : for, in consequence of a series of most extraordinary and unexpected events, it has happened, that from that time to the present, a period of 29 years, the state of the funds has never allowed any reduction to take place in the four per cents, or even in the five per cents, since they have been redeemable.

We have seen, that Mr. Pitt, in his speech of the 17th of February, alluded to a measure he had in contemplation relative to future loans ; and in the following month, he introduced a highly important bill upon that subject. In 1786, he had established an adequate sinking fund for the liquidation of the then existing national debt : but he was apprehensive, that in case of a new war, of considerable length, and consequently producing large annual additions to the public debt, the sinking fund might not operate with sufficient effect to prevent national bankruptcy. This tremendous calamity the country had narrowly escaped at the end of the late war ; and it was Mr. Pitt's object to guard, as far as human foresight could reach, against a recurrence of that danger. With this view he now proposed, that, whenever a loan should be hereafter made, one per cent upon the new stock thus created, besides the dividends, should be raised and applied by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in the

Appointments.	Pay per mensem.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Assistant Director of Farms	1,850	Transferred from Q. M. G.'s Branch. (Formerly Assistant Contr. of Farms.)
Director of Contracts	* 2,250	Transferred from Q. M. G.'s Branch. (Formerly Controller of Contracts)
Assistant Director of Contracts	1,850	Transferred from Q. M. G.'s Branch. (Formerly Dy. Contr. of Contracts.)
Officer Supervisor	1,000	Transferred from Q. M. G.'s Branch. (Formerly Officer Supervisor, Office of Controller of Contracts.)
Director of Artillery	2,200	Transferred from the Ordnance Branch. (Formerly Director of Ordnance Inspection)
Deputy Director of Artillery	2,000	Transferred from Q. M. G.'s Branch. (Formerly Deputy Director of Armaments.)
Assistant Director of Artillery (Inspection).	1,850	Transferred from Ordnance Branch. (Formerly Assistant Director of Ordnance Inspection.)
Technical Officer	†	Transferred from Q. M. G.'s Branch. (Formerly a Technical Officer in the Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Stores.)

* The present incumbent will retain his existing pay and allowances.

† Pay of rank *plus* charge pay at Rs. 200 per mensem, *plus* Ordnance pay.

same manner, and under the same regulations, as the original million. By this provision every loan would be accompanied by its own sinking fund, which would operate at compound interest, and discharge the debt in 47 years, from the time it was incurred, at the longest ; that is, supposing a three per cent fund paid off at par, and in every other case, in a shorter period*.

The bill for this purpose passed the house of commons, without any serious difficulty ; but in the house of lords, the principal clause was, to the astonishment of every one, violently reprobated by the lord chancellor (lord Thurlow) in the committee on the 14th of May, although he had not previously given the slightest intimation, either in public or private, of his disapprobation of the bill. He said, that such a provision would answer no good purpose, while it exhibited a degree of presumption and arrogance in dictating to future parliaments, which, he trusted, their lordships would never countenance. He ridiculed the idea of prescribing to ministers, the precise mode in which they were to act twenty or thirty years hence ; and represented it as idle to suppose, that they would follow the directions of the present parliament—“ none but a novice, a sycophant, a mere reptile of a minister, would allow this act to prevent him from doing, what, in his own judgment, circumstances might require at the time ; and

* It is scarcely possible that the whole of any debt should be paid off at par, because the stock, when created, is always under par, and the one per cent is applied immediately. No purchase in the 3 per cents has been made at par since the passing of this bill, or even since the establishment of the sinking fund in 1786.

APPENDIX II TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 410 OF 1924.

Details of duties.

Administration, Control and Maintenance of Ordnance and Clothing Factories and Inspection of Establishments, Supply in bulk of clothing and necessities, General Stores and Materials. Design, inspection and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, vehicles, bicycles, small arms, machine guns, chemical warfare appliances, position and range finders, optical instruments, ammunition and R. A., R. E. and signal technical stores, supply of mechanical transport, scales and allotment of all such stores, except clothing and general stores. Lists of changes. Questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions. Purchase of all military stores, excepting articles which may be purchased by local contract, Military Farms and Dairies. Personnel of Ordnance Factories, Inspection Establishments and Farms. Contracts and purchase of all military stores. Co-ordination with the Indian Stores Department for contracts, purchases and development of indigenous industries.

Administration and maintenance of Ordnance and Clothing Factories. Administration, distribution and training of all factory personnel. Supervision of all factory Accounts of Factories, sales and losses and disposal of obsolete and redundant stores in Factories. Mobilization programme and War reserves in Factories. Outturn of Factories. Design of experimental equipment. Technical points regarding transport of explosives. Provision of machinery, plant, tools, gauges, motor vehicles and electrical installations for factories. Revision of factory regulations and forms. Co-ordination with Indian Stores Department. Design, including questions of research and experiment, scales, provision and allotment, in connection with the Branch concerned, of all armament and ammunition, equipment, technical and general stores. First issues, and disposal of surplus stores as above. Questions regarding Reserves. Complaints and proposals for modification of patterns of technical equipment and troops. Issues in excess of scale. First issues to State

СПАР. XIV. a change in the situation of the country may render that, which is proper at one time, inapplicable at another. In short, the scheme is nugatory and impracticable—the inaptness of the project is equal to the vanity of the attempt.” This opposition not being expected, the clause was carried by a majority of only 6, the numbers being 28 and 22. The bill, however, passed without any other division.

The history of the world would scarcely supply an instance of a political measure more truly characteristic of a great and provident mind, than that which has been now described; and it is the more to be admired, as Mr. Pitt, at the moment he proposed it, declared his decided opinion, that the state of Europe promised a long continuance of peace to England. Such a season of settled tranquillity he wisely thought the fittest time for guarding against the most formidable of all the evils of war; and that to which this country would have been peculiarly liable, in case of a sudden rupture with any foreign power.

This bill may be considered as extending the principle of the bill of 1786, which it resembled in its simplicity, and in the ease and certainty with which it might be carried into execution. Notwithstanding lord Thurlow’s prediction, it has in fact been invariably adhered to in all the numerous and heavy loans, and under the greatest pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, during the whole of the revolutionary war. These two bills together form a complete practical system for the extinction of national debts, both present and future; and have enabled us to support an accumulation of burdens, unexampled in any other country, ancient or modern. To their joint

operation we owe the means of bringing the protracted and formidable struggle, in which we have been lately engaged, to so glorious a termination—to them we are indebted for our very existence as an independent kingdom. Nor is this all; our resources, thus upholden and protected, have afforded assistance to other nations, and essentially contributed to save them also from ruin and slavery;—but it would be impossible to point out all the beneficial consequences of this system of finance, without anticipating the events of a subsequent period.

It has been observed, that, in the debates of the last session, Mr. Pitt did not feel himself at liberty to state the particular points, which had induced his majesty's ministers to advise an augmentation of the naval force of the kingdom; but the negotiations at Petersburg being now brought to a conclusion, he presented to the house such documents, as he thought sufficient to convey a complete knowledge of the whole transaction. The members of opposition, however, aware that Mr. Pitt had not, on this occasion, been favored with that general approbation, either of the people or of parliament, which had attended most of the measures of his administration, determined to bring the subject again under the discussion of the house of commons; and, if possible, to obtain a vote of censure upon his conduct. As a preparatory step, Mr. Grey complained, that the papers laid upon the table, did not contain all the information which the house had a right to expect, and that Mr. Pitt had kept back such parts of the correspondence as would tend to criminate himself: he therefore moved five several addresses to the king, requesting that his majesty

such chargers into the field will, provided such chargers are within the number authorised for their rank or appointment, be allowed to do so but at their own risk, and will not be entitled to compensation for the loss of such private horses, and must clearly understand that no guarantee can be given that such horses will be restored to them once they have been evacuated sick or wounded or have left the field force for other reasons.

(ii) If it is laid down in mobilization orders that officers' chargers will not be taken over by the State, officers will take their authorized chargers with them into the field, and in the event of any of the horses becoming casualties, compensation will be assessed and paid as laid down in the Pay and Allowance Regulations of the Army in India."

The following amendment is made to clause (a) of paragraph 8 of Army Instruction (India) No. 767 of 1922 as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 198 of 1924:—

The sub-paragraph beginning with the words "Either lend his horse" and ending with the words "maintained by the latter" is reconstructed as follows:—

"Either lend his $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$, or motor $\frac{\text{car}}{\text{cycle}}$ if permitted to maintain one under clause (c) of this paragraph, to the officer who performs his duty during his absence, in which case the latter officer will be entitled to draw syce allowance and forage for the $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ or allowances up to the amount which was sanctioned for the maintenance of the motor $\frac{\text{car}}{\text{cycle}}$; or,

If he does not wish to lend his $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ or motor $\frac{\text{car}}{\text{cycle}}$ to the officer performing his duty, the latter officer can hire chargers under the terms of paragraph 3 of this Instruction, and can draw syce allowance and forage for each charger taken on him. In this case, neither syce allowance and forage nor actual expenses for the maintenance of

all concerned by the Officer in charge, Government Book
Depôt, Calcutta, under instructions from the Quartermaster-
General in India.

[41722 (Q. M. G.-10)
A-II.]

14
h May
1924.

414. Wireless stations classified as "military."

The following list of wireless stations, which have been
classified as "military," is published for information:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Peshawar (Military). | (8) Asad Khel. |
| (2) Murree. | (9) Razmak, |
| (3) Rawalpindi. | (10) Dardoni. |
| (4) Dera Ismail Khan. | (11) Loralai. |
| (5) Tank. | (12) Fort Sandeman. |
| (6) Bannu. | (13) Landi Kotal. |
| (7) Razani. | (14) Thal. |

2. In future, expenditure incurred in connection with
military wireless station buildings, whether on construction
maintenance or annual rental, will be debitable to the Her
50 Military Works.

[13912 (G. S., M. O.-1).
D]

5
May
24.

415. Revised scales of accommodation for depart- mental officers and subordinates, regimental warrant officers and married non-commissioned officers and men, in the plains and hills. Re- classification of all Government quarters for British officers and married British other ranks.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction
(India) No. 1076 of 1923 and Appendix II.

I. Paragraph 3 is *reconstructed* as follows:—

"With reference to paragraph 6, Appendix V, Army
Regulations, India, Volume XII, Class "G",
departmental quarters will not be constructed
in future.

could not be discharged, or the relations of continental connexions be supported with advantage to the country. The first motion was rejected by a majority of 235 to 120, and the others were negatived without a division.

On the 29th of February, Mr. Whitbread brought forward three motions, the first of which asserted, that Oczakow and its district were not of sufficient importance to justify any hostile interference on the part of Great Britain between Russia and the Porte; the second, that this interference had been wholly unsuccessful; and the third, that his majesty's ministers, in endeavoring to compel the empress of Russia to abandon her claim to Oczakow and its district, had been guilty of gross misconduct. These motions gave rise to a debate, which lasted, by adjournment, two days, on the latter of which Mr. Fox exerted all the force of his great talents to persuade the house to accede to the proposed censure of administration.

Mr. Pitt, after paying a just compliment to the splendid eloquence of Mr. Fox, observed, that his speech had been directed to the passions and imaginations of his hearers, rather than to their judgement; and therefore he desired to submit to the house, a plain and simple statement of the grounds upon which he had acted respecting the Russian armament. The measure, he said, was founded upon the principle of preserving the balance of power in Europe, a principle so obviously wise and necessary, that the gentlemen on the opposite side could not but admit it in theory, although they denied it in practice. He was fully convinced, that the interest and honor of this country required the most vigilant attention to the political situation of the continental powers, lest the predominance of

any one should destroy that equipoise, which was allowed to be essential to the safety of the whole. From the time of William the third to the present period, the Ottomans had always been considered as powerful allies and formidable enemies; and it was evident, that the ruin or depression of the Turkish empire must materially affect the balance of power. This was a doctrine strenuously maintained by Montesquieu, and all the best political writers. It was well known, that the object of the Russians had long been to acquire exclusive sovereignty in the Black Sea; and were they entirely to expel the Turks from thence, by gaining possession of all its ports, and of the whole of the surrounding country, a new naval power would arise, dangerous to all Europe, and particularly to Great Britain, whose safety and prosperity depended upon the superiority of her fleets. It was surely, therefore, of importance to endeavor to check the rapid progress of the empress against the Porte, and to induce her to desist from her schemes of dismembering the Turkish dominions. He acknowledged, that Oczaków was, as to its population and its commerce, of no great consequence; but as a fortress commanding the navigation of the Niester, and as a point to be gained by the empress in her system of ambition, it was of considerable value. It was an object of a certain degree of importance; it was worth some risques, but not all; and he conceived, that he had equally done his duty in first attempting to secure this object to Turkey; and in afterwards advising the relinquishment of it, when it became manifest, that it could only be obtained at too high a price. It might, however, have been secured by the means which were used, had it not

2. The extra expenditure involved will be debited to Head I.—(A)—Incidental expenses, in the Army estimates for 1924-25.

3. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[44639 (Q. M. G.-3)
A-II.]

419
6th May
1924.

419. *Interim* establishments of lady nurses (permanent and temporary) pending the re-organisation of the military nursing service for India.

The provisions of the Adjutant General in India's memorandum* No. 28060—1 (D. M. S. l B), dated the 31st August 1923, are hereby confirmed.

* Reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction.

[D. M. S.'s case
B]

420
6th May
1924.

420. Decentralization of the arrangements for the provision of articles supplied by the Indian Army Service Corps.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction (India) No. 201 of 1921 and its appendices:—

Page 186—In the last line, for “bridges,” read “brigades”.

Appendix “A”.

Page 225, Item 32—For “somolina”, read “semolina”.

„ Item 41—For “keroesine”, read “kerosene”.

Page 226, Item 51—For “carbolic” read “carbonic”.

Appendix B, Mobilization Reserves, page 227.

Delete “Rs. A. P.”

been for the division and opposition excited in this kingdom, and for the other proceeding to which he had on a former occasion alluded. Mr. Fox might therefore triumph in his success, but it was a triumph over the friends and the counsels of his country.

The first motion was negatived, and the second disposed of by means of the previous question, both without a division. The third was rejected by a majority of 244 to 116.

The transaction referred to by Mr. Pitt in this and in the former debate, respecting the negotiations at Petersburg, was never made the subject of formal inquiry, or of actual discussion in parliament: but it was of so remarkable a nature, and shews so strongly to what length Mr. Fox carried his party principles, that I shall transcribe Mr. Burke's account of it, the accuracy of which I find attested by authentic documents among Mr. Pitt's papers. It is to be presumed, that Mr. Fox would never have had recourse to such a measure, if he had not entertained a confident hope, that, having already succeeded in rendering the Russian armament unpopular, he should upset Mr. Pitt's administration, provided the empress could be prevailed upon to persevere in her demand: that point he accomplished without any difficulty, but the consequence did not prove what he expected; he defeated Mr. Pitt's plan, without gaining the main object he had himself in view; he brought a certain degree of discredit and danger upon his country, by effecting the aggrandizement of an unfriendly and powerful court, while his own personal ambition remained ungratified.

The following is the first of Mr. Burke's "observations on the conduct of the minority," published in 1793:—"The laws

SUBMITTED.

REMARKS.

To

Through.

By

Date of submission.

No. of form.

Description of Return.

Item.

8

7

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2

1

Recommendation must reach the Adjutant General by 15th July and 15th January.

Adjutant General

For all personnel under their direct control, i.e., other than those of Dis-
tricts, Commands, etc.

Q.M.G.
M.G.S.

15th July,
15th January.

For the clerical establishment under their orders.

Q.

Do.

G. of I.

M. A. G.

C.M.A.

1st August,
1st January.

Do.

[A.-21223 (A. G.-9).]

A-II

826

and constitution of the kingdom intrust the sole and exclusive right, of treating with foreign potentates, to the king. This is an undisputed part of the legal prerogative of the crown. However, notwithstanding this, Mr. Fox, without the knowledge or participation of any one person in the house of commons, with whom he was bound by every party principle, in matters of delicacy and importance, confidentially to communicate, thought proper to send Mr. Adair, as his representative, and with his cypher, to St. Petersburg, there to frustrate the objects for which the minister from the crown was authorized to treat. He succeeded in this design, and did actually frustrate the king's minister in some of the objects of his negotiation.

“This proceeding of Mr. Fox does not, as I conceive, amount to absolute high treason; Russia, though on bad terms, not having been then declaredly at war with this kingdom. But such a proceeding is, in law, not very remote from that offence, and is undoubtedly a most unconstitutional act, and an high treasonable misdemeanor.

“The legitimate and true mode of communication between this nation and foreign powers, is rendered uncertain, precarious, and treacherous, by being divided into two channels, one with the government, one with the head of a party in opposition to that government; by which means the foreign powers can never be assured of the real authority or validity of any public transaction whatsoever.

“On the other hand, the advantage taken of the discontent, which at that time prevailed in parliament and in the nation, to give to an individual an influence directly against the government of his country, in a foreign court, has made a high-

way into England, for the intrigues of foreign courts in our affairs. This is a sore evil; an evil, from which, before this time, England was more free than any other nation. Nothing can preserve us from that evil, which connects cabinet factions abroad with popular factions here, but the keeping sacred the crown, as the only channel of communication with every other nation.

“ This proceeding of Mr. Fox has given a strong countenance and an encouraging example to the doctrines and practices of the revolution and constitutional societies, and of other mischievous societies of that description, who, without any legal authority, and even without any corporate capacity, are in the habit of proposing, and, to the best of their power, of forming leagues and alliances with France.

“ This proceeding, which ought to be reprobated on all the general principles of government, is, in a more narrow view of things, not less reprehensible. It tends to the prejudice of the whole of the duke of Portland's late party, by discrediting the principles upon which they supported Mr. Fox in the Russian business, as if they of that party also had proceeded in their parliamentary opposition, on the same mischievous principles, which actuated Mr. Fox in sending Mr. Adair on his embassy.”

I am not aware that any attempt was ever made by Mr. Fox or his friends, to controvert these facts, or to invalidate this reasoning*.

* This transaction was well known in Turkey. I was assured by a friend, who travelled soon afterwards in that country, that he heard it frequently mentioned; and great surprize was expressed, that Mr. Fox had not lost his head for such conduct.

details regarding the recipients, namely, the regimental number, unit and service for which the medal, decoration or memorial plaque and scroll has been awarded, as well as their complete address in Nepal (in a list in duplicate) should also be furnished to the British Envoy by the officer commanding the unit in which the recipient was or is serving.

- (iii) Memorial plaques and scrolls and "Mentions in despatches" for presentation to persons *other than pensioners* should be put into envelopes with Nepalese stamps affixed, and properly addressed in Hindi, and then sent under another cover to the British Envoy at the Court of Nepal, for despatch to the recipients through the Nepalese post. Where necessary, officers commanding should send these articles in large parcels over the railway, each packet contained therein being properly addressed, and with Nepalese stamps affixed. Such parcels should be addressed to the British Envoy at the Court of Nepal, care of the Legation Overseer, Raxaul, Bengal and North-Western Railway, the railway receipt being sent to the Legation Overseer, Raxaul, under registered cover.

[(A.-23441 (A. G. Arrears.)
A-II.]

426. Training of reservists of fighting units of the Indian Army.

With reference to India Army Order No. 47, dated the 24th January 1924, it has been decided that the training of reservists of the fighting units of the Indian Army shall be carried out during the financial year 1924-25, under instructions to be issued by Army Headquarters.

[(A.-25132 (A. G.-2).
D]

THE great prevalence of thefts and crimes of every description, the difficulty of bringing offenders to punishment, and the flagrant abuse of justice by persons known by the name of trading justices*, in the metropolis, had long been the subject of complaint, and a bill was introduced this session, under the sanction of government, for the purpose of preventing these evils in future, by means of a new system of police in the capital, and its vicinity. This bill empowered his majesty to establish seven public offices, in specified situations, for the administration of justice, and to appoint three magistrates to each of them, who were to attend at certain hours every day, and to have stated salaries, without any other emolument whatever. The legal fees taken, and penalties levied, at these offices, were to be paid into the hands of a receiver, and by him into the exchequer, there to constitute a fund for the payment of the salaries of the magistrates, and defraying the expences of the offices; and if they did not amount to a sufficient sum for those purposes, the deficiency was to be supplied out of the consolidated fund. The magistrates of these offices were to be incapable of sitting in parliament, and of voting or interfering at any election for the counties of Middlesex and Surry, or for Westminster or Southwark. They were authorized to employ a limited number of constables, who should have power to apprehend suspected persons and reputed

* The great increase of the metropolis, and the more than proportional increase of vice, had rendered the duty of a magistrate so irksome and oppressive, that scarcely any respectable persons would undertake the office, and act gratuitously in the immediate neighborhood of London, as in other parts of the kingdom.

2. For this purpose an initial allotment of the following numbers of capes is hereby sanctioned :—

Northern Command	550
Southern "	50
Western "	800
Eastern "	700
Burma District	50

These numbers include capes already maintained at present as station stores for issue to transport personnel and should be supplemented where necessary by indents preferred on clothing depôts. Capes now remaining in any Commands as station stores in excess of the allotment given above will be immediately despatched to the clothing depôt concerned.

3. The maximum yearly demand for replacements is fixed as detailed below :—

Northern Command	170
Southern "	10
Western "	160
Eastern "	140
Burma District	10

All indents for replacements within a Command or an Independent District will be sanctioned by the General Officer Commanding concerned, but the total number of capes demanded during any one year should not exceed the limit specified above.

4. For purposes of yearly provision the General Officers Commanding, Independent Districts, or the General Officer Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, by the middle of September each year, their estimated requirements for the following year, with due regard to the restriction laid down in paragraph 3 above.

5. These orders will be embodied in Army Regulations, India, Volume XI, which is now under revision.

6. Funds required to meet the cost of supplementary issues will be met from savings under Head IV (g)—Clothing Stock Account, of the Army estimates for 1924-25.

thieves, whom the magistrates might afterwards commit as rogues and vagabonds: but persons so apprehended, if they should think themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the magistrates, might appeal to the next quarter sessions, giving bail for their appearance. The proposed number of offices would, it was hoped, render it easy for a person in any part of the town, in case of loss or injury, to resort to an intelligent, upright, and disinterested magistrate, for redress; whereas at present many small offences were suffered to go unpunished, on account of the inconvenient distance of Bow-street, the only public office in the metropolis; or from a reluctance to apply to an ordinary magistrate, from whom oppression or extortion, rather than justice, was to be expected; and this impunity not only operated as an encouragement to the commission of petty offences, but by the natural progress of criminal conduct, gradually led to the greatest enormities. The bill was not to extend to the city of London, properly so called, which was still to continue under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor and aldermen; nor was it to prevent other magistrates for the counties of Middlesex and Surry from acting; but it forbade their taking any fees, or levying any penalties.

To this bill two objections were urged; first, that the influence of the crown would be increased by the appointment of the new magistrates with salaries, who might also be made subservient to political purposes. To which it was replied, that the crown in fact appointed the present magistrates, who were paid by the very exceptionable mode of perquisites; and that there was far greater probability, that persons selected for these offices from fitness of character, for which government would

CHAP. XIV. 1792. be responsible, would be respectable and independent men who procured their names to be inserted in the list of the peace, merely for the sake of the fees and emoluments. If a corrupt minister wished to attempt the petition, where could he find fitter instruments, than the members of the House of Commons? The daily practice was the abuse of justice, from the want of proper securities? Every possible guard was provided against the political interference in the magistracy, by denying the right of voting or taking part in any election without qualification; but should any inconvenience of that kind arise, from this patronage being vested in the House of Commons, it might be altered hereafter; and with the great object in view, it was intended that the bill should be only temporary.

The other objection was directed against the clause which enabled constables to apprehend, and magistrates to commit, "reputed thieves." This expression was very vague and indefinite, and it was stated to be founded upon suspicion only. The clause was defended on the ground of precedent, similar powers having been given in former acts; and no difficulty, it was conceived, would be in ascertaining reputed thieves, who were in the neighbourhood, or well known. Persons apprehended would, however, have an opportunity of disproving the accusations by bringing witnesses to their character; and if the clause was decided improperly, there would be a right of appeal to the House of Commons, who were best acquainted with the subject, that without this power it would be impossible to check the robberies and assaults, which were increasing in the metropolis.

536-A. The rates of retiring pension are :—

Grade.	AFTER A SERVICE OF (YEARS.)									
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Major	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 306	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 312	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 318	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 324	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 330	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 336	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 342	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 348	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 354	£ p. a. or Rs. p. m. 360
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain	216	232	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240
Assistant Surgeon, 1st or 2nd Class	151	158	162	166	170	174	178	182	186	190
Assistant Surgeon, 3rd or 4th Class	123	126	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150

NOTE I.—Sterling rates are admissible only to those assistant surgeons who joined the Indian Medical Department before the 20th December 1921.

NOTE II.—Assistant surgeons retiring or invalided whilst in civil employ are entitled to the pension of the rank held.

537. An assistant surgeon, of whatever rank, retiring with 21, but less than 25 years' service (including any period of study leave), will receive a pension of Rs. 110 per mensem or £110 per annum, under the same conditions as given in the last clauses of para. 536.

538. Omit.

539. Omit.

540. The provisions of paragraphs 397 and 398 are applicable to the pensions of assistant surgeons.

541. An assistant surgeon is entitled to the pension of his rank and class after 25 years' service (including any period of study leave), reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of assistant surgeon, 4th class. Retirement is compulsory on attaining the age of 55.

542. Leave in or out of India will reckon as service for pension.

The bill passed : but being considered as an experiment, it was to remain in force only for four years. It was, however, found so salutary, that it has since been made perpetual ; and from the first establishment of this system to the present time, there has not been a single complaint against any of the magistrates, for wilful misconduct or negligence.

IN the early part of this session a petition was presented to the house of commons, signed principally by members of the Unitarian society, praying for the repeal of the penal statutes against those who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, which, they said, had not been enforced for a considerable period. Mr. Fox, who was always ready to stand forward in favor of dissenters, undertook the cause of these petitioners ; and, in making a motion conformable to the prayer of their petition, observed, that the statutes in question had been thought necessary for former times ; but, in his judgment, they had never been necessary, and now there was not a shadow of reason for retaining them. He considered them as a disgrace to the statute book, being inconsistent with the principles of toleration, which were founded in the unalienable rights of man. He contended, that all restraint and all interference with respect to religious opinions, however opposite those opinions might be to the established religion of the country, or however dangerous they might be thought to the public tranquillity, were unjust and indefensible : the legislature had no concern with any thing but actions, and had no right to presume, what would be a man's conduct from the opinions which he held. He censured the church of England as being guilty of perse-

whether men with such determinations, views, and principles, were fit objects of the favor and indulgence of the British legislature. CHAP. XIV.
1792.

Mr. Pitt assured the house, that if there existed any laws against general toleration, he should be ready to vote for their repeal, provided it could take place consistently with the safety of the constitution ; but he desired it to be understood, that his system of toleration would always be regulated by existing circumstances, and by the character of the times to which it was applied. No practical evil had ever happened from the statutes in question, or was likely to happen ; and danger might arise from their repeal. Hitherto it had been always thought wise to observe extreme caution in all matters of religion, and particularly to do nothing which looked like an attack upon the established faith of the country, a policy which ought never to be departed from. He saw no propriety in the house giving encouragement to a society professing principles subversive of every established religion, and of every established government ; and were these statutes to be repealed, it might be inferred, that the house was indifferent to the established church, for whose protection they were originally enacted, and upon whose enemies they still operated as some restraint ; it being by no means true, that laws were useless, and ought to be repealed, because no occasion had lately arisen for putting them in force. The repeal of these statutes might also be considered by the public, as the first step towards a gradual removal of all those barriers, which our ancestors had erected for the safety of our civil and ecclesiastical constitution ; and as indicating a disposition in the house, to favor that prevalent

APPENDIX B. TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No 417 OF 1924.

Scale of 1-inch illuminating and signal cartridges.

SCALE OF CARTRIDGES PER PISTOL (WAR ONLY).				Where held in peace.
Unit.	Illumi- nating.	Signal.		
		Green.	Red.	
antry and pioneers .	50	5	5	In unit charge.
er units not including schools and training es- tablishment).	30	3	3	In unit charge.

munition columns—

	Total per ammunition column.			
divisional . . .	10,200	1,200	1,200	} Ordnance charge.
cavalry brigade .	1,200	150	150	
ixed brigade . .	3,600	450	450	

ridges for annual practice—

		per pistol.	
All units	18	3	3
Schools and training es- tablishment for which signal pistols are autho- rized.	30	6	6

In consequence of a resolution, entered into at a meeting of this association, Mr. Grey, on the 30th of April, gave notice to the house of commons, that, in the course of the next session, he should submit to their consideration a motion, relative to the representation of the people in that house. He observed, that the necessity of a parliamentary reform had been admitted by eminent men in both houses, and particularly by the late lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox; but, from the influence of different interests, every attempt to accomplish this purpose had hitherto proved unsuccessful. He was convinced, that since the subject had been last discussed, a considerable change had taken place in the minds of the people, and that a reform was now very generally desired. Abuses had been permitted to creep into the constitution, through neglect, or had been introduced into it by corruption; and these abuses were now become of a nature so dangerous, that they threatened the very existence of the constitution itself, and, in his opinion, could be corrected only by a timely and temperate reform. He trusted, therefore, that between the present day, and that on which he should bring forward the proposition, gentlemen would well weigh the question; and he likewise hoped, that in the mean time the sentiments of the people would be more fully ascertained.

Mr. Pitt rose immediately, and said, he believed it was not strictly regular to enter into any observations upon a mere notice of a motion; and, therefore, he was under the correction of the chair, whether he should articulate a syllable.

Go on! go on! was echoed and re-echoed from all the different parts of the house. He then proceeded:—"If ever

Statement showing the provisional distribution of ady nurses.

Station.	Number of lady nurses for British station hospitals.	Number of lady nurses for Indian station hospitals.
Peshawar	9	5
Nowshera	4	3
Kohat	3	...
Bannu	3	3
Rawalpindi	15	5
Lahore	7	3
Ambala	7	...
Ferozepore	5	...
Sialkot	5	...
Kasauli	2	...
Quetta	12	5
Karachi	6	2
Dera Ismail Khan	4	4
Meerut	12	3
Lucknow	9	3
Bareilly	5	...
Delhi	5	...
Agra	5	...
Allahabad	6	...
Calcutta	5	...
Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	3
Mhow	9	...
Jubbulpore	10	...
Jhansi	7	...
Poona	15	2
Secunderabad	9	3
Bangalore	8	...
Wellington	6	...
Bombay	8	7
Deolali	6	...
Rangoon	4	...
Maymyo	4	...
Aden	5	4
	220	55
Army Headquarters, Simla	1	...
	221	55=276

of public men are, upon the subject now before us, and how they feel at this moment. I confess they have a peculiar right to know from me, my opinion relative to parliamentary reform. I could have wished, that a subject of this immense importance had been brought forward at a time, when I was personally more able to take an active part in a debate than at present *, but above all on a day, on which the house had no other matter to attend to. I wish, also, the honorable gentleman would bring it forward in some distinct proposition stated to the house, that they might, early in the next session of parliament, take the whole question into consideration; in which case, I should, perhaps, have reserved myself until the day appointed, for the consideration of the subject; but as this is a general notice, without any specific proposition, I must say, I feel no difficulty in declaring, in the most decisive terms, that I object both to the time and to the mode, in which this business is brought forward. I feel this subject so deeply, that I must speak upon it without any reserve. I will therefore confess, that, in one respect, my opinion upon this subject is changed, and I am not ashamed to own it. I retain my opinion of the propriety of a reform in parliament, if it could be obtained without mischief or danger, by a general concurrence, pointing harmlessly at its object. But, I confess, I am afraid at this moment, that if agreed to by this house, the security of all the blessings we enjoy, will be shaken to the foundation. I confess I am not sanguine enough to hope, that a reform at this time can safely be attempted. My object always has been, and now is most particularly so, to give *permission* to that which

* Mr. Pitt was very ill at the time.

actually enjoy, rather than to remove any actually subsisting grievances. I conceive that the only security for the continuance of the beautiful system of our constitution, is in the house of commons ; but I am sorry to confess, that this security is imperfect, while there are persons who think, that the people are inadequately represented in the degree now asserted. It is essential to the happiness of the people, that they should be convinced, that they and the members of this house feel an identity of interests ; that the nation at large, and the representatives of the people, hold a general conformity of sentiment : this is the essence of a proper representative assembly ; under this legitimate authority, a people may be said to be really free ; and this is a state, in which the true spirit of proper democracy may be said to subsist. This is the only mode by which freedom and due order can be well united. If attempts be made to go beyond this, they will end in a wild state of nature, which mocks the name of liberty, and by which the human character is degraded, instead of being exalted. I once thought, and still think, upon the point of representation of the commons, that if some mode could be adopted, by which the people might have any additional security for a continuance of the blessings which they now enjoy, it would be an improvement in the constitution of this country. That is the extent of my object : farther I never wished to go ; and if this could be obtained without the risque of losing what we have, I should think it wise to make the experiment. When I say this, it is not because I believe there is any existing grievance in the country, felt at this hour. On the contrary, I believe, that at this hour we enjoy as much liberty as

about 4 inches from the top of the knee. The leg of the boot should be jacked sufficiently to prevent it from sinking. A spur rest is fixed 2 inches above the top edge of the heel to keep the spur horizontal.

(b) *Full dress—dismounted and undress.*—Field-m Marshals, generals and all field officers, also all officers of mounted services and all officers of the Indian Army holding the King's commission will wear Wellington boots. All other officers will wear black ankle boots. In Highland regiments shoes will be worn with the kilt.

(c) *Full dress—levées.*—Field-m Marshals will wear jacked boots, other officers as in (b) above, except that black Oxford shoes will replace black ankle boots.

(d) *Mess order.*—Field-m Marshals, generals and all field officers, also all officers of mounted services and all officers of the Indian Army holding the King's commission will wear Wellington boots. All other officers will wear black Oxford shoes. In Highland regiments shoes with buckles will be worn with the kilt.

In white mess dress all officers will wear Wellington boots.

(e) *Service dress.*—Field-m Marshals, generals, substantive colonels, staff officers, officers of cavalry, and officers of the Royal Artillery and of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps will wear brown field boots—soft legs stiffened to a depth of 4 to 6 inches from the top, laced at the instep with nine pairs of eyelet holes; counter, of marching boot pattern, without seams at the middle of the sides of the foot; a leather garter but no gusset at the top of the leg; no toe caps.

Other mounted officers will wear brown ankle boots with plain toe caps and brown leather leggings fastening up the front with laces and six studs.

Dismounted officers will wear brown ankle boots with plain toe caps and khaki putties. When required to perform occasional mounted duties, the leggings prescribed above for "other mounted officers" may be worn in lieu of putties.

SPURS—STEEL.

With butcher boots, field boots and ankle boots, hunting spurs of sealed pattern will be worn; with butcher boots, steel chains and black strap; with black ankle boots, black straps and shield (no chains); with brown field and ankle boots:

a rational man ought to wish for; and that we are in a state of prosperity and progressive improvement, seldom equalled, never excelled, by any nation at any period in the history of the world.

CHAP. XIV.

1792.

“ I now come to the time and mode of bringing this subject forward. Upon these points every rational man has two things to consider. These are, the probability of success, and the risque to be run by the attempt. Upon the latter consideration, I own that my apprehensions are very great: I fear the evils which may follow the attempt; and, looking at it in both views, I see nothing but discouragement. I see no chance of succeeding in the attempt, in the first place; but, I see great danger of anarchy and confusion in the second. It is true, I have made some attempts upon this subject myself; but at what time? What were the circumstances in which I did so? There was then a general apprehension, which now, thank God, is referred to rather as a matter of history, than any thing else—all fear of danger is entirely removed—but there was then a general feeling, that we were upon the verge of a public national bankruptcy, and a strong sense was entertained of practical grievances: this was at the end of the American war, succeeding a period, when the influence of the crown was declared to have increased, to be increasing, and that it ought to be diminished. Many thought, and I was of the number, that, unless there was a better connection between the parliament and the people, and an uniformity of sentiment between them, the safety of the country was endangered. Many moderate men, however, there were at that time, who admitted there were abuses, which ought to be corrected;

441. Procedure for receiving ration articles direct from contractors.

The following addition is made to clause (ii) of Army Instruction (India) No. 615 of 1923 :—

At stations where there is no Brigade or Station Supply Officer, the officer commanding station will issue supply orders in cases where the procedure of obtaining the signature of the appropriate Brigade or Station Supply Officer might unduly delay the supply. The triplicate copy of a supply order issued by the officer commanding station will be sent to the Brigade or Station Supply Officer concerned for record.

[54975 (Q. M. G.-8)]
B

442

14th May
1924.

442. Supply of oils, grease and motor spirits.

The following amendment is made to appendix A of Army Instruction (India) No. 874 of 1922 :—

Against specification No. 11, Oil, I. C. engine, heavy, under column "Purpose and plant for which used," after the word "in," insert the words "Ruston and Hornsby's cold starting oil engines and."

[46035 (Q. M. G.-5)]
B

443. Revision, amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

May
14.

I. The following India Army Form has been revised :—

India Army Form O.-1458 "Confidential report on Departmental Warrant officers, Non-commissioned officers and civilian subordinates of the Indian Army Service Corps, Indian Army Ordnance Corps and Indian Ordnance Department."

but who, having weighed the whole state of the case, even as it stood then, were of opinion, that, although some evil was to be met with, yet that, on the whole, the good preponderated; and, therefore, from a fear of possible consequences, they voted against my plan of reformation. If, at such a time, and under such circumstances, moderate men thought in this way, what would they think under the present circumstances? I put it, not only to this house, but also to the country at large; and I would ask all moderate men in it, what are their feelings on this subject at this moment? I believe, that I can anticipate the answer.—‘This is not a time to make hazardous experiments.’ Can we forget what lessons have been given to the world, within a few years? Can we lament the present situation of this kingdom, when contrasted with that of others? Can we expect that these moderate men will become converts to the new system adopted in another country? If not, there can be no hope of success, and consequently no wisdom in the attempt.”

“But it seems that there is a great number of persons in this country, who wish for a reform in parliament, and that they are increasing daily. That their number is great, I am happy enough to doubt: what their interest or their vigor will be, if called upon to exert themselves against the good sense and courage of the sober part of the community, does not occasion me much apprehension. I do not mean to allude to the sentiments of any particular members of this house, for the purpose of reflecting upon them with severity; but when they come in the shape of advertisements in newspapers, inviting the public, as it were, to repair to their standard, and

IV. The following amendments are made to the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 4 of the instructions on the reverse of India Army Form Z.-2053 :—

Delete the words “ R. E. officers ” in the fourth line and *substitute* “ continuous service R. E. officers and officers of the R. E. (Indian Army). ”

At the end of the sub-paragraph *insert* the following :—

“ R. E. officers subject to British Service leave rules will follow the procedure prescribed for officers of the British Service. ”

[A.-21702 (A. G.-11).
B.]

V. As the Pay and Mess Book (Indian Troops) is intended to serve the purpose of keeping the men's debit account, the maintenance of a separate debit account on India Army Form A.-157-A. is not considered necessary. India Army Form A.-157-A. is accordingly hereby cancelled, and will be omitted from the next reprint of India Army Form Z.-2001 (provisional issue).

[F. A. M. F.
D.]

— 444. Closing down of remount operations at the Hosur Remount Depot.

It has been decided to close down remount operations at the Hosur Remount Depot as early as possible before the 31st May 1924.

2. The personnel and horses maintained at the depot will be disposed of as indicated in the Appendix to this Instruction.

[51910-(Q. M. G.)-13.
A-II.]

to join them, they should be reprobated, and the tendency of their meetings exposed to the people in its true colors. I am willing, as long as I can, to put the best construction upon the actions of gentlemen they will admit of, and to give them credit for their intentions ; but the advertisements I allude to in the newspapers, are sanctioned with the name of the honorable gentleman who has given this notice ; and therefore I will say, that there ought to be great activity on the part of the real friends of the constitution, who should take pains properly to address the public mind, and to keep it in that state, which is necessary for the preservation of our present tranquillity. I have seen, with concern, that those gentlemen, of whom I speak, members of this house, are associated with others, who not only profess reform, but unequivocally avow revolutionary principles, and applaud and circulate publications of the most pernicious tendency. This circumstance affords suspicion, that the motion for reform is nothing more than the preliminary to the overthrow of the whole system of our present government. If they succeed, they will destroy the best constitution that was ever formed upon the habitable globe. These considerations lead me to wish the house to take great care, that no encouragement be given to any step, which may sap the very foundation of that constitution. When I see these opinions published, and know them to be connected with principles inconsistent with the form of our government—the hereditary succession to the throne—the hereditary titles of our men of rank—and leading to the total destruction of all subordination in the state, I confess I feel no inclination to promise my support to the proposed motion

thus, "The Reverend the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal."

[$\frac{149-\text{Ecclesiastical (A. D.)}}{\text{A.-II.}}$]

448 448. Increase of pay of naicks of Bullock Half Troops.

13th May
1924.

With reference to Army Department* letter No. 9109, dated the 20th June 1917, it has been decided that the pay of naicks of Bullocks Half Troops shall be permanently increased from Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 per mensem each.

2. It has also been decided that recoveries of overpayments which may have been made on account of the issue of this increased rate of pay shall be waived.

[$\frac{\text{A.-23629 (A. G.-14.)}}{\text{C.}}$]

H. R. PATE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India:

CHAP. XIV. 1792. for a parliamentary reform. It would be to follow a madness, which has been called liberty in another country—a condition at war with true freedom and good order—a state to which despotism itself is preferable—a state in which liberty cannot exist for a day ; if it appears in the morning, it must perish before sun-set.

“ I beg leave to assure the house, that I think it my duty, to the last hour of my life, to oppose, to the utmost of my power, all projects of this nature. So much do I disapprove the present attempt, that if I were called to choose, either to hazard this, or for ever abandon all hope or desire to have any reform at all, I should say, that I would have no reform whatever ; and I believe, that as a member of parliament, as an Englishman, as an honest man, I discharge my duty in making that declaration at once. I wish the honorable gentleman to reflect seriously on his character, and the stake he possesses in the country ; and to consider, how much may be lost by an indiscreet attempt upon this subject.

“ I have now made a sort of compendium of the objections I shall submit to the house and the public, if the motion should ever be made ; and I have only to add my earnest prayer for the security and preservation of the constitution of this country—a monument of human wisdom, which has hitherto been the exclusive blessing of the English nation.”

The speech, of which the above is a very imperfect sketch, was delivered in so impressive a manner, and was so loudly applauded, that Mr. Fox, alluding to the effect it had produced, acknowledged, that he felt additional difficulty in declaring his sentiments, on account of the speech which he had just

heard; and he was sorry that it had received so much approbation from the house. He was aware, he said, that the subject of parliamentary reform was completely unpopular within those walls; but he believed, that the public regarded it in a very different view. Though he considered himself almost forbidden, by the speech of the right honorable gentleman, to mention what he knew it would not be agreeable to the house to hear, yet he must assert, that unless something were done to quiet the minds of the people, there would be difficulty in preserving the internal tranquillity of the kingdom, for any great length of time. In reply to Mr. Pitt's observations upon the character of several members of the association, he confessed, that some of Mr. Grey's allies were infuriated republicans: but, on the other hand, he maintained, that among Mr. Pitt's friends, there were the slaves of despotism, men, who, without attending to the sentiments of their constituents, as in the case of the Russian armament, placed an implicit confidence in the minister, not merely from the experience of his probity and talents, but because he was minister: both descriptions of persons were equally hostile to rational liberty; but, in his opinion, the former were less dangerous than the latter. He admitted, that Mr. Paine's book, entitled, "The Rights of Man," to which he supposed Mr. Pitt alluded, mocked all ideas of reform in our government, and rather went to a total change of it: it was, indeed, a libel upon the constitution. He considered the old government of France so detestable, as fully to justify the revolution. He said, that his reason for not adding his name to the list of the society, was, that though he saw great and enormous grievances, he

did not see the remedy ; and, had he been consulted, he should not have advised the step which had been taken : still he did not blame Mr. Grey, for the notice he had given ; nor did he consider the present period improper for the discussion. As great reforms had taken place in other countries, in France, in Poland, and in America ; and, as philosophy was spreading her light round every part of the world, he hoped that England alone would not remain without improvement, enveloped in the darkness of bigotry.

Mr. Burke said, that old as he was, and having lost the friendship of those with whom he had long acted with the most fervent and mutual sincerity, there were few subjects, which would have induced him to come down and deliver his opinion in that house ; but the present was an occasion, on which he thought it his duty not to be silent. He admitted, that the motives of those, who were determined to bring forward the question of parliamentary reform, might be pure and patriotic ; but still he must contend, that the notice which had been given, was founded upon an erroneous system, and fraught with the most mischievous consequences. No particular grievance had been stated, nor any specific remedy pointed out. Such a mode of proceeding was telling the people, that they were unhappy ; that they ought to be discontented and to complain, although they were not sensible, that there was any just ground of complaint ; it was a species of political quackery ; an endeavor to create the persuasion of a disease, in order to administer a favorite panacea. No petition had been presented by the people, stating any grievance, and praying for a reform of parliament as its remedy—was it then good and

Statement showing the disposal of the permanent and temporary establishment of the Hosur Remount Depot—concl'd.

Detail.	AUTHORIZED.		NUMBER TO BE REDUCED.	NUMBER TO BE ADDED TO OTHER REMOUNT DEPOTS AND THE RATE OF PAY TO BE ADMITTED.		
	Number.	Rate of pay.		Remount depot.	Number.	Rate of pay.
<i>Animals—</i>		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Horses	600	...	...	{ Ahmednagar	100	...
				{ Hapur	300	...
				{ Saharanpur	200	...
<i>Temporary establishment—</i>						
<i>Stable establishment.</i>						
Jemadar	1	12 0 0	...	Ahmednagar	1	20 0 0
Mates	1	10 0 0	1	.....	...	...
Nalbands	1	Nerrick rate of pay	1	.....	...	...
Syces	31	9 0 0	...	{ Ahmednagar	8	10 0 0
				{ Hapur	30	12 0 0
<i>Horse hospital—</i>						
Dressers	3	10 0 0	3	...	...	...

constitutional doctrine, to hold out to them, that the house of commons was itself a grievance, that there was in its formation something intrinsically corrupt? He asserted, that neither in 1782, nor at present, did the people call for a parliamentary reform; and would those who were about to agitate the question in that house, pledge their characters and their consequence in the country, that if they should raise a strong spirit of reform and innovation, they would be able to guide the public opinion, and prevent all excesses? It was to be learnt from history, it should be recollected, that the beginners of any reformation seldom saw its termination, which was a strong reason against countenancing any indefinite reform; to the extent and consequence of which it was impossible to fix any boundary or limit. It was true, as had been stated, that many improvements had taken place from time to time; but these were uniformly found to be rather in defence of the real constitution than innovations. It was likewise true, that we had, at different times, cut off certain branches of the prerogative, when they were felt to be inimical to the welfare of the people; but we had always kept the lamp of the constitution burning, and only supplied it occasionally with necessary assistance, without ever attempting to alter its former nature. We had seen a reformation, a revolution, an abdication of the throne, and a change in the line of succession—but never, till lately, had there been any attempt to re-model the representation of the people. In aiming at that object, several members of that house had joined themselves with some of the worst men in the kingdom; and how could it be expected, that such men would be satisfied with a moderate and temperate reform?

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1792.

(2) In the case of units employed in India—

(a) All charges connected with the recruitment of personnel as well as all charges under normal cost heads, excepting the pay and allowances of British officers and subordinates of the Supply and Transport Corps, should be debited to the Controller of War Accounts for adjustment by him as recoverable war expenditure or under Grant 14 "War India—North-West Frontier, 1916" as the case may be.

b, The pay and allowances of British officers and subordinates of the Supply and Transport Corps should be debited to the ordinary grant and head of account.

(c) Expenditure other than that referred to in (a) and (b) should be debited to the ordinary grant and head of account; and in the case of heads which are governed by the rule in paragraph 16 of Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430-Accts., dated the 3rd May 1915, necessary debits should be raised against the Controller of War Accounts with reference to that rule.

3 *Pack mule corps.*

These will be formed by—

(a) the expansion of the 48th and 49th Mule Cadres, and

(b) the raising of a mule corps to be known as the 51st Pack Mule Corps.

(a) *Expansion of the 48th and 49th Mule Cadres.*—The mules and personnel required will be provided, to the extent available, from the depôts of mule units which have proceeded on field service, the balance at each of these depôts being subsequently absorbed into combined mule depôts, the formation of which was sanctioned in Army Department letter No. 14942, dated the 21st December 1916. In other respects, the two cadres will be expanded in the same manner as the 46th and 47th Mule Corps authorised in Army Department letter No. H.-4465, dated the 27th May 1916, and will be on the same footing as other mule corps.

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did not see the remedy ; and, had he been consulted, he should not have advised the step which had been taken : still he did not blame Mr. Grey, for the notice he had given ; nor did he consider the present period improper for the discussion. As great reforms had taken place in other countries, in France, in Poland, and in America ; and, as philosophy was spreading her light round every part of the world, he hoped that England alone would not remain without improvement, enveloped in the darkness of bigotry.

Mr. Burke said, that old as he was, and having lost the friendship of those with whom he had long acted with the most fervent and mutual sincerity, there were few subjects, which would have induced him to come down and deliver his opinion in that house ; but the present was an occasion, on which he thought it his duty not to be silent. He admitted, that the motives of those, who were determined to bring forward the question of parliamentary reform, might be pure and patriotic ; but still he must contend, that the notice which had been given, was founded upon an erroneous system, and fraught with the most mischievous consequences. No particular grievance had been stated, nor any specific remedy pointed out. Such a mode of proceeding was telling the people, that they were unhappy ; that they ought to be discontented and to complain, although they were not sensible, that there was any just ground of complaint ; it was a species of political quackery ; an endeavor to create the persuasion of a disease, in order to administer a favorite panacea. No petition had been presented by the people, stating any grievance, and praying for a reform of parliament as its remedy—was it then good and

8. Veterinary equipment will be provided on the scale laid down in Army Tables, Transport, Table XX.
9. On proceeding on field service the units will be entitled to such concessions, etc., as may have been specifically authorised for them, or are admissible to personnel of the same class under the scheme sanctioned for the force.

5 Ekka and 1 pony corps.

These will be known as Nos. 1 and 2 Combined Ekka and Pony Corps and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Ekka Corps.

2. The organisation and strength of each corps, as also the rates of pay of supervising and other personnel, are shewn in the accompanying statement (marked "A").

3. All appointments and promotions of supervising personnel (except those of Indian officers, who will be permanent) will be temporary for the period of the war or until such time as the new units are disbanded. The remainder of the establishments will be engaged for the period of the war only, after which they will be discharged with all convenient speed.

4. Office allowance will be drawn on the same scale as authorised for a mule corps.

5. Orders on the subject of clothing will be issued separately.

6. Arms, tentage, veterinary and other equipments will be allowed on the same scale as for mule units, or on a suitably proportionate scale as may be required.

7. On proceeding on field service the units will be entitled to such concessions, etc., as may have been specifically authorised for them, or are admissible to personnel of the same class under the scheme sanctioned for the force.

constitutional doctrine, to hold out to them, that the house of commons was itself a grievance, that there was in its formation something intrinsically corrupt? He asserted, that neither in 1782, nor at present, did the people call for a parliamentary reform; and would those who were about to agitate the question in that house, pledge their characters and their consequence in the country, that if they should raise a strong spirit of reform and innovation, they would be able to guide the public opinion, and prevent all excesses? It was to be learnt from history, it should be recollected, that the beginners of any reformation seldom saw its termination, which was a strong reason against countenancing any indefinite reform; to the extent and consequence of which it was impossible to fix any boundary or limit. It was true, as had been stated, that many improvements had taken place from time to time; but these were uniformly found to be rather in defence of the real constitution than innovations. It was likewise true, that we had, at different times, cut off certain branches of the prerogative, when they were felt to be inimical to the welfare of the people; but we had always kept the lamp of the constitution burning, and only supplied it occasionally with necessary assistance, without ever attempting to alter its former nature. We had seen a reformation, a revolution, an abdication of the throne, and a change in the line of succession—but never, till lately, had there been any attempt to re-model the representation of the people. In aiming at that object, several members of that house had joined themselves with some of the worst men in the kingdom; and how could it be expected, that such men would be satisfied with a moderate and temperate reform?

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He observed, that Mr. Fox had very justly termed Paine's book, a libel upon the constitution; and, therefore, those clubs and societies, which recommended that book to be read by the people, were enemies to the constitution. He declared his fixed admiration of that constitution, which gave us freedom without losing order, and, by increasing order, increased our liberty; and which, he hoped and trusted, would continue unshaken and secure against every attack. Theories ought to be founded upon experience; and instead of adapting our constitution to a theory, theories should grow out of the constitution. He concluded, by calling upon the house to consider, whether they knew of any existing grievance, which would warrant the risque, that must unavoidably attend the proposed motion for a parliamentary reform?

Although the speaker had reminded the house, that there was no question before them, the importance of the subject superseded all regard to form, and the debate was continued to a late hour. Several members of great weight and respectability, who had constantly opposed Mr. Pitt, and acted with Mr. Grey, expressed their strong disapprobation of the intended motion; and earnestly deprecated the discussion, under the present circumstances of the country. As a proof of the general impression made upon the house, by the speeches of Mr. Pitt and others on the same side, it may be remarked, that five* of the twenty-eight members availed themselves of the first opportunity to withdraw their names from the society.

It was almost universally believed, that this association,

* Lord John Russell, (the present duke of Bedford) Mr. Baker, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Dudley North, and Mr. Courtenay.

professedly formed for the purpose of bringing forward the question of parliamentary reform, was really designed to embarrass and discredit Mr. Pitt. His political adversaries thought, that he would feel no small difficulty with respect to the part he should take; and in either case, they hoped, that he would suffer in the public estimation. If he should support the motion originating from such a quarter, he would be considered as countenancing those societies, and favoring those opinions, which he had been studious to represent as highly dangerous; and if he should resist it, he would lay himself open to the imputation of acting in direct opposition to his former sentiments and conduct. The manly and decided terms, however, in which he at once declared himself adverse to the measure, shewed, that he had no hesitation as to the line which it was his duty to pursue; and the difference between the present situation of the country, and that under which he had himself proposed a reform in parliament, was so material and so striking, that all endeavor to fix upon him the charge of inconsistency totally failed. It was obvious, that a proposition, which was to affect an important branch of the government, might at one time be safe and expedient, and at another hazardous and mischievous. It was indeed true, that in 1784 Mr. Pitt promised, "at all times, and in all situations, to promote a temperate and moderate reform, temperately and moderately pursued;" but this was a description, to which the reform, now in contemplation, was known by no means to answer. This attempt, therefore, to injure, like many others of a similar nature, served only to raise the character of Mr. Pitt, by affording an additional proof, that his public conduct was invariably regu-

lated by the soundest judgment according to existing circumstances, and by an exclusive regard to the welfare of his country, and the preservation of its invaluable constitution. His acute and discerning mind, under the steady guidance of these principles, enabled him to repel every attack, open or insidious, and to rise out of every difficulty, whether designedly caused by his opponents, or proceeding from events in which they had no concern, with increased reputation.

THE industry with which writings of a seditious and mischievous tendency were at this time circulated throughout the kingdom, was mentioned in the debate upon the notice given by Mr. Grey, as having chiefly produced that unquiet state of the public mind, which rendered the proposed motion so highly objectionable. Pamphlets, handbills, advertisements, paragraphs, essays, in short all the various arts of the press, under every form and in every shape, were employed to spread disaffection and discontent, and to loosen the bonds of civil society. All kings were represented as tyrants, their ministers as venal and corrupt, and their subjects as slaves; the rich were described as universally the oppressors of the poor; and as a plain inference from these doctrines, the lower ranks were called upon to shake off the yoke, under which they had hitherto groaned, and to assert their natural and unalienable rights, of which they had been so unjustly deprived. Nor were these merely sudden and detached effusions, springing from the zeal of unconnected individuals; they were planned and combined upon system; and to keep them more surely directed to one point, a new institution was formed

451. Revised scale of materials for the repair of web equipment, pattern 1908.

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 966 of 1923:—
At the head of table for "12 months' supply for 100 sets of equipment" read "12 months' supply for 100."

[57051 (Q. M. G.-12-A.)
A-II.]

52

1 May
1924.

452. Revised rates of pay for Army Schoolmistresses serving in India.

As some misapprehension exists as to the intention of paragraph 6 of the Army Council's Instructions on Army Order No. 438 of 1921, republished as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 753 of 1922, it is notified that periods of certificated service of less than a year rendered by Army Schoolmistresses in civil schools, will be taken into consideration in assessing the date of increment on the scale of pay under Article 882 (a) of the Pay Warrant, 1922, e.g., if a mistress has rendered five months' or a period of complete years and five months' certificated service in civil schools, she will be eligible for her initial increment of pay as an Army Schoolmistress seven months after the date of her appointment as a certificated mistress.

[13427-III (G. S., M. T.-2)
-C.]

453

20th May
1924.

453. Advances of pay made in India under the authority of paras. 2-7, P. and A. Regns., Part II, are not chargeable to income-tax when drawn.

It has been decided that, with effect from the date of this Instruction, advances of pay made in India under the authority of paragraphs 2 to 7, Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part II, are not chargeable to income-tax when drawn. Indian income-tax is accordingly not recoverable on such advances at the time the payments are made, but the tax is recoverable on adjustment of such advances if liquidated in

early in this year, under the denomination of The London Corresponding Society, whose peculiar business it was, with the assistance of agents and subordinate societies in the country, to supply such publications as might be best suited to the different descriptions of persons in their respective neighborhoods. Much expectation was built upon the communications to be made and received through this channel, as it was well known, that the universal domination of the Jacobin club at Paris over the whole extent of France, was obtained and fixed by a similar institution of a corresponding committee.

Nor were the other societies idle. About this time, the revolution society published, with great exultation, and claiming the merit of having been the first to avow their admiration of the French revolution, a work, containing a collection of their proceedings and correspondence, both at home and abroad, from the autumn of 1789 to March 1792*. Although many of the papers had been before printed separately, yet, when seen in one view, and joined with others of a similar character, they made a very serious and deep impression. It appeared from this volume, that so early as November 1789, this society unanimously resolved, that it became the people of England, to establish societies throughout the kingdom upon revolution

* This collection did not contain the whole of the correspondence and proceedings of the society; and it was acknowledged, that great care and considerable time were employed to select what was least unfit to meet the public eye and answer their purpose. The most obnoxious of their papers were withholden; but even with this precaution the book was so universally reprobated by all sober-minded persons, that it was soon suppressed. Some valuable extracts from it, and a general account of its contents are, however, preserved in Rivington's Annual Register for 1792.

457. Revision of the nomenclature of the appointment of Technical Adviser (Mechanical Transport).

It has been decided to change the nomenclature "Technical Adviser (Mechanical Transport)" to "Assistant Director of Transport (Mechanical Transport)". The following amendment is; therefore, made to appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No. 710 of 1923 :—

In the first item, for "Technical Adviser," read "Assistant Director of Transport."

[48653 (Q. M. G.-8)]
B

458
0th May
1924.

458. Grant of free passages to Great Britain to Royal Engineer officers and their families.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that non-continuous service officers of the Royal Engineers who extend their Indian service indefinitely, as well as continuous service officers of that corps, who after having elected for continuous service, subsequently cancel their election for continuous service, before leaving India finally, will, when returning to Great Britain, be treated as officers of the British service for the purpose of the grant of free passages under the rules in Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

2. Army Instruction (India) No. 419 of 1920 is hereby cancelled.

[54898 (Q. M. G.-2-A)]
B

459
0th May
1924.

459. Stock book rates for mechanical transport vehicles (standard types).

The following stock book rates for mechanical transport vehicles of standard types will be adopted for purposes of cost accounting :—

Make and type of vehicle.	Price.
Workshop lorry, Albion	Rs. 25,450
Workshop lorry, Leyland	27,780
Store lorry, Leyland	19,010

principles, which should maintain a correspondence with each other, and form a grand concentrated union of the true friends of public liberty. The committee, who suggested this resolution, congratulated the society as men, Britons, and citizens of the world, upon the noble spirit of civil and religious liberty, which had, since the last meeting, so conspicuously shone forth on the continent, more especially upon the happy success of the French revolution; and expressed ardent wishes, that the influence of so glorious an example, might be felt by all mankind, until tyranny and despotism should be swept from the face of the globe, and universal liberty and happiness prevail. On the same day, and with the same unanimity, an address of congratulation was voted to the national assembly, in which they noticed, with particular satisfaction, the encouragement, afforded by France, to other nations, to assert the indefeasible rights of mankind, and to introduce a general reformation in the different governments of Europe. In the middle of the following year, they triumphed in the farther progress of the French revolution; and affirmed, that the zeal and unanimity, with which "this sacred cause" had been supported, "seemed like an inspiration from Heaven." They declared, that they considered the correspondence they had maintained with the patriots of France, as highly honorable to themselves and to the British character, and as calculated to produce the happiest effects, by animating the sons of freedom to assert their rights among all the nations of the earth. From the proceedings of the anniversary in 1790, it appeared, that this society had then lately received "the warmest marks of approbation and respect" from the Jacobin societies esta-

blished in more than twenty of the principal cities and towns in France, together with copies for their instruction, of numerous seditious and revolutionary publications ; and that in England, they had been very successful in forming societies in different parts of the kingdom. At the anniversary of 1791, which was attended by nearly 500 " friends to freedom," a long list of societies in France and England was read, with which the committee had corresponded in the course of the preceding year ; and in the letters from the French societies, the members of the revolution society were hailed as friends to the revolution of nations, and to the rights of the legitimate sovereigns, the people. In a letter written to France, early in 1792, a hope was expressed, that the period was approaching, when the people in all countries would renounce with abhorrence those prejudices, which had so long contributed to rivet the fetters of slavery ; especially that most fatal of all prejudices, the opinion, that a few capricious individuals have a right to dispose of the lives and properties of millions of their fellow-men ; and in another letter, of nearly the same date, they say, " We triumph in the animating prospect of that happy state of mankind, which your glorious revolution opens to us ; and we look forward with transport to that period, when these inestimable blessings, which you have so nobly acquired, shall be diffused throughout the world." An arbitrary and oppressive power in the king, a servile peerage, a rapacious and intolerant clergy, and a corrupt representation, were the specific grievances proposed to be corrected in England, by following the example of " the late glorious and splendid actions in France ;" or, in other words, they considered every part of the civil and

ecclesiastical establishments in this country, as requiring reform; and the sort of reform to be applied, was that which had been adopted in France, where the king had been reduced to a cypher, without even personal liberty; the titles of the peers had been abolished, their mansions levelled to the ground; their estates plundered, and their families driven into exile, or murdered with inhuman exultation; the possessions of the church had been confiscated, and the clergy deprived of their benefices; commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, had been destroyed; the Jacobin clubs had acquired a complete ascendancy over the national assembly; even the forms of administering justice had ceased, crimes of every description were committed with impunity, and no man's person or property was secure.

Such were the principles, which the revolution and similar societies in London, circulated with incredible industry, by means of affiliated societies in the country, political clubs, and cheap publications, professedly inculcating the doctrine of combining practice with principle. And that nothing might be wanted to poison the minds of the people, and to rouse them to action, numerous emissaries from France were dispersed in most of the populous towns and districts, who, from the experience they had acquired at home, were enabled to afford very important assistance to their friends in this kingdom. Every artifice, which could be applied to the passions, the prejudices, and supposed interests of the common people, which could mislead their understandings, or corrupt their hearts, having been thus practised more than two years, with increasing boldness and activity, a manifest and most

III. The following India Army Form has been introduced for use in the M. E. Services :—
 India Army Form W.-1814-A. "Furniture Ledger for small units."

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner.

[28267 (F.5-B.)
C.]

IV. The undermentioned India Army Form has been revised and copies of the revised form are now available for issue :—

I. A. F. A.-36. "Pay bill and acquittance roll of warrant and non-commissioned officers on the unattached list, etc."

[(F. A., M. E. issue No. 67-Accts. of 1923)
D.]

V. The following amendments are made to India Army Form Z.-2001 :—

On page 18 *delete*

A. B.-142 "Musketry Small Book, Table "A" (in English)" as inserted by A. I. (L) No. 106S of 1923.

A. B.-142 "Musketry Small Book, Table "B" General Musketry Course (British and Indian)." and connected entries.

2 It has been decided that these Tables will be treated as General Staff publications.

[13111 (G.S.-M. T.-1)
D.]

VI. The following India Army Form is cancelled and will be deleted from the Appendix to Army Instructions (India) No. 832 of 1922 :—

I. A. F. O.-1326—"Ledger, dead stock."

[2421 (O-5)
A-II.]

pernicious change had taken place in the sentiments, dispositions, and conduct of a considerable proportion of the lower ranks of the community.

CHAP. XIV.

1792.

Mr. Pitt and his colleagues were convinced of the necessity of endeavoring to check the progress of this alarming evil; and accordingly, on the 21st of May, a royal proclamation was issued, in which it was stated, that divers wicked and seditious writings had been industriously dispersed, tending to excite tumult and disorder, by raising groundless jealousies and discontents with respect to the laws and constitution of this realm; and that correspondences had been entered into with persons in foreign parts, with a view to forward these criminal purposes: his majesty, therefore, being resolved, as far as might be in his power, to put a stop to these dangerous practices, warned his subjects to guard against all such attempts, and to discourage all such proceedings, which aimed at the subversion of all regular government, and were inconsistent with the peace and order of society; and he strictly charged all magistrates to make diligent inquiry for discovering the authors and distributors of seditious writings, and to take the most effectual care to suppress and prevent all riots and disturbances: and he farther commanded them, to transmit to the secretary of state, immediate and full information concerning all persons, who might be found offending in these respects; it being his determination to carry into vigorous execution, the laws made for the preservation of public tranquillity.

As soon as Mr. Pitt had decided that this proclamation should be issued, he communicated the substance of it to those members

Controller of Military Accounts who will testify that no claims are outstanding in his office with regard to the stores, etc., held by the individual concerned.

3. The security deposits of Indian Army Service Corps personnel at present held by Controllers of Military Accounts will accordingly be transferred to the Officer in charge, Indian Army Service Corps Records, through the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport or the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport concerned.

[57360 (Q. M. G.-5)
B]

470
20th May
1924.

470. Incidence of travelling expenses connected with the appointment of officers of the Military Accounts Department to sit as members of, or to assist at, military courts of enquiry.

It has been decided that travelling (including daily) allowances of officers of the Military Accounts Department appointed, under Army Instruction (India) No. 258 of 1924, to sit as members of, or to assist at, military courts of enquiry assembled in connection with financial irregularities, shall be debited to the head of the Army Estimates to which the travelling expenses of officers of the unit connected with the court of enquiry are compilable.

[(A. D. Case No. 25018)
D]

471
20th May
1924.

471. Scale of victualling establishments for British units.

Paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 292 of 1921 is cancelled and the following substituted :—

The victualling establishment authorised for British units will be as follows :—

(1) *Rations.*

For detachments less than 2 squad-	One 3rd class	} One weighman.
rons of Cavalry, half battalion of	agent.	
Infantry, Battery of Artillery.		
For 2 squadrons of Cavalry, half	One 2nd class	
battalion of Infantry, Battery of	agent.	
Artillery.		
For any larger unit	One first class	
	agent.	

of opposition in both houses, who, he had reason to think, participated in the apprehensions of government, relative to the present situation of the country; and at the same time, an intimation was conveyed to them, that it would be very agreeable to Mr. Pitt; if any of them would move an address to the king upon the subject in parliament. They signified their approbation of the measure, and promised to support it; but declined moving the address.

A copy of the proclamation was presented to both houses of parliament; and, on the day appointed for taking it into consideration in the house of commons, the master of the rolls (sir Richard Arden) proposed an address to the king, expressing the warm and grateful sense of the house, for this fresh proof of his majesty's constant solicitude for the welfare and happiness of his people, and of indignation at the attempts made to weaken, in the minds of his subjects, the sentiments of obedience to the laws, and attachment to the constitution, naturally springing from the actual enjoyment of the advantages of legal and well-regulated freedom, under the government of his majesty and his illustrious ancestors: these unexampled blessings afforded peculiar motives to the inhabitants of this kingdom to beware of delusive theories, inconsistent with the relations and duties of all civil society; and rendered it the duty of every good citizen to discourage and counteract every attempt, direct and indirect, against public order and tranquillity. Impressed with these sentiments, and confident that the nation at large must feel with them, that real liberty can only exist under the protection of law, and the authority of efficient and regular government, they pledged themselves to

support his majesty in the determination he had adopted; and were persuaded, that every exertion necessary to preserve and strengthen the established constitution, would be seconded by the zeal and gratitude of a free and loyal people.

After Mr. Powys had seconded, and another member had spoken in favor of, the address, Mr. Grey, rising for an opposite purpose, declared that he considered the proclamation as insidiously designed to make a separation between those, who had for many years acted together, and among whom there was known to exist a difference of opinion respecting the present state of the country. The firm union of this party, of which he was himself a member, he represented as essential to the maintenance of the constitution in purity and perfection. After a violent personal attack upon Mr. Pitt, charging him with inconsistency, apostacy, and delusion, (of which the house shewed evident marks of disapprobation,) he proceeded to state his objections to the address. He said, that if there had been any publications of an evil and dangerous tendency, the proposed mode of noticing them was irregular and inefficient; and that his majesty's ministers ought to have prosecuted the authors and publishers of them, the moment they appeared. Presuming that Mr. Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man" were the writings particularly alluded to in the proclamation, he observed, that the first part of that work had been published more than a twelvemonth, without any proceeding against it, which, if the book deserved the character now given of it, must have been a gross and criminal neglect in administration. He represented the calling upon magistrates to make inquiry, in order to discover the authors and publishers of seditious

Ration store -

For Cavalry Brigade Transport Company, Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Divisional Troops Transport Company, Transport Depot, Camel Transport Company, Camel Transport Company, (Lower Establishment).

To be constructed on a scale of 1 sq. ft. per man. With a verandah 10 ft. wide on one side.

Forge and shoeing sheds—

For Cavalry Brigade Transport Company, Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Divisional Troops Transport Company and Transport Depot.

Forge, 400 sq. ft.	} Stocks to be provided on the scale of one per shed.
Store, 160 sq. ft.	.	.	.	.
2 shoeing sheds, each 297 sq. ft.	.	.	.	.

For Mule Transport Company (Lower establishment).

As above, except that only one shoeing shed will be provided.

For Bullock Troop (Lower establishment).

(Only one to be provided in a station.)

Forge, 300 sq. ft.	} Stocks to be provided on the scale of one per shed.
Shoeing, shed 297 sq. ft.	.	.	.	.
Store, 120 sq. ft.	.	.	.	.

Shoeing sheds only—

Camel Transport Company, Camel Transport Company (Lower establishment).

One shoeing shed, 297 sq. ft.	} Stocks to be provided on the scale of one per shed.
	

writings, as converting that useful and respectable set of men into spies and informers. He complained, that the correspondences, carried on by subjects of this country with foreign societies, were mentioned with a view to cast a reflection upon the association of the Friends of the People, and to accuse them of an intention, by following the example of France, to make a total change in the government of the country. He affirmed, that the proclamation was entirely unnecessary, and that it would produce the effect of exciting unfounded alarms and suspicions in the minds of the people, and of provoking rather than preventing disturbances; as might be concluded from the riots at Birmingham, which were caused by the friends of government, and in which the supposed enemies of the constitution were the only sufferers: in truth, the danger, if any, did not arise from the prevalence of a republican spirit in the country, but from that indisposition and aversion to all reform, which characterised the present times. Upon these grounds, Mr. Grey moved an amendment, conveying a censure upon ministers for not prosecuting the authors of the seditious writings alluded to in the proclamation, and which had been published a considerable time.

Mr. Fox was scarcely less violent against Mr. Pitt, than Mr. Grey had been; and reprobated both the proclamation and address, upon nearly the same grounds.

Mr. Pitt very slightly noticed the personal attacks upon himself; only remarking, that no invective should ever deter him from pursuing that line of conduct, which he deemed most conducive to the public tranquillity, and to the preservation of constitutional freedom. In defence of the measure, under the

Quarter Guard, Cells and Quartermaster's Stores—

For Cavalry Brigade Transport Company, Divisional Troops Transport Company, Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Mule Transport Company (Lower establishment), Transport Depot, Camel Transport Company, Camel Transport Company (Silladar), Camel Transport Company (Lower establishment).

Guard room	336 sq. ft.
Lock up	144 „
Two cells, each	100 „
Quartermaster's Stores	2 sq. ft. per man.

For Bullock Troops (Lower establishment).

(Only one to be provided in a station).

Guard room	192 sq. ft.
One cell	100 „
Quartermaster's Stores	192 „

Quarter Guard, Cells and Quartermaster's Stores to be constructed with a verandah 8'-0" in the clear on one side of block.

Mobilization Stores—

For Cavalry Brigade Transport Company, Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Divisional Troops Transport Company, Camel Transport Company.

Mobilization store	1 sq. ft. per animal on strength.
------------------------------	-----------------------------------

For Mule Transport Company (Lower establishment), Transport Depot, Camel Transport Company (Lower establishment).

Mobilization store	1 sq. ft. per animal on mobilized strength in excess of peace strength.
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consideration of the house, he said, that great danger was to be apprehended from the seditious writings then in circulation; and from the pernicious doctrines which had been for some time continually gaining ground; and that it was the duty of government to frustrate the designs of those large bodies of men, who not only avowed levelling principles, but called for foreign aid to enable them to attain their end; that his majesty's ministers had taken notice of these proceedings, as soon as it appeared that they were producing an effect sufficient to justify their interference, without unnecessarily infringing the liberty of the press, or violating the constitutional rights of the subjects of this free country. He denied, that the proclamation was designed to promote divisions among his political adversaries. It was, indeed, fully evident, that the members of opposition differed on some points of primary importance; but this want of unanimity redounded highly to their honor. A conviction of the propriety and utility of the proclamation, of its absolute necessity to the maintenance of public order, and to the tranquillity of the state, could be the only motive; which had induced several gentlemen, on the opposite side of the house, to abandon their old friends upon the present occasion—a fair and honorable conduct, affording an irrefragable proof, that, whatever might be their party feelings and prepossessions, they were ready to give up private attachments, and to forget former animosities, when public security and the preservation of the constitution were at stake. Nor was the proclamation, he said, intended to bring discredit upon the society of the Friends of the People: it was directed against those societies only, whose principles and proceedings were

Workshops—

For Cavalry Brigade Transport Company, Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Divisional Troops Transport Company, Mule Transport Company (Lower establishment), Transport Dépôt.

Block containing :—

Blacksmiths' shop, Carpenters' shop, Saddlers' Shop.

To be constructed on a scale of 60 sq. ft. in the plains or 50 sq. ft. in the hills for every authorized artificer in each particular trade. The minimum size of any shop to be 100 sq. ft. Verandah 8' - 0" wide in the clear to be provided on one side of the block. Each shop to be self contained.

For Camel Transport Company, Camel Transport (Silladar), Camel Transport Company (Lower establishment).

Block containing :—

Saddler's and Palan-maker's shop

To be constructed on a scale of 60 sq. ft. in the plains or 50 sq. ft. in the hills, for every authorized artificer in each particular trade.

The minimum size of any shop to be 100 sq. ft. Verandah 8' = 0" wide on one side of block. Each shop to be self-contained.

Veterinary Hospital—

For Cavalry Brigade Transport Company, Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Divisional Troops Transport Company, Mule Transport Company (Lower establishment), Transport Dépôt.

(2) Pharmacy	120 sq. ft.	Accommodation in covered stands should be provided for 5 per cent. of strength, less animals accommodated in loose boxes and slinging rooms. A verandah 6' clear on S and W. sides of Pharmacy and store if exposed. In the hills the height should be 10' = 0"
Store	120 sq. ft.	
2 Slinging rooms, each	96 sq. ft.	
Loose boxes for 1 per cent. of strength, each	96 sq. ft.	
Covered standings, each	12' - 0" x 7' = 0"	
Central passage 4' clear.		
Isolation block 1		
Loose box	96 sq. ft.	

CHAP. XIV. 1792. hostile to the established form of government. Without, however, attributing any improper motives to the members of the new association, he contended, that advantage would be taken of such a society, and of the purpose for which it was instituted, by persons whose designs were really mischievous; and more especially, as parliamentary reform was one of the ostensible objects of all who wished for a revolution in this country. The society, therefore, of the Friends of the People, must expect to be implicated in the charge of disaffection, if they connected themselves with the societies, to which he alluded. The first part of Paine's Rights of Man, was so wild, extravagant, and absurd, that it did not appear calculated to do mischief; and a prosecution by the attorney general, would only have raised it into notice. It would, indeed, probably have soon sunk into oblivion; if it had not been circulated by the unwearied exertions, and at the expence, of clubs and societies: but a prosecution was commenced against the second part of the work, the moment it was discovered that it carried the visionary notions of the author still farther, and was beginning to make an unfavorable impression upon the public mind: the forms, however, of the courts of law, had not yet allowed the trial actually to take place. In reply to the charge of converting magistrates into spies, he said, that the proclamation only reminded them of that part of their duty, which they were at all times bound to perform, and in the discharge of which, present circumstances demanded extraordinary vigilance: and upon that subject, he farther remarked, that it was impossible for the ministers and legal advisers of the crown, to bring offenders to punishment, unless those who were qualified and

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 466 OF 1924.

Army Department notification in the Gazette of India, No. 534, dated the 25th April 1924.

ORGANIZATION.

Indian Medical Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, with effect from the date of this notification, the following changes will be made in the organization of, and in the conditions of admission to, the sub-assistant surgeon branch of the Indian Medical Department.

2 The existing three presidential lists of military sub-assistant surgeons will be amalgamated and there will be one combined list for all general service purposes. The names of sub-assistant surgeons now in the service will be placed in the combined list in the order of seniority according to the date of appointment to the service. For purposes of promotion to the grades of Subadar and Subadar Major, no change will be made in the existing conditions and the separate presidential lists will be maintained in the office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, until the present establishment is absorbed. All future appointments to this branch of the Indian Medical Department will, however, be made on the general list for all purposes including that of promotion.

required by their office, gave the necessary information to the proper department of the executive government. He expressed his astonishment at the denial of the existence of a republican spirit in this kingdom, when it was openly avowed, and industriously propagated, both by individuals and societies; and asserted, that Mr. Fox, by the arguments he had that day used, if not the advocate, was certainly the friend, of Mr. Paine and his doctrines: such conduct appeared to him irreconcilable with any spark of patriotism, or regard for the established form of government. It was scarcely to be believed, that any one should seriously maintain, that there was no ground for apprehension and alarm, nor any sufficient cause for the proclamation, when it was known, that numerous clubs, established in the manufacturing towns and districts, had adopted, and were eagerly spreading, opinions, inconsistent with public tranquillity, and which, if not checked in time, might, and would, undermine and overthrow the constitution.

Several opposition members, particularly the marquis of Titchfield, lord North, Mr. Windham, Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. T. Grenville, delivered their sentiments in favor of the address; and the last of those gentlemen said, that writings of a seditious nature had been circulated among the soldiers and sailors. They all acknowledged their conviction, that the doctrines lately propagated, and the conduct pursued, by clubs and societies, as well as by individuals, demanded the utmost attention, and most vigorous interposition of government, and called for the strenuous and combined resistance of all, who were desirous of averting from this country, the evils which had been experienced in France, from similar beginnings.

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27th May
1924.

477. Ruling as to the arms which shall comprise the equipment of military officers for the purpose of section 1 (b) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

It has been decided that the following arms shall comprise the equipment of a military officer for the purposes of section 1 (b) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878):—

Officers holding commissions from His Majesty the King :—

1 sword

1 revolver and
1 pistol.

} Of no special pattern but must
take Government ammunition of .455 bore.

1 dirk

1 Skeen Dhu

} Highland regiments only.

Officers holding commissions from His Excellency the Viceroy :—

1 sword.

1 revolver (Webley .455 bore).

1 kukri (Gurkha and Gharwali regiments only).

[- 16333 (G. S., S. D.-2)
A.-II.]

478

27th May
1924.

478. Establishment of Camel Transport Companies (Lower establishment) to be maintained in Baluchistan under the reorganisation scheme of animal transport.

The following changes are made in the peace establishment of each Camel Transport Company (Lower establishment) sanctioned in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 21 and 216 of 1924 :—

Detail.	Number authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 21 of 1924.	Number now sanctioned.
British other ranks	2	1
Indian officers	2	4
Ponies	7	8

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1792.

Mr. Grey did not venture to divide the house, and his amendment being rejected, the address was agreed to.

The more than usual violence of Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey, and their personal attack upon Mr. Pitt, in this debate, may probably be attributed to the mortification they felt at losing the support of some of the most respectable of their adherents, upon a question, not only material in itself, but involving principles, which, in the present state of public affairs in this country and upon the continent, could not fail to be the subject of future discussion, and of future measures. The obvious danger of an approaching schism in their party, which must necessarily weaken their own cause, and strengthen that of administration, not unnaturally produced an irritation of mind, which burst forth in the bitterest asperity of language.

The address was communicated to the house of lords, and their concurrence to it requested, that it might be presented to his majesty, as the joint address of the two houses. As soon as a motion for that purpose was made and seconded, the prince of Wales rose for the first time, to deliver his sentiments in the house of lords:—He should, he said, be deficient in his duty as a member of parliament, unmindful of that respect he owed to the constitution, and inattentive to the peace and welfare of the country, if he did not state to the world, what was his opinion, upon a subject of such magnitude, as that on which their lordships were then deliberating. He was educated in principles, which taught him to revere the constitutional liberties of the people, on which their happiness depended; and to those principles he was determined, as far as he could have any weight, to give his firm and constant

support. The matter at issue, in fact, was, whether the constitution was or was not to be maintained; whether the wild ideas of untried theory were to conquer the wholesome maxims of established practice; and whether those laws, under which we had flourished for a long series of years, were to be subverted by a pretended reform, unsanctioned by the people. As a person nearly and dearly interested in the welfare, and he should emphatically add, in the happiness and comfort of the people, it would be treason to the principles of his mind, if he did not come forward and declare his disapprobation of those seditious publications, which had occasioned the motion then before the house. His interest was connected with the interest of the people; they were indeed inseparable. On this great, on this solid basis, he grounded the vote which he meant to give; and that vote should unequivocally be, for a concurrence with the commons in their wise and salutary address.

Lord Grenville, alluding to the speech of his royal highness, in the course of the debate, observed, that such a testimony of regard to the constitution, and zeal for the welfare of the people, must warm the breast of every Englishman who heard it; and was the strongest assurance and satisfaction to the people at large, that they might long expect a continuance of that prosperity, and of those essential blessings, which they had enjoyed since the accession of the present illustrious family to the throne of England.

The declaration of these sentiments, by the heir apparent to the throne, had the greater effect, from the well-known circumstance, that the influence of his royal highness had hitherto been exerted against the administration of Mr. Pitt;

- (b) Those re-employed after discharge with gratuity will not be required to forfeit such gratuity under paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 390 of 1923, and any portion of the gratuity which may have been refunded by them since joining the Indian Army Service Corps will be repaid on discharge.
- (c) No increase in pension or gratuity will be admissible in respect of service rendered with the Indian Army Service Corps by personnel thus discharged.

[52909 (Q.M.G.-5) B]

486. Interpretation of paragraph 59(b) of Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

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27th May
1924.

As doubt exists as to the exact scope of paragraph 59(b) of Army Regulations, India, Volume X, regarding the term "half pay list", it is notified that the only Indian service officers who are entitled to passages to Great Britain under the provisions of that paragraph are :—

- (i) those granted an invalid pension; and
(ii) those placed on the temporary non-effective list.
2. Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be amended accordingly. —

[55458 (Q.M.G.-2-1) B]

487. Distribution of station ambulances in India.
Subject to the approval of the Right Honourable the Sec-
27th May 1924.

CHAP. XIV. and from the general opinion, that his royal highness was
 1792. personally attached to several of those, who represented the
 proclamation as wholly unnecessary.

The address was supported by the duke of Portland, lords Spencer, Kinnoul, Stormont, Porchester, and Rawdon, all of whom were considered as opposition members.

Lord Lauderdale, a leading member of the society of the Friends of the People, moved nearly the same amendment as had been proposed by Mr. Grey, in the house of commons: and it was rejected without a division: lord Lansdown was the only peer who spoke in its favor. The original motion passed.

This reception of the proclamation and address, in the two houses of parliament, was highly gratifying to the friends of public tranquillity, and of the established form of government; and both Mr. Pitt and lord Grenville paid a just tribute of praise to the conduct of those members, who, though not in the habit of agreeing to the measures of the present administration, came forward with their approbation and support on this occasion, in a manner which reflected the greatest honor upon themselves, and deserved the thanks of the country.

THE riots which took place at Birmingham, in the preceding summer, had been several times incidentally mentioned in the course of the present session; and at last Mr. Whitbread announced his intention of making a motion upon the subject. Mr. Dundas deprecated a discussion, which could be productive of no good, and might give rise to fresh disturbances, or

(b) Those re-employed after discharge with gratuity will not be required to forfeit such gratuity under paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 390 of 1923, and any portion of the gratuity which may have been refunded by them since joining the Indian Army Service Corps will be repaid on discharge.

(c) No increase in pension or gratuity will be admissible in respect of service rendered with the Indian Army Service Corps by personnel thus discharged.

[$\frac{62909 \text{ (Q.M.G.-5)}}{R}$]

486. Interpretation of paragraph 59(b) of Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

As doubt exists as to the exact scope of paragraph 59(b) of Army Regulations, India, Volume X, regarding the term "half pay list", it is notified that the only Indian service officers who are entitled to passages to Great Britain under the provisions of that paragraph are:—

(i) those granted an invalid pension; and

(ii) those placed on the temporary non-effective list.

2. Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be amended accordingly. —

[$\frac{65458 \text{ (Q.M.G.-2-1)}}{R}$]

487. Distribution of station ambulances in India.

Subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, sanction is accorded to the

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at least cause new irritation, in the town and neighborhood of Birmingham, where every thing was quiet at present. Mr. Whitbread, however, persisted; and, on the 21st of May, proposed an address to the king, the object of which was, to censure ministers for not prosecuting the magistrates, on account of their conduct during the riots. As Mr. Pitt took no part in the debate upon this motion, it will be sufficient to observe, that it appeared from the speeches of Mr. Dundas, and other members, that the riots were of a political and not of a religious nature, having been occasioned by a persevering determination to commemorate the anniversary of a political event, and Dr. Priestley having taught his religious opinions at Birmingham for eighteen years, without any molestation; that the circumstance of the mischief being confined to the houses and property of dissenters, was owing to persons of that description being the most violent in applauding the French revolution, and decrying the blessings of the British constitution; that the attorney and solicitor general, after the most mature deliberation, had been decidedly of opinion, that the affidavits sent from Birmingham, and other documents laid before them, for the purpose of criminating the magistrates, did not afford sufficient ground for a public prosecution; that both before and after this decision of the law officers of the crown, it was open to the dissenters as a body, or to any individual, to proceed against the magistrates by indictment or information, but that no such process had been instituted, which was a strong presumption in their favor; that no complaint had been made to that house, by any person who considered himself aggrieved by the conduct of the magistrates; and that there was no reason for

IV. The following form has been revised:—

India Army Form V-1755—"Marching ⁱⁿ out report."

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner.

3. The necessary amendments to India Army Form Z-2000, Regimental Section, and Z-2001 will be made in due course.

[42631 (Q. M. G.-14).
A-II]

V. As training battalions of Indian Infantry are not armed with machine guns, the following amendment is made to the table in Army Instruction (India) No. 625 of 1923:—

Delete item 4 and the two entries against it.

The necessary amendments will be made to India Army Form Z-2001 in due course.

[13538 (G.S., M.T.-1).
D]

VI. Amendment to India Army Form Z-2000, item 44.—In column 8, after line 23 insert the following:—
“(Note.—In the case of a casualty occurring on Field Service the telegram from the Force Commander to the War Office and next-of-kin if residing out of Europe will also include a very brief report describing the circumstances in which the casualty occurred.)”

[01126-3-5 (M. S.).
A-II]

CHAP. XIV. charging any of them with wilful neglect of duty, although it
1792. was scarcely to be expected, that, in so long a scene of alarm and confusion, no accidental mistake should have been committed, and no inadvertent expression used; that the magistrates had received the public thanks of some of the most respectable inhabitants of Birmingham; and that the conduct of his majesty's ministers, in their exertions to send troops for the purpose of quelling the riots, and afterwards to discover the rioters and bring them to punishment, was acknowledged, even by the opponents of government, to have been highly laudable and meritorious.

These facts being established to the satisfaction of the house, and evidently exempting both the magistrates and administration from all possibility of blame, Mr. Whitbread was earnestly requested to withdraw his motion, as being imprudent, and likely to do harm; but he refused, and upon a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of more than 4 to 1.

THE repeated discussions, which had taken place in parliament, in former years, relative to the slave trade, together with the printed evidence, which had been very generally circulated, had excited great interest upon the subject throughout the kingdom; and no fewer than 508 petitions, all praying for the abolition of this infamous traffic, were presented to the house of commons in the early part of the present session. On the 2d of April, Mr. Wilberforce, in a committee of the whole house, moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this committee, that the trade, carried on by British

IV. The following form has been revised:—

India Army Form V-1755—"Marching ⁱⁿ out report."

2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner.

3. The necessary amendments to India Army Form Z-2000, Regimental Section, and Z-2001 will be made in due course.

[42631 (Q. M. G.-14).
A-11]

V. As training battalions of Indian Infantry are not armed with machine guns, the following amendment is made to the table in Army Instruction (India) No. 625 of 1923:—

Delete item 4 and the two entries against it.

The necessary amendments will be made to India Army Form Z-2001 in due course.

[13535 (G.S., M.P.-1).
D]

VI. Amendment to India Army Form Z-2000, item 44.—In column 8, after line 23 insert the following:—
“(Note.—In the case of a casualty occurring on Field Service the telegram from the Force Commander to the War Office and next-of-kin if residing out of Europe will also include a very brief report describing the circumstances in which the casualty occurred.)”

[01126-3-5 (M. S.).
A-11]

could be devised. "Let us then," said he, "begin from this time; let us not commit these important concerns to any farther hazard; let us prosecute this great object from this very hour; let us vote that the abolition of the slave trade shall be immediate, and not left to I know not what future time or contingency."

CHAP. XIV.

1792.

Having drawn this conclusion from considering in what manner the colonies themselves would be affected by the abolition, he proceeded to another part of the subject, in the following animated strain: "But now, sir, I come to Africa; that is the ground on which I rest; and there it is that I say my right honorable friends do not carry their principles to their full extent. Why ought the slave trade to be abolished? Because it is incurable injustice: surely this is a reason for immediate, rather than gradual, abolition. By allowing the trade to continue even for one hour, do not my right honorable friends weaken, do they not desert, their own argument of its injustice? If on the ground of injustice it ought to be abolished at last, why ought it not now? Why is injustice to be suffered to remain for a single hour? From what I hear without doors, I fear that the general conviction of this injustice has led some men to suppose, that the slave trade would never have been permitted to begin, but from some strong and irresistible necessity, a necessity, however, which, if it was fancied to exist at first, I have shewn cannot be thought by any man whatever to exist now. This plea of necessity, thus presumed, and presumed, as I suspect from the circumstance of injustice itself, has caused a sort of acquiescence in the continuance of this evil. Men have been led to place it in the rank of those

could be devised. "Let us then," said he, "begin from this time; let us not commit these important concerns to any farther hazard; let us vote that the abolition of the slave trade shall be immediate, and not left to I know not what future time or contingency."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Similar, the 3rd June 1924.

492. Attendance of Indian Army officers at the Royal Air Force College, Andover.

Sanction is accorded to the attendance of one Indian Army officer at the Royal Air Force College, Andover, annually, for a one year's course of instruction.

2. The officer selected to attend will be seconded.

[15755 (G. S. M. P. 11). D]

493. Clothing—Special Size Roll.

Attention is directed to the instructions laid down in I.A.F.C.-837 "Special Size Roll", and in particular to the following points which should be noted for guidance:—

(a) Any deviation from the normal in the figure of a man, such as an unusually long or short neck, sloping or square shoulders, prominent chest or hips should be noted in the last column of the form quoted above.

(b) Collar measurements should be taken strictly in accordance with the following, namely "closely over the collar band of the shirt", (that is at the base of the neck), and one inch should be added to the measurement.

(c) Actual measurements should be given, and, with the exception of the one inch added to the collar, no addition should be made to other measurements.

[25393 (G. M. G.-10-A). A-11.]

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stated ; but upon principles far removed from those which had been maintained, when the question was discussed in former years. By far the greater number of the persons, who had spoken in the present debate, had thought it their duty to declare their full and entire concurrence with his honorable friend, in promoting the abolition of the slave trade, as their ultimate object. Being agreed upon the abolition itself, the only dispute now was, as to the period of time at which it should take place. “ I therefore,” continued Mr. Pitt, “ congratulate this house, the country, and the world, that this great point is gained, that we may now consider this trade as having received its condemnation ; that its sentence is sealed ; that this curse of mankind is seen by the house, in its true light ; and that the greatest stigma on our national character, which ever yet existed, is about to be removed : And, sir, which is still more important, that mankind, I trust, in general, are now likely to be delivered from the greatest practical evil, that ever has afflicted the human race, from the severest and most extensive calamity recorded in the history of the world.”

Mr. Pitt then entered at great length into the effect which the abolition would produce upon the real interest of proprietors of estates in the West Indies, the condition of the negroes, and the tranquillity and safety of the islands ; and shewed, that all the arguments drawn from those sources, pleaded much more loudly and strongly for an immediate, than for a gradual, abolition. He also contended, that an act of parliament, operating directly and instantly, would secure the object they all had in view, more effectually, and with less difficulty, than internal regulations in the respective islands, or any other plan which

APPENDIX to ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 487 of 1924.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION.

No. 106 of 1924.

Rate of Pay—Extension of service, etc.

With reference to paragraph 226A, King's Regulations 1923 (promulgated by A. O. 452 of 1923), it is notified for general information that, should it be decided to make any reduction in the present rates of pay, the following rules will apply in all normal cases where the engagement is not broken by the soldier's own fault—

(a) Soldiers who, *before* the date on which any reduction of the present rates of pay is promulgated, are permitted to extend the period of their colour service, re-engage to complete 21 years service, or continue in the service beyond 21 years, will continue to receive *during such further period of service* the rates of pay in any rank which were operative on the date on which they actually extend their service, re-engage to complete 21 years service, or continue in the service beyond 21 years.

(b) Soldiers who *after* the date on which any new rates of pay are promulgated are permitted to extend the period of their colour service, re-engage to complete 21 years service, or continue in the service beyond 21 years, will not commence to draw the new rates of pay until the date on which they enter upon their extended or re-engaged period of colour service, or until the date on which they continue in the service beyond 21 years.

could be devised. "Let us then," said he, "begin from this time; let us not commit these important concerns to any farther hazard; let us prosecute this great object from this very hour; let us vote that the abolition of the slave trade shall be immediate, and not left to I know not what future time or contingency."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Simla, the 10th June 1924.

505. Grant of the distinction "Afghanistan, 1919" to certain units of the British Army.

It is notified for information that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the under-mentioned regiments bearing the distinction "Afghanistan, 1919" upon their Standard, Regimental Colours and Ap-pointments, respectively, in recognition of their services dur-ing the campaign known as the "3rd Afghan War, 1919":—

- 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey).
The King's Regiment (Liverpool).
The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's).
The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment).
The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding).
The Border Regiment.
The Royal Sussex Regiment.
The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire).
The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.
The North Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
The Durham Light Infantry.
1st-25th Battalion, The London Regiment.
1st-1st Kent Cyclist Battalion.
2. Such of the units named above, as are serving in India are authorised to indent for the necessary scroll.

necessary evils, which are supposed to be the lot of human creatures, and to be permitted to fall upon some countries or individuals, rather than upon others, by that Being, whose ways are inscrutable to us, and whose dispensations, it is conceived, we ought not to look into. 'The origin of evil is indeed a subject beyond the reach of human understandings; and the permission of it by the Supreme Being, is a subject into which it belongs not to us to inquire. But where the evil in question is a moral evil, which a man can scrutinize, and where that moral evil has its origin within ourselves, let us not imagine, that we can clear our consciences by this general, not to say irreligious, way of laying aside the question. If we reflect at all on this subject, we must see, that every necessary evil supposes that some other and greater evil would be incurred, were it removed: I therefore desire to ask, what can be that greater evil, which can be stated to overbalance the one in question? I know of no evil that ever has existed, nor can I imagine any evil to exist, worse than the tearing seventy or eighty thousand persons annually from their native land, by a combination of the most civilized nations, inhabiting the most enlightened quarter of the globe, but more especially under the sanction of the laws of that nation, which calls herself the most free and most happy of them all. Even if these miserable beings were proved guilty of every crime, before you take them off, of which however not a single proof is adduced, ought we to take upon ourselves the office of executioners? And even if we condescend so far, still can we be justified in taking them, unless we have clear proof that they are criminals.

“ But if we go much farther, if we ourselves tempt the

3. The initial expenditure of Rs. 136 is debitable to "Head IV-H. Ordnance (1) Additions by purchase" of the Army Estimates for 1924-25. The recurring expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 15 annually, is debitable to "Head I-A (1) (16) Maintenance of ordnance equipment" of the Army Estimates.

[2733-N. S. (M.G.-2-B).
A-II]

509. Disability pensions admissible to Indian Officers granted honorary King's Commissions.

10th June
1924.

It is notified, for information, that paragraph 11 of Army Department letter No. 10146, dated the 4th August 1920, published as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 690 of 1920, has been reconstructed to read as follows:—
"11. Disability pensions and gratuities shall be granted under the same general conditions as for Risaldars or Subedars, but at double the rates under Army Instruction (India) No. 1056 of 1922, according to length of service."

[A-194.8 (A.G.-10).
C]

510. Exchange on the Mexican dollar.

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10th June
1924.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong, that the official rate of the dollar, as assessed by him for all payments fixed in sterling, which had to be made in Hong Kong and on the China station during the month of May 1924, was two shillings and four pence, farthing (2s. 4½d.).

[A-4639 (A.G.-10).
D.]

511. Provision of pistols for Lewis gunners of training battalions located at certain stations.

10th June
1924.

It has been decided to issue pistols and connected equipment as detailed below, to Nos. 1 and 2 of 1924.

partial, the cruel, the iniquitous sentences of such courts, as if we also were strangers to all religion, and to the first principles of justice.

“ But that country, it is said, has been in some degree civilized, and civilized by us. It is said they have gained some knowledge of the principles of justice. What, sir, have they gained principles of justice from us! Their civilization brought about by us? Yes, we give them enough of our intercourse to convey to them the means, and to initiate them in the study, of mutual destruction. We give them just enough of the forms of justice, to enable them to add the pretext of legal trials to their other modes of perpetrating the most atrocious iniquity. We give them just enough of European improvements, to enable them the more effectually to turn Africa into a ravaged wilderness. Some evidences say, that the Africans are addicted to the practice of gambling, that they even sell their wives and children, and ultimately themselves. Are these then the legitimate sources of slavery? Shall we pretend, that we can thus acquire an honest right to exact the labor of these people? Can we pretend that we have a right to carry away to distant regions, men of whom we know nothing by authentic inquiry, and of whom there is every reasonable presumption to think, that those who sell them to us, have no right to do so? But the evil does not stop here. I feel that there is not time for me to make all the remarks, which the subject deserves; and I refrain from attempting to enumerate half the dreadful consequences of this system. Do you think nothing of the ruin and the miseries in which so many other individuals, still remaining in Africa, are involved,

10th Ju 1924.

—: training of recruits:—

REMARKS.		Per battalion (peace only).
Annually.	2	
Station stores.	60	
Peace and war.	6	
Station stores.	3	
Station stores.	60	

2. The initial expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 8,732 will be debited to "Head IV Stock account 'H' Ordnance, (I) Additions by purchase" of the Army Estimates for 1924-25 and the recurring expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 833, will be debited to "Head I-A. (1) (16) Maintenance of ordnance equipment."

3. Regulations for the equipment of the Army (India) Part 2, Section 1—B, Indian Infantry (except pioneers) will be amended in due course.

in consequence of carrying off so many myriads of people? Do you think nothing of their families which are left behind? Of the connexions which are broken? of the friendships, attachments, and relationships, that are burst asunder? Do you think nothing of the miseries in consequence, that are felt from generation to generation? of the privation of that happiness, which might be communicated to them by the introduction of civilization, and of mental and moral improvement? A happiness, which you withhold from them, so long as you permit the slave trade to continue. What do you yet know of the internal state of Africa? You have carried on a trade to that quarter of the globe, from this civilized and enlightened country; but such a trade, that, instead of diffusing either knowledge or wealth, it has been the check to every laudable pursuit. Instead of any fair interchange of commodities, instead of conveying to them from this highly-favored land any means of improvement, you carry with you that noxious plant, by which every thing is withered and blasted; under whose shade nothing that is useful or profitable to Africa will ever flourish or take root. Long as that continent has been known to navigators, the extreme line and boundaries of its coasts are all with which Europe is yet become acquainted; while other countries in the same parallels of latitude, through a happier system of intercourse, have reaped the blessings of a mutually beneficial commerce. But as to the whole interior of that continent, you are, by your own principles of commerce, entirely shut out. Africa is known to you only in its skirts: yet even there you are able to infuse a poison, which spreads its contagious effects from one end of it to the other, which penetrates

515. Formation of Signal Sub-sections for Brigades of Royal Field and Royal Garrison (Medium and Indian Pack) Artillery.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 878 of 1920:—

In paragraph 1 *against* "Medium Artillery" for "6th Medium Brigade" read "2nd Medium Brigade."

[A-26896 (A.G.-3-B.)
D.]

516. Terms for the disposal of military assistant surgeons declared surplus to establishment.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided to grant the following concessions to permanent military assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department in military employment, who are discharged owing to reduction of establishments:—

(a) Recovery of penalty under bond, where due, *vide* paragraph 7 of appendix II, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI, will be waived.

(b) Assistant surgeons with less than 15 years' service will be granted a gratuity of two months' pay (at the rate at which paid at the date of release from the service) for each completed year of service.

(c) Assistant surgeons with 15 years' service, but less than 25 years' service, will receive compensation pensions at the following rates:—

Grade.	Senior assistant surgeons—									
	Major	Captain	Lieutenant	Assistant surgeons, 1st or 2nd class	Assistant surgeons, 3rd or 4th class					
15	246	252	186	145	114	98	96	99	102	105
16	252	192	150	155	122	118	114	122	126	130
17	258	198	155	160	126	126	122	126	130	134
18	264	204	165	170	134	134	130	134	138	142
19	270	210	175	180	142	142	138	142	146	150
20	276	216	185	185	150	150	146	150	154	158
21	282	222	190	190	158	158	154	158	162	166
22	288	228	195	195	166	166	162	166	170	174
23	294	234	200	200	174	174	170	174	178	182
24	300	240	205	205	182	182	178	182	186	190

£ per annum or rupees per mensem, when drawn out of or in India, respectively. After a service of years.

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CHAP. XIV. 1792. to its very centre, corrupting every part to which it reaches. You there subvert the whole order of nature ; you aggravate every natural barbarity, and furnish to every man living on that continent, motives for committing, under the name and pretext of commerce, acts of perpetual violence and perfidy against his neighbor.

“ Thus, sir, has the perversion of British commerce carried misery instead of happiness to one whole quarter of the globe. False to the very principles of trade, misguided in our policy, and unmindful of our duty, what astonishing—I had almost said, what irreparable, mischief have we brought upon that continent? I would apply this thought to the present question. How shall we ever repair this mischief? How shall we hope to obtain, if it be possible, forgiveness from Heaven, for those enormous evils we have committed, if we refuse to make use of those means, which the mercy of Providence has still reserved to us, for wiping away the guilt and shame, with which we are now covered? If we refuse even this degree of compensation, if, knowing the miseries we have caused, we refuse even now to put a stop to them, how greatly aggravated will be the guilt of Great Britain! and what a blot will these transactions for ever be in the history of this country! Shall we then delay to repair these injuries, and to begin rendering this justice to Africa? Shall we not count the days and hours, that are suffered to intervene, and to postpone the accomplishment of such a work? Reflect what an immense object is before you—what an object for a nation to have in view, and to have a prospect, under the favor of Providence, of being now permitted to attain. I think the house will agree with me, in

Rs. A. P.	For the week commencing with the 4th		May 1924		For the week commencing with the 11th		May 1924		For the week commencing with the 18th		May 1924	
	per pound	sterling.	14	5	0	14	4	0	14	4	0	Ditto.
[M. A. G.'s case D.]												

518. Introduction, revision, amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

10th June 1924.

I. The following form has been introduced for use in the Military Accounts Department and is now ready for issue:—

India Army Form A-682 "History sheet form for measures."

[F. A. M. F. issue No. 84-Accts. of 1923 D.]

II. The following form has been introduced in India and is now ready for issue:—

India Army Form G.—1092-A.—"Weapon Training Return for Recruits and Trained Soldiers."

This form will be issued by the 2nd Deputy Controller of Printing, Forms Store, Calcutta, on the following scale:—

Bde, R. H. A., R. F. A., and R. G. A. (Med.)	42
Bde, Pak Battery	42
R. G. A., Bombay	11
R. G. A., Calcutta	5
Divisional Ammunition Column	3
R. A. or Pak Arty. Training Centre	11
Chief Signal Officer, Command	11
Divisional Signal Company	9
Cavalry Bde, Signal Troop	5
Signal Training Centre and Depot	25
Armoured Car Company	15

cherishing an ardent desire to enter without delay upon the measures necessary for these great ends ; and I am sure, that the immediate abolition of the slave trade is the first, the principal, the most indispensable act of policy, of duty, and of justice, which the legislature has to take ; if it be indeed their wish to secure those important objects to which I have alluded, and which we are bound to pursue by the most solemn obligations.

“ There is, however, one argument set up as an universal answer to every thing which can be urged on our side, whether we address ourselves to gentlemen’s understandings, or to their hearts and consciences. It is necessary I should remove this formidable objection ; for though not often stated in distinct terms, I fear it is one, which has a very wide influence. The slave trade system, it is supposed, has taken such deep root in Africa, that it is absurd to think of its being eradicated ; and the abolition of that share of the trade carried on by Great Britain, and especially if her example be not followed by any other power, is likely to be of very little service. Give me leave to say, in answer to so dangerous an argument, that we ought to be extremely sure indeed of the assumption on which it rests, before we venture to rely on its validity ; before we decide, that an evil, which we ourselves contribute to inflict, is incurable, and on that very plea refuse to desist from bearing our part in the system which produces it. You do not know, it is said, that other nations will give up the trade, if you should renounce it. I answer, that if this trade is as criminal as it is asserted to be, nay, if it has in it a thousandth part of the criminality, which I and others, after a thorough investigation of

VI. (a) The following entries are substituted for those at present shown against Army Forms C-2128 and C-2130 on page 11, "Regimental Section" of India Army Form Z-2001:—

No. of Form	Description of Form.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	REMARKS.
A. F. C. 2128	Message Forms; A. (White) (Pads of 100) Covers.*	12	12	10	6	12	60	60	60	0	12	12	100	75	40	200	20	*Issued for use on Field Service only.
A. F. C. 2130	Message Forms; C. (Pink) (Pads of 100). Covers.*	...	...	15	8	...	100	120	100	120	...	...	40	300	150	600	...	

(b) Add a new column with heading "Battery, Artillery" and against Army Forms C-2128 and C-2130 insert the figures "25" and "50" respectively.

[15778 (G. S.-S.D.-2).]
D.

the subject, charge upon it, God forbid, that we should hesitate in renouncing to relinquish so iniquitous a traffic, even though it should be retained by other countries. God forbid, however, that we should fail to do our utmost towards inducing other countries to abandon a bloody commerce, which they have been led in a great measure by our example to pursue. God forbid, that we should be capable of wishing to ourselves the glory of being singular in renounc-

ing. I am sensible at the thought of gentlemen's indulging themselves in the argument which I am combating—an argument as pernicious as it is futile. We are friends, say they to us, we are second to none of you, in our zeal for the good of Africa—but the French will not abolish—the Dutch will not abolish—we wait, therefore, on prudential principles, till they join us, or set us an example. How, sir, is this enormous evil ever to be eradicated, if every nation is thus prudentially to wait, till the concurrence of all the world should be obtained? Let me remark too, that there is no nation in Europe, which has, on the one hand, plunged so deeply into it as Britain; or which is so likely, on the other, to be set as an example, if she should have the manliness to first in decidedly renouncing it. But, sir, does not this argument apply a thousand times more strongly in a contrary way? How much more justly may other nations point to us, and say, “Why should we abolish the slave trade, when Great Britain has not abolished it? Britain, free as she is, just and honorable as she is, and deeply also involved as she is in this commerce, above all nations, not only has not

In such cases the error will be rectified by hand by drawing two fresh ink lines across the table dividing the height (excluding the headings) into three equal parts. This will provide 50 squares for entries concerning quinine and 21 for entries concerning tonic treatment, as was originally intended.

[Z-45 (D. M. S.-5) B.]

519. Field service scale of rations for British troops, Indian troops, followers and animals.

The following amendments are made to appendix IV to Army Instruction (India) No. 271 of 1923:—

(i) *Against* items 13 and 15, *delete* "or vegetables preserved $\frac{1}{2}$ lb." in column 3.

(ii) *After* item 26, *insert*:—

27	Vegetables fresh, (other than potatoes or onions) 1 lb.	Potatoes $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	(b) Issues should be made only when fresh vegetables are unobtainable.
		Onions $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	
		or	
		Fruit, dried $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	
		or	
		Fruit, fresh 1 lb.	
		or	
		Unsplit dhall (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
		or	
		Haricot beans (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
		or	
		Peas (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	

[65909 (Q. M. G.-6) B]

520. Transfer of certain personnel now employed under the Quartermaster General in India to the control of the Master General of Supply.

With reference to Army Department letter No. 2815-1 (Q. M. G.-15), dated the 19th September 1918, Army Instructions (India) No. 906 of 1920, No. 923 of 1920 and No. 1065 of 1923, it has been decided that the following

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abolished, but has refused to abolish—she has investigated it fully—she has gained a complete insight into its nature and effects: she has collected volumes of evidence on every branch of the subject; her senate has deliberated again and again; and what is the result? She has gravely and solemnly determined to sanction the slave trade; she sanctions it at least for a while: her legislature therefore, it is plain, sees no guilt in it, and has thus furnished us with the strongest evidence which she can furnish—of the justice unquestionably—and of the policy also, in a certain measure, and in certain cases at least, of permitting this traffic to continue.

“This, sir, is the argument, with which we furnish the other nations of Europe, if we again refuse to put an end to the slave trade. Instead, therefore, of imagining, that by choosing to presume on their continuing it, we shall have exempted ourselves from guilt, and have transferred the whole criminality to them, let us rather reflect, that on the very principle urged against us, we shall henceforth have to answer for their crimes, as well as for our own. We have strong reasons to believe, that it depends upon us, whether other countries will persist in this bloody trade, or not. Already we have suffered one year to pass away; and now that the question is renewed, a proposition is made for gradual, with the view of preventing immediate, abolition. I know the difficulty that exists in attempting to reform long-established abuses; and I know the danger arising from the argument in favour of delay, in the case of evils, which, nevertheless, are thought too enormous to be borne, when considered as perpetual. But, by proposing some other period than the present, by prescribing some con-

commanding the unit, to meet incidental charges in connection with the training of his unit, which are not provided for under other authorised heads of expenditure, subject to the countersignature of the General Officer Commanding the District and to audit by the Controller of Military Accounts concerned. No increase, by reappropriation from other heads of expenditure, will be made in the amount allotted to each District for "Training Grant" in the Army Budget Estimate without the sanction of the Government of India."

[A-27545 (A. G., A. T. F.).
D]

523. Retention of class I followers employed in Indian Infantry Training Battalions.

10th June
1924.

It has been brought to notice that, through a misapprehension of the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 287 of 1922, certain class I followers were enrolled by the Officers Commanding, Indian Infantry and Pioneer Training Battalions, before the publication of Army Instruction (India) No. 655 of 1923, laying down the peace establishment of these battalions.

2. It has been decided that class I followers who have been enrolled in the Indian Infantry and Pioneer Training Battalions before the publication of Army Instruction (India) No. 655 of 1923, shall be allowed to retain the status and pay of the class in which they were engaged until their periods of enrolment expire.

[A-25038 (A. G.-2).
D]

524. Sappers and Miners—Transfer of the supply of certain articles of equipment and stores of Sapper and Miner units to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction (India) No. 266 of 1923:—

Paragraph 4—

Add the following new sentence at end of paragraph. "In the case of items the cost of which is in

dition, by waiting for some contingency, or by refusing to proceed till a thousand favorable circumstances unite together, perhaps till we gain the general concurrence of Europe, a concurrence, which, I believe, never yet took place at the commencement of any one improvement in policy or in morals, year after year escapes, and the most enormous evils go unredressed. We see this abundantly exemplified, not only in public, but in private, life. Similar observations have been often applied to the case of personal reformation. If you go into the street, it is a chance but the first person who crosses you is one, "*vivendi recte qui prorogat horam.*" We may wait; we may delay to cross the stream before us, till it has run down; but we shall wait for ever, for the river will still flow on, without being exhausted*. We shall be no nearer to the object, which we profess to have in view, so long as the step, which alone can bring us to it, is not taken. Until the actual, the only, remedy is applied, we ought not to flatter ourselves, either that we have as yet thoroughly laid to heart the evil we affect to deplore, or that there is as yet any reasonable assurance of its being brought to an actual termination.

"Having now detained the house so long, all that I will farther add, shall be on that important subject, the civilization of Africa, which I have already mentioned that I consider as the leading feature in this question. Grieved am I to think, that there should be a single person in this country, much more

*Mr. Pitt evidently alluded to those beautiful lines of Horace:

*Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, at ille
Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner.

[$\frac{27547 \text{ (E. 5-B.)}}{C.}$]

III. The following India Army Form has been introduced for use in the Military Engineer Services:—

India Army Form W. No. 1834-D "Annual return of cost of Pumping Station and Water Supply system."

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner.

3. The existing stock of this form printed in July 1923 will be destroyed.

[$\frac{25672 \text{ (E. 5-B.)}}{C.}$]

IV. The following Army Book has been revised:—

Army Book 81—"Visitors' Book for use in Army children's schools."

2. Copies of the revised book are available for issue and will be taken into use forthwith.

[$\frac{14253 \text{ (G. S.—M. T.-2.)}}{C.}$]

B

that there should be a single member in the British parliament, who can look on the present dark, uncultivated, and uncivilized state of that continent, as a ground for continuing the slave trade; as a ground not only for refusing to attempt the improvement of Africa, but even for hindering and intercepting every ray of light, which might otherwise break in upon her; as a ground for refusing to her the common chance and the common means, with which other nations have been blessed, of emerging from their native barbarism.

“Here, as in every other branch of this extensive question, the argument of our adversaries pleads against themselves; for, surely, sir, the present deplorable state of Africa, especially when we reflect that her chief calamities are to be ascribed to us, calls for our generous aid, rather than justifies any despair on our part of her recovery, and still less any farther repetition of the injuries.

“I will not much longer fatigue the attention of the house; but this point has impressed itself so deeply on my mind, that I must trouble the committee with a few additional observations. Are we justified, I ask, on any ground of theory, or by any one instance to be found in the history of the world, from its very beginning to this day, in forming the supposition which I am now combating? Are we justified in supposing, that the particular practice, which we encourage in Africa, of men’s selling each other for slaves, is any symptom of barbarism which is incurable? Are we justified in supposing, that even the practice of offering up human sacrifices, proves a total incapacity for civilization? I believe it will be found, and much more generally than is imagined, that both the trade in slaves, and the still more savage custom of offering human

sacrifices, obtained in former periods, throughout many of those nations, which now, by the blessings of Providence, and by a long progression of improvements, are advanced the farthest in civilization. I believe, that if we will reflect an instant, we shall find, that this observation comes directly home to our ownelves; and that on the same ground, on which we are now disposed to proscribe Africa for ever from all possibility of improvement, we ourselves might, in like manner, have been proscribed, and for ever shut out from all the blessings which we now enjoy.

“ There was a time, sir, which it may be fit occasionally to revive in the remembrance of our countrymen, when even human sacrifices are said to have been offered in this island. But I would peculiarly observe on this day, for it is a case precisely in point, that the very practice of the slave trade once prevailed among us. Slaves, as we may read in Henry’s History of England, were formerly an established article of our exports. Great numbers, he says, were exported, like cattle, from the British coast, and were to be seen exposed for sale in the Roman market. It does not distinctly appear, by what means they were procured; but there was unquestionably no small resemblance in this particular point, between the case of our ancestors and that of the present wretched natives of Africa; for the historian tells us, that adultery, witchcraft, and debt, were probably some of the chief sources of supplying the Roman market with British slaves; that prisoners taken in war were added to the number; and that there might be among them some unfortunate gamblers, who, after having lost all their goods, at length staked themselves, their wives, and their children. Every one of these sources of slavery has been

of Supply.

100-443887

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	REMARKS
1944	10:00	...	...
1944	11:00	...	...
1944	12:00	...	...
1944	13:00	...	...
1944	14:00	...	...
1944	15:00	...	...
1944	16:00	...	...
1944	17:00	...	...
1944	18:00	...	...
1944	19:00	...	...
1944	20:00	...	...
1944	21:00	...	...
1944	22:00	...	...
1944	23:00	...	...
1944	24:00	...	...

stated, and almost precisely in the same terms, to be at this hour a source of slavery in Africa. And these circumstances, sir, with a solitary instance or two of human sacrifices, furnish the alleged proofs, that Africa labors under a natural incapacity for civilization; that it is enthusiasm and fanaticism to think, that she can ever enjoy the knowledge and the morals of Europe; that Providence never intended her to rise above a state of barbarism; that Providence has irrevocably doomed her to be only a nursery for slaves for us free and civilized Europeans. Allow of this principle as applied to Africa, and I should be glad to know, why it might not also have been applied to antient and uncivilized Britain. Why might not some Roman senator, reasoning upon the principles of some honorable members of this house, and pointing to *British barbarians*, have predicted with equal boldness, "There is a people, that will never rise to civilization—There is a people destined never to be free—a people without the understanding necessary for the attainment of useful arts, depressed by the hand of nature below the level of the human species, and created to form a supply of slaves for the rest of the world." Might not this have been said, according to the principles which we now hear stated, in all respects as fairly and as truly of Britain herself, at that period of her history, as it can now be said by us, of the inhabitants of Africa? We, sir, have long since emerged from barbarism. We have almost forgotten, that we ever were barbarians. We are now raised to a situation, which exhibits a striking contrast to every circumstance, by which a Roman might then have characterized us, and by which we now characterize Africa. There is indeed one thing wanting to complete the contrast, and to clear us altogether from the imputation of acting even

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Simla, the 17th June 1921.

526. Alteration of designations of ordnance officers in
charge of arsenals.

17

Army Instruction (India) No. 515 of 1918 is reconstituted

to this hour as barbarians ; for we continue to this hour a barbarous traffic in slaves : we continue it even yet in spite of all our great and undeniable pretensions to civilization. We were once as obscure among the nations of the earth, as savage in our manners, as debased in our morals, as degraded in our understandings, as these unhappy Africans are at present. But in the lapse of a long series of years, by a progression, slow, and for a time almost imperceptible, we have become rich in a variety of acquirements, favored above measure in the gifts of Providence, unrivalled in commerce, pre-eminent in arts, foremost in the pursuits of philosophy and science, and established in all the blessings of civil society : We are in the possession of peace, of happiness, and of liberty ; we are under the guidance of a mild and beneficent religion, and we are protected by impartial laws, and the purest administration of justice. We are living under a system of government, which our own happy experience leads us to pronounce the best and wisest, which has ever yet been framed ; a system, which has become the admiration of the world. From all these blessings we must have been for ever excluded, had there been any truth in those principles, which some gentlemen have not hesitated to lay down as applicable to the case of Africa.. Had those principles been true, we ourselves should have languished to this hour, in that miserable state of ignorance, brutality, and degradation, in which history proves our ancestors to have been immersed. Had other nations adopted these principles in their conduct towards us ; had other nations applied to Great Britain the reasoning, which some of the senators of this very island now apply to Africa, ages might have passed without our emerging from barbarism ; and we who are enjoying the

529. Revision of paragraph 14 of the "Provisional Regulations respecting admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1921." 17th Jun 1924.

1. Paragraph 14 of the "Provisional Regulations respecting admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, 1921," issued with Army Instruction (India) No. 500 of 1921 is revised as follows:—
 "14. Subject to the restrictions specified below, free passage will be admissible on the following occasions:—

- (i) to selected candidates attending the medical and qualifying examinations in India from their homes and back;
- (ii) to selected students at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, attending the medical and qualifying examinations in India from the college and back to the college or their homes;
- (iii) when nominated to join the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from their residence to Great Britain.

The amount admissible on account of railway, river and sea journeys within Indian limits will be restricted to one first class fare for each candidate. The amount admissible for road journeys will be restricted to the mileage rate of first class civil officers when travelling on duty. Passages by sea from India to the United Kingdom will be arranged by the Embarkation Commandant, Bombay, under orders from Army Headquarters.

Applications for cost of journeys within Indian limits should be made to the local Government or Administration through the civil authority of the district in which the applicant resides, and in the case of candidates residing in Indian States, through their Political Officer or Resident.

In the case of students at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, travelling allowance claims will be submitted for payment by the commandant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command and United Provinces District."

blessings of British civilization, of British laws, and of British freedom, might at this hour have been little superior, either in morals, in knowledge, or refinement, to the rude inhabitants of the coast of Guinea.

“ If then we feel, that this perpetual confinement in the fetters of brutal ignorance, would have been the greatest calamity which could have befallen us ; if we view with gratitude and exultation the contrast between the peculiar blessings we enjoy, and the wretchedness of the antient inhabitants of Britain : if we shudder to think of the misery, which would still have overwhelmed us, had great Britain continued to the present time to be the mart for slaves to the more civilized nations of the world, through some cruel policy of theirs, God forbid that we should any longer subject Africa to the same dreadful scourge, and preclude the light of knowledge, which has reached every other quarter of the globe, from having access to her coasts.

“ I trust we shall no longer continue this commerce, to the destruction of every improvement on that wide continent ; and shall not consider ourselves as conferring too great a boon, in restoring its inhabitants to the rank of human beings. I trust we shall not think ourselves too liberal, if, by abolishing the slave trade, we give them the same common chance of civilization with other parts of the world, and that we shall now allow to Africa the opportunity—the hope—the prospect, of attaining to the same blessings, which we ourselves, through the favorable dispensations of Divine Providence, have been permitted to enjoy at a much more early period. If we listen to the voice of reason and duty, and pursue this night the line of conduct which they prescribe, some of us may live to see

533. Provision of "fuze, instantaneous," for sapper and miner units and pioneer (active) battalions.

It has been decided to include instantaneous fuze in the service equipment of sapper and miner units and pioneer (active) battalions on the following scale:—

Field company	200 yards per company.
Field troop	150 " " troop.
Army troops company	100 " " company.
Railway company	200 " " "
Chitral section	75 " " "
Pioneer (active) battalion	200 " " battalion.

2. Consequent on the issue of instantaneous fuze, the following dry guncotton will be withdrawn from the service equipment of certain sapper and miner units as shown:—

	Field com- pany.	Field troop.	Chitral section.
Guncotton, dry, primers, field, 1 oz.	280	180	100
Cylinders, guncotton pri- mers,	28	18	10

3. Indents will be submitted for the instantaneous fuze. The guncotton primers and cylinders rendered surplus by this Instruction will be reported to the Chief Ordnance Officer concerned for disposal orders.

4. No initial expenditure is involved as the instantaneous fuze can be issued from stock without replacement.

5. The regulations affected will be amended in due course.

a reverse of that picture, from which we now turn our eyes with shame and regret. We may live to behold the natives of Africa, engaged in the calm occupations of industry, in the pursuits of a just and legitimate commerce. We may behold the beams of science and philosophy breaking in upon their land, which, at some happy period, in still later times, may blaze with full lustre, and, joining their influence to that of pure religion, may illuminate and invigorate the most distant extremities of that immense continent. Then may we hope, that even Africa, though last of all the quarters of the globe, shall enjoy at length, in the evening of her days, those blessings which have descended plentifully upon us in a much earlier period of the world. Then also will Europe, participating in her improvement and prosperity, receive an ample recompence for the tardy kindness, if kindness it can be called, of no longer hindering that continent from extricating herself out of the darkness, which, in other more fortunate regions, has been so much more speedily dispelled,

*Nos primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis;
Illic sera rubens accendit lumina vespæ*.*

Then, sir, may be applied to Africa, those words, originally used indeed with a different view,

*His demum exactis,
Devenere locos lætos, et amæna vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas;
Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit
Purpureo†.*

“ It is in this view, sir, it is as an atonement for our long and cruel injustice towards Africa, that the measure proposed

* Georg. lib. 1. 250.

† Æn. lib. 6. 637.

by my honorable friend, most forcibly recommends itself to my mind. The great and happy change to be expected in the state of her inhabitants, is, of all the various and important benefits of the abolition, in my estimation, incomparably the most extensive and important.

“ I shall vote, sir, against the adjournment, and I shall also oppose to the utmost every proposition, which in any way may tend either to prevent, or even to postpone for an hour, the total abolition of the slave trade ; a measure, which, on all the various grounds I have stated, we are bound, by the most pressing and indispensable duty, to adopt.”

It is impossible to imagine that this truly eloquent and persuasive speech, which was received with the loudest applauses, did not carry conviction to the minds of many who heard it ; but still Mr. Pitt failed in his main object, immediate abolition. For, though Mr. Jenkinson’s motion was rejected by a majority of 234 to 87, Mr. Dundas’s proposal for inserting the word “ gradually,” was agreed to by a majority of 193 to 125. Mr. Wilberforce’s motion, with this addition, was carried, by a majority of 145 ; the numbers being, 230, and 85.

After these divisions, the house adjourned.

Thus, however, was it decided, by a very large majority, that the slave trade ought to be gradually abolished ; but Mr. Wilberforce, on the 4th of April, informed the house, that it was impossible for him to bring in any bill for a gradual abolition, or, in other words, to sanction for a time, that, which, it was his deep and firm conviction, ought not to endure one moment longer. It was, he said, for Mr. Dundas, who proposed, or for some of those who supported the gradual,

No. 13583, dated the 10th September 1917, should be forwarded by the Durians concerned through the Civil Accountant General to the Controllers of Military Accounts in order that arrangements for further payment may be made according to the new procedure.

[A. 24356 (A. G. 9.)
C.]

539
17th June 1924. 539. Peace establishments of Mechanical Transport units.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 313 of 1924:—

At the end of paragraph 3 (c), add "and No. 1054 of 1922."

[21897 (Q. M. G. S.)
B]

540
17th June 1924. 540. Equipment for station family hospitals.

Sanction is accorded to the following changes being made in the equipment of station family hospitals:—

Now authorised.

Future supply.

Saucers, tea, earthen, white . . .	Saucers, china, breakfast.
Forks, table, electro-plated, small . . .	Forks, table, nickel silver, small.
Spoons, electro-plated, egg . . .	Spoons, nickel silver, egg.
Spoons, electro-plated, table . . .	Spoons, nickel silver, table.

2. No changes will take place until stocks of the articles now authorised are exhausted.

3. The proposal will eventually result in a saving to Government.

CHAP. XIV. instead of the immediate, abolition, to follow up a measure,
 1792. which he disclaimed.

Mr. Dundas acknowledged, that he was not prepared with a bill, or with a digested system, to carry his opinion into effect; but being pressed by Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Fox and other friends to abolition, he promised to take the subject into consideration, and to submit his ideas to the house on a future day.

Accordingly, on the 23d of the same month, he explained his sentiments as to the time and manner of abolishing the trade; and at the end of his speech, read twelve resolutions, the first of which, fixing a definite meaning to the word gradual, directed that the importation of African slaves into the British colonies, should cease on the 1st of January 1800; and the other eleven contained a variety of previous regulations, which appeared to him necessary for the final accomplishment of his plan at the proposed period.

It being understood, that, on the present occasion, it was intended only to make an order for printing these resolutions, with a view to their being debated on a future day, Mr. Pitt contented himself with expressing an opinion, that the house was not precluded, by the vote of the former night, from reconsidering the propriety of immediate abolition; and he hoped, that an opportunity would be afforded of again voting upon that question: he did not despair of convincing the house, of the inconsistency and impracticability of a gradual abolition; but if he should fail in that attempt, he would consent to any proposition, which was most likely to shorten the duration of the slave trade. Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Fox

- 542
17th June 1924. 542. Dress to be worn by military officers when levee dress is worn during the hot weather in the plains.

It has been decided that military officers will wear service dress, drill, khaki, on all occasions when levee dress is worn during the hot weather in the plains, with orders, decorations and medals as directed in India Army Order No. 283 of 1923, as amended by India Army Order No. 389 of 1923, which are published as an Appendix to this Instruction.

[5411 (Q.M.G.-10-A.)
A.-II.]

- 543
17th June 1924. 543. Allotment of funds to provide advances for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles in the Military Engineer Services during the year 1924-25.

With reference to the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 119 of 1924, regarding the revised procedure for the grant and adjustment of advances for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles in the Military Engineer Services, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been provided in the Army and Military Works Cash Requirements Estimates under "Advances repayable" for the year 1924-25, for the purpose of granting advances to Military Engineer officers for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles.

2. The sum allotted will be distributed, as shown below, to enable the authorities concerned to exercise their powers of sanction in regard to these advances:—

	Rs.
The G. O. C.-in-C., N. C.	50,000
The G. O. C.-in-C., S. C.	28,000
The G. O. C.-in-C., E. C.	25,000
The G. O. C.-in-C., W. C.	16,000
The Engineer-in-Chief	31,000
Total	1,50,000

3. No advances for the purchase of a motor car or motor cycle will be sanctioned until the audit officer concerned has

concurred with Mr. Pitt in thinking, that nothing had yet been done by the house to prevent a revisal and alteration of their former decision; and they all agreed, that the doctrines and additional information that day brought before the committee by Mr. Dundas, tended more and more to impress upon their minds, the necessity for a total and immediate abolition of the trade.

Two days afterwards, Mr. Dundas moved his first resolution: and lord Mornington proposed, that, instead of the 1st of January 1800, should be substituted, the 1st of January 1793, which was, in fact, to propose an immediate abolition. This amendment, although strenuously supported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Wilberforce, was lost, by a majority of 158 to 109, and the house immediately adjourned.

At another interval, of two days, the debate was resumed, and lord Mornington moved, that the trade should cease on the 1st of January 1793. Mr. Pitt, in supporting this amendment, lamented, that his efforts on this subject had, hitherto, not been completely successful; but he was consoled with the thought, that the house had come to a resolution, declarative of their opinion, that this trade ought not to continue; that all parties had concurred in reprobating it; that even its advocates had been compelled to acknowledge its infamy. The question now was only, the continuance of this abominable traffic, which even its friends, thought so intolerable, that it ought to be crushed. Jamaica had imported one hundred and fifty thousand negroes in the course of twenty years: and this was admitted to be only one-tenth part of the trade. Was there ever, could there be, any thing beyond the enormity of this infamous

545

545. Terms under which expatriation allowance is admissible.

17th June
1924.

It has been decided that the expatriation allowance laid down in paragraph 86-A, Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I, will be drawn on the same terms under which foreign service batta under paragraph 971, Army Regulations, India, Volume I (1915) was admissible. All outstanding claims will be adjusted accordingly.

2. The Regulations will be amended in due course.

[A.-25506 (A. G.-10).
C.]

546

546. Revised scale of rifles and pistols for certain units.

7th June
1924.

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1049 of 1923:—

—Against "British Infantry," in column 2, between the words "corpl." and "and" insert "drummer."

[3055 (M.G. S.-2 (c).)
A.-II.]

547-

547. Revised scale of entrenching tools for Indian pioneer training battalions.

11th June
1924.

The scale of entrenching tools, detailed below, for an Indian pioneer training battalion, is revised as follows:—

	Revised scale.	No. to be issued in addition to those already on charge.	No. to be with- drawn.
Axes, pick, heads $6\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	500	250	...
" " " " $4\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	...	...	320
Helves, " maul, $34\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	650	275	...
Mamooties, G. S.	100	...	282
" " helves	150	...	253
Shovels, G. S.	...	...	250
Helves, curved, 32-inch	...	...	100
Shovels, R. E.	500	350	...
" " helves (spare)	100	100	...

traffic? The very thought of it was beyond human endurance. It was allowed, however, that the trade was infamous; but the abolition of it was resolvable to a question of expediency; and then, when the trade was argued as a commercial case, its advocates, in order to continue it, deserted even the principles of commerce; so that a traffic in the liberty, the blood, the life of human beings, was not to have even the advantage of the common rules of arithmetic, which governed all other commercial dealings.

The point now in dispute was only one year, as he understood; for the amendment proposed the year 1795 for the abolition, while only the year 1796 was contended for by some on the other side. As to those who were concerned in the trade, a year would not make much difference; but did it make no difference to the unhappy slaves? It was true that, in the course of commercial concerns in general, it was said sometimes to be beneath the magnanimity of a man of honor to insist on a scrupulous exactness in his own favor, upon a disputed item in accounts; but did it make any part of our magnanimity to be exact in our own favor, in the traffic of human blood? When a man gave up 500*l.* or 100*l.* against himself, upon a complicated reckoning, he was called generous; and when he insisted on it in his own favor, he was deemed niggardly. The common course when parties disagreed, was, what the vulgar phrase called, "to split the difference." If he could feel that he was to calculate upon the subject in this way, the side on which he should determine it, was in favor of the unhappy sufferers, not of those who oppressed them. But this one year was only to shew the planters, that parliament

2. The maximum annual allowance of the form will be as follows :--

	Copies.
Corps Signals	10
Divisional Signals	3
Signal Training Centre and Depot	10
Army Signal School	6

3. The necessary amendments to India Army Form, Z.-2001 will be made in due course.

4. All copies of the previous edition of the form will be destroyed.

[$\frac{\text{A.-19, 84 (A. G.-1)}{D.}$]

III. India Army Form G.-1097 "Rules for the storage of ammunition in regimental possession" has been transferred from G. series to O. series and renumbered as India Army Form O.-1416.

2. Pending issue of the revised I. A. F. O.-1416, the following amendments will be made to existing copies of I. A. F. G.-1097.

In the second line for "para. 833, A. R. I. Volume II" substitute "Equipment Regulations (India) Part I."

3. India Army Form Z.-2001 (Provisional Issue) will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{54607 (Q. M. G.-10)}{A.-II.}$]

IV. The undermentioned form which is now obsolete, is hereby cancelled :—

India Army Form A.-586,—“Objection book of exchange accounts requiring explanation.”

[$\frac{(F.A., M.F. issue No. 2917-Accts. of 1924)}{D.}$]

were willing to be liberal to them. "Sir," said Mr. Pitt, "I do not understand complimenting away the lives of so many human beings. I do not understand the principle on which a few individuals are to be complimented, and their minds set at rest, at the expence, and total sacrifice of the interest, the security, the happiness, of a whole quarter of the world, which, from our foul practices, has, for a vast length of time, been a scene of misery and horror. I say, because I feel, that every hour you continue this trade, you are guilty of an offence beyond your power to atone for; and by your indulgence to the planters, thousands of human beings are to be miserable for ever. Notwithstanding the bill passed for regulating the middle passage, even now the loss during the voyage is not less than ten in every hundred. Including the whole mortality of this deleterious traffic, nearly five hundred out of every thousand that are taken, still perish—are miserable victims brought to their graves; and the remaining part of this unhappy groupe are tainted both in body and mind, covered with disease and infection, infecting the very earth on which they trade, and the air in which they breathe; carrying with them the seeds of pestilence and insurrection to your islands. Every year you continue this abominable trade, you add thousands to the catalogue of misery. Am I then improperly pressing the house to consider, whether it be not better, that the trade should continue two, rather than three years? I feel its infamy so heavily, I am so clearly convinced of its impolicy, that I am ashamed I have not been able to prevail upon the house to abandon it altogether at an instant—to pronounce with one voice, immediate and total abolition. There is no excuse for

and officers of the Royal Engineers (Indian Army) who fail to pass the prescribed test in Urdu within the period specified, shall cease to draw half the engineer pay of their substantive rank, subject to the condition that the penalty so imposed on Royal Engineer officers of the rank of Lieutenant with seven years' commissioned service or less shall not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem. The emoluments of a departmental commissioned officer who fails to pass the prescribed test in Urdu within the period specified will be reduced by Rs. 50 per mensem. In any case in which exceptional causes have prevented an officer from passing the preliminary test in Urdu within the prescribed period, the District or Brigade Area Commander may authorise a reasonable extension of time and the continuance, during such extension, of the portion of pay that would otherwise have been forfeited.

3. Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 84, so far as it relates to Royal Engineer officers of the Military Engineer Services, and the Note to paragraph 21 (ii) of Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I, will be amended in due course.

[A.—26402 (A. G. S. A.)
C.]

H. R. PATE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAP. XIV. ^{1792.} us, seeing this infernal traffic as we do. It is the very death of justice, to utter a syllable in support of it. Sir, I know I state this subject with warmth. I feel it is impossible for me not to do so ; or if it were, I should detest myself for the exercise of moderation.

“ As to the probability, that in the year 1795 the plantations will not be in a state fit to carry on business without the importation of fresh negroes, I will venture to say, that there is no ground whatever for any such apprehension. They will be in a situation in 1795 to go on without importation—they will be in that situation in 1794—they will be in that situation in 1793 ; for I have proved them to have been in that situation in 1788. In short, unless I have misunderstood the subject, and unless some reason much superior to any I have yet heard, be adduced, I shall think it the most singular act that ever was done by a deliberative assembly, to refuse to assent to the proposed amendment.”

Mr. Pitt spoke a second time in this debate, for the purpose of explaining and enforcing some of his arguments, which had been misunderstood ; but all his exertions and all his zeal were in vain, the amendment being rejected by 161 to 121.

Sir Edward Knatchbull then proposed the 1st of January, 1796, which, after a short conversation, was carried by a majority of 151 to 132.

Mr. Dundas immediately declared, that as so material an alteration had been made in his plan, he must decline taking any farther step upon the subject ; and the house adjourned.

Mr. Pitt, finding the business thus abandoned both by Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Dundas, because their respective

sentiments were not adopted by the house to their full extent, and being anxious, that the abolition should take place at any period rather than none, undertook, notwithstanding his other occupations, to move such additional resolutions as he thought requisite, and to bring in a bill founded upon them; and accordingly on the 2nd of May, he moved five of Mr. Dundas's resolutions with modifications and amendments. They passed without opposition or debate; and being reported, at Mr. Pitt's particular desire, that night, were upon his motion communicated to the house of lords at a conference the next day, together with copies of all the information and accounts, which had been received by the house of commons: the object of this haste was, that a bill might be introduced as soon as possible, with the joint concurrence of the two houses.

On the 8th of May, when the business came under consideration, lord Stormont, who was adverse to the abolition, contended, that, in a matter of so great moment, it would be beneath the dignity of the house of lords, to rely upon the documents received from the other house; and insisted, that they had a right, and that it was their duty, before they expressed any opinion upon these resolutions, to satisfy themselves of the truth of the facts, upon which they were founded, by calling witnesses to their own bar: he therefore made a motion for that purpose. The reasonableness of hearing evidence could not be controverted; but lord Grenville, who was a zealous friend to the abolition, and had undertaken to conduct the business in the house of lords, knowing that the examination of witnesses at the bar would create great delay, proposed, that it should take place before a select committee. This

amendment, which was opposed by the lord chancellor and several other peers, who were unfriendly to the resolutions; was negatived by a majority of 63 to 36; and the original motion passed.

The examination of witnesses at the bar accordingly commenced, but very little progress was made in it before the prorogation; the time of the house being much occupied by the trial of Mr. Hastings, and other public business; and of course the introduction of the intended bill was necessarily postponed to the next session. That this must be the case, was indeed foreseen from the moment it was determined, that the witnesses should be examined at the bar of the house of lords; and such postponement was unquestionably the object of those who supported that measure.

ON the 19th of March, Mr. Pitt introduced into the house of commons, a bill for the encouragement of the growth of timber in the New Forest. This bill was founded upon a report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the land revenue of the crown, who represented, that in consequence of inattention to the raising and to the preservation of timber, both upon crown lands and private property, there was great danger, that within a short period there would not be a sufficient supply of this important article for the use of the navy; and the situation of the New Forest, affording a ready water conveyance to Portsmouth and Plymouth, was considered very convenient for guarding against this serious evil. The bill, containing suitable provisions for promoting the growth of timber, and for improving the royal revenue

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA),
No. 537 OF 1924.

Finance Department letter No. 1501, dated the 15th
May 1924.

I am directed to say that the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the fact that service postage stamps (unused) are being sold by stamp dealers at or below their real value and it, therefore, appears to them that a leakage is occurring somewhere. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, who have carefully investigated the matter are of opinion that the leakage is occurring in offices that use service stamps. I am accordingly to request that * * * * * instructions may be issued to the various Heads of Departments and other officers concerned to watch carefully the use of service postage stamps in their offices, and to subject their consumption to regular rules of inspection and audit.

arising from the New Forest; by the sale of certain parts, and the enfranchisement of copyholds, passed the house of commons without much difficulty; but in the house of lords it met with very decided resistance, not only from those members who were in the habit of opposing the measures of government, but from the lord chancellor himself. His lordship, on the 5th of June, the day appointed for the second reading, complained, that a bill of so much importance and delicacy had been deferred to so late a period of the session, and objected to its principle, as favoring the alienation of the crown lands. Upon the same ground he censured the reports of the commissioners; asserting, that it was essential to the safety of the constitution, that the sovereign should have his interest blended with, and complicated in, the fate of the landed property of the country. He reflected severely upon those, who had given advice to the king upon this measure; and went so far as to say, that his majesty had been imposed upon. These complaints and reproaches could not be misunderstood—they were directed, and known to be directed, against Mr. Pitt, who had introduced the bill, and whose peculiar duty it was to advise his majesty upon such subjects. The commitment of the bill was carried by a majority of 41 to 29; but a petition being presented against its farther progress, on a following day, from the owners of land in the forest, affirming, that the bill would operate in a manner injurious to their rights; and praying, that they might be heard by counsel, and produce evidence at the bar of the house, which could not with propriety be refused, it was found impossible to proceed with it in the

CHAP. XIV. present session. The measure was never resumed, other means
1792. being resorted to for promoting the growth of timber.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on the 16th of June; and the king, in his speech, lamented the commencement of hostilities upon the continent; but assured the two houses, that it should be his principal care to maintain that harmony and good understanding which at present subsisted between himself and the belligerent powers.

The extraordinary manner in which, as has been related, the lord chancellor opposed the loan bill, rendered it necessary for Mr. Pitt to take a step, which the common friends of those two distinguished persons had for some time seen to be inevitable. From the commencement of Mr. Pitt's administration, to the period of the king's illness, the lord chancellor had acted with the utmost zeal and cordiality as a member of the cabinet*; but during the proceedings in parliament, to which that unhappy event gave rise, a great alteration took place in his conduct; to such a degree indeed, that upon several occasions, Mr. Pitt felt by no means confident, what part he would take in the debates in the house of lords. In all the discussions, however, relative to the regency, he invariably, and with apparent sincerity, supported the principles and measures of Mr. Pitt; but not entirely without suspicion, at the moment of the greatest difficulty, of a

* Mr. Pitt used to say, that he always found it useful to talk over any measure, which he had in contemplation, with lord Thurlow, as he was sure to hear from him every objection, to which it was liable.

disposition to pursue an opposite line, in consequence of his being admitted to frequent interviews with the prince of Wales. Whether the amendment, which took place in the king's health, had any influence in this respect, it is impossible to know. After his majesty's recovery, the same coolness and reserve towards Mr. Pitt, continued and gradually increased, although there was no difference of opinion upon any political question, nor did there appear any other cause for dissatisfaction.

This was a matter of so great importance, that it was thought right to make the king acquainted with it; and his majesty wrote to the lord chancellor upon the subject, towards the end of November 1789, and received such an answer as led him confidently to hope, that Mr. Pitt would in future have no reason to complain of the lord chancellor. This, however, proved by no means the case; and Mr. Pitt, at length convinced, that he could not rely upon lord Thurlow's co-operation, submitted to the king, at the beginning of the following November, the expediency of advancing Mr. William Grenville, who was then secretary of state, to the peerage, for the purpose of conducting the public business in the house of lords, and of remedying those inconveniences, which had frequently arisen from the waywardness of the lord chancellor. To this proposal, his majesty immediately assented; but though Mr. Pitt had now the satisfaction of feeling entirely at ease, as far as the support of the measures of government was concerned in the house of lords, yet he still had the mortification of observing a continuance of the same unfriendly disposition in the lord chancellor.

One of the members of the cabinet*, who had been intimately acquainted, as well as politically connected, with the lord chancellor for many years, repeatedly remonstrated with him, upon his present conduct towards Mr. Pitt, which he represented to be the subject of serious concern to all their colleagues, and earnestly pressed him, both for public and private reasons, to state openly and candidly his ground of complaint; assuring him, that no offence or neglect had been intended, and that Mr. Pitt was ready to enter into an explanation upon any point he might wish. This friendly interposition entirely failed. No explicit answer could be obtained; nor did the chancellor mention a single objection to Mr. Pitt's public measures, or specify one instance of inattention to himself. He persevered in taking every opportunity of marking his personal dislike of Mr. Pitt, though constantly warned of the unreasonableness and unavoidable consequence of such behavior; and at last his spleen broke forth in a violent censure of a bill, to which he knew Mr. Pitt annexed the greatest importance†; and he actually voted against it without having given any previous notice of his intention. Mr. Pitt, who had shewn more forbearance than any other man would have done under similar circumstances, had now no alternative. Neither the good of the public service, nor a regard to his own feelings and character, would allow him to submit to such an indignity; and on the following morning, he respectfully submitted to the king, the impossibility of his remaining in office with the lord chancellor, and the consequent necessity

* The marquis of Stafford.

† The bill for liquidating all future loans.

552. Peace scales of clothing and necessities for British and Indian troops and followers in India.

The following amendments to the scales of clothing and necessities for British and Indian troops and followers in India, published as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 320 of 1923, as amended by Army Instructions (India) No. 1095 of 1923 and No. 382 of 1924, are approved:—

- (i) *Delete* the item "Buttons" and connected entries from the scales wherever it occurs.
- (ii) *For* the entries "Frocks, drill khaki", or "Blouses, drill, khaki" wherever these occur in the scales *substitute*

"Frocks, drill, khaki, complete with buttons"

or

"Blouses, drill, khaki, complete with buttons"

as the case may be, and connect these entries with the following foot-note:—

"Replacement will be made without buttons".

In case of units wearing regimental buttons, the officer commanding the unit will specify in the indent that garments are to be issued without buttons.

[56889 (Q. M. G.-10-A.)
A.-II.]

553. Preservation of equipment in coast and inland defences.

In Army Instruction (India) No. 245 of 1924 *for* Army Instruction (India) No. 28 of 1923 *read* Army Instruction (India) No. 28 of 1922.

[2526 (M. G. S.-2-A.)
A.-II.]

of his majesty's making his choice between them *. The king was in some degree prepared for this communication ; and the lord chancellor was immediately acquainted, by his majesty's command, that he must resign the seals †. But as a change was not desirable so near the end of the session, and some time was requisite to bring business, depending in the court of chancery, to a conclusion, he did not actually give up the seals till the day of the prorogation, when they were placed in the hands of three commissioners ‡.

This dismissal of the lord chancellor was not followed by a single resignation or change in any political or legal department ; nor was it expected to affect the vote of one member in either house of parliament—a clear proof of the opinion which was entertained of Mr. Pitt's conduct, upon this occasion.

It was mentioned in the former part of this chapter, that lord Cornwallis, after his return to Bangalore, in the summer of 1791, passed the remainder of that year in preparing for

* Mr. Pitt, at the same time, wrote the following letter to the lord chancellor :

“ Downing Street, Wednesday, May 16, 1792.

“ My Lord,

“ I think it right to take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your lordship, that being convinced of the impossibility of his majesty's service being any longer carried on to advantage, while your lordship and myself both remain in our present situations, I have felt it my duty to submit that opinion to his majesty ; humbly requesting his majesty's determination thereupon.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. PITT.”

† His opposition to the new forest bill, was subsequent to this notice.

‡ The three commissioners were, lord chief baron Eyre, Mr. justice Ashurst, and Mr. justice Wilson.

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One of the members of the cabinet*, who had been intimately acquainted, as well as politically connected, with the lord chancellor for many years, repeatedly remonstrated with him, upon his present conduct towards Mr. Pitt, which he represented to be the subject of serious concern to all their colleagues, and earnestly pressed him, both for public and private reasons, to state openly and candidly his ground of complaint; assuring him, that no offence or neglect had been intended, and that Mr. Pitt was ready to enter into an explanation upon any point he might wish. This friendly interposition entirely failed. No explicit answer could be obtained; nor did the chancellor mention a single objection to Mr. Pitt's public measures, or specify one instance of inattention to himself. He persevered in taking every opportunity of marking his personal dislike of Mr. Pitt, though constantly warned of the unreasonableness and unavoidable consequence of such behavior; and at last his spleen broke forth in a violent censure of a bill, to which he knew Mr. Pitt annexed the greatest importance†; and he actually voted against it without having given any previous notice of his intention. Mr. Pitt, who had shewn more forbearance than any other man would have done under similar circumstances, had now no alternative. Neither the good of the public service, nor a regard to his own feelings and character, would allow him to submit to such an indignity; and on the following morning, he respectfully submitted to the king, the impossibility of his remaining in office with the lord chancellor, and the consequent necessity

* The marquis of Stafford.

† The bill for liquidating all future loans.

- 57
June 24. 557. Revised rules for the grant of family pensions and children's allowances to the heirs of certain dressers engaged during the war.

It has been decided that the revised rules sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 30 of 1924 for the grant of family pensions and children's allowances to the heirs of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department, shall be made applicable to the families of compounders and senior medical students of the sub-assistant surgeon class who were employed, under the terms of Army Department letter No. 11444,* dated the 13th October 1916, as dressers in medical units during the Great War.

*Reproduced as an Appendix to this Instruction.

[$\frac{Z-654 (D. M. S.)}{C}$]

558. Grant of acting rank in British units.

une Army Council Instruction No. 127 of 1924 is re-published as an Appendix to this Instruction.

2. With reference thereto, War Office letter No. 20-Gen. No. 4942 (A. G. 1), dated the 1st March 1922, reproduced as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 461 of 1922, and War Office letter No. 18-A. S.C.-2930 (A. G. 1), dated the 26th June 1922, incorporated in Army Instruction (India) No. 697 of 1922, are hereby cancelled.

[A-14958 (A. G.-9).]
C.

559. Organisation of mechanical transport administration in commands.

ne With reference to Appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No. 710 of 1923, it is notified that officers holding the appointments of Technical Adviser (Mechanical Transport) and the Deputy Assistant Director of Transport

of his majesty's making his choice between them *. The king was in some degree prepared for this communication ; and the lord chancellor was immediately acquainted, by his majesty's command, that he must resign the seals †. But as a change was not desirable so near the end of the session, and some time was requisite to bring business, depending in the court of chancery, to a conclusion, he did not actually give up the seals till the day of the prorogation, when they were placed in the hands of three commissioners ‡.

This dismissal of the lord chancellor was not followed by a single resignation or change in any political or legal department ; nor was it expected to affect the vote of one member in either house of parliament—a clear proof of the opinion which was entertained of Mr. Pitt's conduct, upon this occasion.

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“ I think it right to take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your lordship, that being convinced of the impossibility of his majesty's service being any longer carried on to advantage, while your lordship and myself both remain in our present situations, I have felt it my duty to submit that opinion to his majesty ; humbly requesting his majesty's determination thereupon.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. PITT.”

† His opposition to the new forest bill, was subsequent to this notice.

‡ The three commissioners were, lord chief baron Eyre, Mr. justice Ashurst, and Mr. justice Wilson.

561. Authorities to whom communications regarding stationery, forms, books and publications will be addressed.

It has been brought to notice that communications regarding stationery, forms, books and publications are constantly being addressed to the wrong offices in Calcutta, and that the term "stationery" is being used loosely to cover any of the above items.

2. Delay will be avoided if, in supersession of the orders issued in India Army Order No. 814 of 1918, the following distinctions are observed and communications addressed in future as noted below:—

- (a) For *stationery*, which covers only actual office stationery (*vide* Stationery Office price list) and includes all printed envelopes and correspondence paper with the exception of articles classed as Army Forms, Army Books and India Army Forms in India Army Form Z-2001—to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta; *telegraphic address*, Pleximon, Calcutta.
- (b) For *forms*, which include Army Forms, Army Books, India Army Forms and standard forms—to the Deputy Controller (Forms), No. 166, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, *telegraphic address*, Formstor, Calcutta [*vide* Army Instruction (India) No. 178 of 1923].
- (c) For *special forms* (if sanctioned,—to the Superintendent, Printing Clearing Office, Simla (in the summer) or Delhi (in the winter)).
- (d) For *special forms* (if not sanctioned)—to the head of the branch of Army Headquarters concerned, the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, or the Military Accountant General as the case may be.
- (e) For *books and publications*, which include all non-confidential Indian Military publications of which a list is published in the advertisement to the Indian Army List, and such War Office publications as are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta—to the Manager

a second expedition against Tippoo Saib. Very early in 1792, he moved his army to Outradoog*; and being there joined by the nizam's forces and the Mahrattas, he proceeded on his march, and arrived in the neighborhood of Seringapatam, on the 5th of February. In the evening of the following day he attacked Tippoo's fortified camp with such success, that after a severe conflict, which lasted the whole of the night and part of the next day, he made himself master of the camp itself, and also of a considerable part of the island†, on which the city was situated. Tippoo took refuge in a strong fort near his capital, from whence he informed the allies, that he was desirous of treating for peace; and commissioners were appointed for that purpose by the different parties, who met for the first time on the 15th. But lord Cornwallis, who had immediately begun to construct works for assaulting the fort, knowing the faithlessness of the sultan, continued his operations even after the negotiation commenced; and the batteries being opened on the 19th, Tippoo, who had hitherto shewn very little disposition to yield, found himself on the 23rd reduced to so perilous a state, that he was compelled to submit to the following terms, dictated by lord Cornwallis; first, that he should cede one half of his

* It was from this place, and at this time, that lord Cornwallis wrote to Mr. Pitt the letter, part of which was quoted in the beginning of this chapter. In the same letter was the following passage:—"I think, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that the destruction of Tippoo's power would be very desirable; but peace, upon safe and honorable terms, is still the first and greatest object; and the most encouraging prospects shall not induce me to neglect an opportunity of obtaining it."

† This island is about four miles long, and a mile and half broad, formed by a division of the river Cavery, which flows around it in two distinct channels.

dominions to the allied powers; secondly, that he should pay three crores and thirty lacks of rupees*; thirdly, that he should, without any reserve, restore all the prisoners who had been taken by the Mysoreans, from the time of Hyder Ally; and fourthly, that he should deliver up two of his three eldest sons as hostages for the performance of this treaty. Two of the sultan's sons, one ten and the other eight years old, were accordingly sent with great pomp to the English camp, on the 26th; and on the 19th of March, after much dilatory and evasive conduct on the part of Tippoo, the definitive treaty was signed. The ceded country was divided among the three allied powers, in the manner best suited to their respective interests; and the East India company was amply compensated for the expences of the war, by a large acquisition of territory, which produced a considerable revenue; and at the same time, by its situation, afforded great protection and security to the company's former possessions, and to those of the friendly native powers, in the Carnatic, and on the coast of Malabar.

The moderation of lord Cornwallis was highly commended, in suffering Tippoo to retain one half of his dominions, as he had it completely in his power to deprive him of the whole; and the good faith which he kept with the nizam and the Mahrattas, left a favorable impression of British justice upon the minds of the Indian chiefs, while he ingratiated himself with his own officers and troops, by resigning to them his share of the plunder—an act of generosity, in which he was joined by general Medows. The account of these transactions did not arrive in England till the autumn of 1792.

* Between three and four millions sterling.

By the death of lord Guilford on the 5th of August in the year, the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, worth about 3,000 a year, became vacant; and the king immediately offered it to Mr. Pitt, in the following most gracious and pressing terms:

Windsor, August 6, 1792.

“ Having this morning received the account of the death of the earl of Guilford, I take the first opportunity of acquainting Mr. Pitt, that the wardenship of the Cinque Ports is an office for which I will not receive any recommendations; having positively resolved to confer it on him, as a mark of the regard, which his eminent services have deserved from me. I am so bent on this, that I shall seriously be offended at any attempt to decline. I have intimated these my intentions to the earl of Chatham, lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas.”

His Majesty, knowing that Mr. Pitt was at Burtón Pynsent on a visit to his mother, sent the above letter to Mr. Dundas in London, adding, “ Mr. Dundas is to forward it with a few lines from himself, expressing, that I will not admit of this favor being declined. I desire that lord Chatham may also write, and that Mr. Dundas will take the first opportunity of acquainting lord Grenville with the step I have taken*.”

* The king had always expressed a great desire to make some provision for Mr. Pitt. In May 1790, Mr. Pitt applied by letter to the king, for the reversion of a tellership of the exchequer, in favor of lord Auckland's son, to which his majesty assented; and added, “ had Mr. Pitt proposed some means of rendering it of utility to himself, it would have been pleasing to me, as I do not feel easy at not having had an opportunity of securing a provision for him, in case of my paying that tribute, to which every one is sooner or later subject.”

570. Scale of conveyances which Executive Officers of Cantonments are entitled to take with them, at the expense of the State, on first appointment and on transfer.

With reference to Rule 116 (a) I (iv) of the Supplementary Rules made by the Governor General in Council under the Fundamental Rules, which were published as an appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 357, dated the 15th April 1924, and in supersession of the orders contained in Army Department letter No. 1569-C., dated the 15th June 1908, it has been decided that Executive Officers of Cantonments shall be entitled to free transport for the conveyances shown in the scales below, on first appointment to the Cantonments Department, and on transfer :—

SCALE "A".

A motor car, or two horses, or one horse and a motor bicycle.

SCALE "B".

One horse, or a motor bicycle.

2. Executive Officers posted for duty to the following Cantonments shall be entitled to Scale "A" :—

Peshawar Rawal Pindi, Sialkot, Ambala, Lahore, Quetta, Agra, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Lucknow, Barrackpore, and Dum Dum, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Mhow, Poona and Secunderabad.

Executive Officers posted for duty to the following Cantonments shall be entitled to Scale "B" :—

Nowshera, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Hyderabad (Sind), Deesa, Karachi, Nasirabad, Bareilly, Ranikhet, Dinapore, Mandalay, Rangoon, Kamptee, Saugar, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kirkee, Wellington and Deolali.

We have seen, that Mr. Pitt declined an office of the same value, soon after he became first lord of the treasury, and at a moment, when his continuance in that situation was extremely uncertain. Having then been only a short time in his majesty's service, he felt that he had no claim upon the public ; and the very peculiar circumstances in which he stood, instead of operating as an inducement to seize that opportunity of securing to himself a provision, determined him to dispose of the clerkship of the pells, without benefit to himself, or to any relative or friend.. But he had now been prime minister nearly nine years ; and conscious that he had employed all his time and thoughts in endeavoring to promote the interests of his country ; and knowing, that besides giving up a lucrative profession, he had expended the whole of his private fortune, in addition to his official income, he gratefully accepted this mark of his majesty's condescending kindness and approbation ; and the propriety of the appointment was never called in question by any party or person *.

* This assertion admits of one exception. A noble duke, who then held a high situation in his majesty's household, applied to Mr. Pitt for this office, which was always considered to be in the gift of the minister ; and he took every opportunity of expressing and shewing his resentment, that Mr. Pitt would not decline it in his favor. Three years afterwards, he refused to give his vote for a professorship at Cambridge, which vote he had in right of his official situation, according to Mr. Pitt's wishes, assigning his disappointment with respect to the Cinque Ports, as his reason ; and yet the noble duke was suffered to retain his situation in the household till his death in 1799.

CHAPTER THE FIFTEENTH:

1792.

Affairs in France—Relative Conduct of Great Britain and France—Revolutionary Spirit in England—Meeting of Parliament—Declaration of War by France against Great Britain and Holland—Review of Mr. Pitt's Measures.

CHAP. XV.

1792.

THE disposition of the authors and promoters of the revolution in France, to foster and encourage the same spirit in other nations, which appeared in its earliest stage, and in every part of its progress, has been cursorily noticed; and it will now be proper to enter more fully into the subject, as the consequences it produced, necessarily and materially influenced the whole course of Mr. Pitt's administration from this period.

The national assembly, immediately after the removal of the king from Versailles to Paris in 1789, received a congratulatory address from the revolution society in London, with the warmest approbation; and declared, that it contained those sentiments of universal benevolence, which ought to unite together, in all countries of the world, the true friends of liberty and of the happiness of mankind. In the following year, a similar reception was given to a petition presented by Anacharsis Cloots, attended by a train of persons, who pretended to be ambassadors from all the nations of the earth: in this petition it was stated, that the people were everywhere under the yoke of dictators, calling themselves sovereigns, in defiance of the national assembly, who had pronounced, that the sovereignty

- II. The following India Army Form has been revised :—
 India Army Form Y-1905.—Monthly strength return
 of Indian units serving outside Indian limits under
 the Imperial Government.
2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and
 will be indented for in the usual manner.
 3. Copies of the old form will be destroyed.
- [I. A. F. Y-1905-A. G. 2.
A-II.]

III. The following amendments are made to India Army
 Form Z-2001 (Regimental Section) :—

Page 51.—item India Army Form Y-1954 *for the*
 present designation of this form—*substitute* "Notice
 to Indian Army reservists and Indian Territorial
 Force personnel when required to undergo train-
 ing."

Page 51.—After India Army Form Y-1954 insert the
 following :—
 India Army Form Y-1954-A. Notice to Indian
 Army reservists and Indian Territorial Force
 personnel when required for service on mobili-
 zation."

[I. A. F. Y-1954 (A. G.-11).
D.]

IV. The following India Army Forms are cancelled :—

I. A. F. A-222. Annual budget estimate Cantonment
 Hospitals.

I. A. F. A-223. General budget estimate Cantonment
 Hospitals.

I. A. F. A-591. Mortgage bond, houses in Cantonments.

" M-1232. Weekly sanitary report.

" 1234. Annual report on a Cantonment
 Hospital.

resided in the people themselves; and the president in his answer, said, that the petitioners had proved that the progress, which one nation makes in philosophy and in the rights of man, belongs equally to all other nations; and that France flattered herself, that her example would lead to the restoration of liberty in every country, by whatever name its government was administered. Upon one occasion it was boasted, that the universe would be indebted to the national assembly, for beholding the yoke of error, despotism, superstition, and ignorance, broken by all men, who, tired, like the French, of the debasement and inertness, into which the people had fallen, should annihilate every species of tyranny: and upon another it was said, that the national assembly, having had the honor of making France free, it belonged to the rising generation to carry that conquest to the very extremities of the two worlds; and the only mode of obtaining freedom for any country was pronounced to be, by raising the governed against the governors; and by teaching the people, that such resistance was easy, and could not fail to be attended with advantage. These and other sentiments, in the same spirit of hostility to all established governments, were delivered and applauded in the national assembly, before it was even pretended, that any foreign court had expressed the slightest dissatisfaction upon the subject of the French revolution; and to give greater effect to what passed in public, the Jacobin clubs in France, the leading members of which had the principal influence in the assembly, maintained a constant communication with similar institutions in other countries, and employed emissaries, in violation of the law of nations, to propagate

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 556 of 1924.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION No. 1700-Ex., DATED
THE 31ST MAY 1924.

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of the grant of advances to Government servants for house building and for the purchase of motor cars, motor boats, motor cycles and other conveyances the grant of which is regulated by the rules laid down in articles 155 and 156-8 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I.

2. The practice of making these advances is one of long standing, and the Government of India have no present intention of abolishing this concession. Under the existing orders, however, no interest is charged on such advances. Recent experience has shown that advantage is being taken of the concession to an extent which was never contemplated when the system was introduced, and the burden imposed on the public revenues in the shape of loss of interest amounts to a large sum of money every year. Moreover, in certain instances which have come to the notice of Government the system of free advances is proved to have encouraged extravagance and running into debt. The Government of India therefore have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that a moderate rate of interest should be charged on such advances.

3. Local Governments have been consulted and after a consideration of their views the Government of India have decided that advances of the kinds described in paragraph 1 of this Resolution which may be granted on or after the 1st July 1924 will be repayable with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. No interest will be charged on advances previously made.

their principles and excite discontent among the middle and lower classes of society. To this it may be added, that the refusal to exempt the possessions of the German princes in Alsace and Lorrain, from the operation of the decrees for the abolition of feudal rights, was in direct contradiction to the solemn compact, by which those countries were annexed to the crown of France ; and the seizure of Avignon and the Contat Venaissin, which had formed part of the pope's dominions for several centuries*, was another instance of the flagrant violation of the most sacred treaties, and of an utter disregard to the fundamental principles of national faith.

It was impossible that these proceedings, which threatened to disturb the tranquillity, and endanger the safety, of every independent state, should not awaken general apprehension and alarm ; and it was natural to expect, that the powers, whose territories were contiguous to France, should feel themselves peculiarly interested in checking this disorganizing and revolutionary system. Soon after the flight and subsequent detention of the king of France in a state of captivity, the emperor of Germany pointed out to other courts the degraded condition, to which his brother-in-law and ally was reduced, as an example of most pernicious tendency ; and suggested the necessity of requiring in their joint names, the liberation of his most christian majesty, and of announcing their determination to unite in avenging, in the most signal manner, any farther attempt against the liberty, the honor, or safety of his royal person. The emperor and king of Prussia held a conference

* Avignon had belonged to the Roman See four centuries and a half, and the Contat Venaissin nearly six centuries.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 556 OF 1924.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION No. 1700-Ex., DATED
THE 31ST MAY 1924.

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of the grant of advances to Government servants for house building and for the purchase of motor cars, motor boats, motor cycles and other conveyances the grant of which is regulated by the rules laid down in articles 155 and 156-8 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I.

2. The practice of making these advances is one of long standing, and the Government of India have no present intention of abolishing this concession. Under the existing orders, however, no interest is charged on such advances. Recent experience has shown that advantage is being taken of the concession to an extent which was never contemplated when the system was introduced, and the burden imposed on the public revenues in the shape of loss of interest amounts to a large sum of money every year. Moreover, in certain instances which have come to the notice of Government the system of free advances is proved to have encouraged extravagance and running into debt. The Government of India therefore have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that a moderate rate of interest should be charged on such advances.

3. Local Governments have been consulted and after a consideration of their views the Government of India have decided that advances of the kinds described in paragraph 1 of this Resolution which may be granted on or after the 1st July 1924 will be repayable with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. No interest will be charged on advances previously made.

at Pilnitz*, to consider the expediency and means of forming a confederacy for that purpose; and a manifesto, signed by them at that place on the 27th of August 1791, was the first public notice taken of the French revolution, by any foreign power. In this manifesto they declared, that they considered the then situation of the king of France as an object of common interest to all the sovereigns of Europe; and that they hoped for the concurrence of other powers, whose assistance they had already solicited, in making the necessary exertions to enable the king of France, when placed in a state of perfect freedom, to establish a monarchical government, upon principles equally consistent with the rights of sovereigns and the welfare of the French nation.

It is to be observed, that it formed no part of this plan to restore the king of France to that absolute dominion, which he enjoyed before the revolution—its only object was, to put an end to that dangerous usurpation of authority then existing in France, by contributing to the establishment of a limited monarchy, which would have been no less beneficial to that country, than to the surrounding nations, whose peace had been frequently disturbed by the uncontrolled ambition of the French sovereigns. The powers alluded to as having been invited to join in the proposed alliance were Spain, Russia, England, Naples, and Sardinia; and they all, with the exception of England, promised to co-operate with the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia against the ruling party in France.

* The elector of Saxony, the comte d'Artois, the marquis de Bouillé, and M. de Calonne, were present at this conference.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 558 of 1924.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION No. 127 of 1924.

Acting rank, grant of.

1. The grant of acting rank to soldiers is now normally confined to the occasions specified in paras. 254 and 259, King's Regulations, 1923, and in Army Council Instructions 318 of 1923 and 26 of 1924.

2. Acting rank in cases not covered by the Regulations and Instructions enumerated above will not be granted without express War Office authority.

3. Army Council Instructions 264, 265 of 1920, 526 of 1921, 312, 489 of 1922 are hereby *cancelled*.

18-Gen. No. 3336 (A. G. 4-B.).

But before any active step could be taken by this coalition, if any such were really intended *, the king of France formally notified his acceptance of the new constitution to all the courts of Europe ; in consequence of which, the emperor, considering this as the voluntary act of Louis, immediately declared, that the confederacy was at an end for the present ; and only recommended to the other sovereigns to be upon their guard, and to hold themselves in readiness, in case any fresh events should render the renewal of the alliance adviseable. He wrote a letter soon after to the king of France, to assure him that he had no design to interfere in the affairs of his kingdom, while the constitution, which had been duly proposed and acceded to, was faithfully observed. He made a considerable reduction in his army, and again received the French ambassador, who had been forbidden to appear at his court. He also required the elector of Mentz to disperse the corps of French emigrants stationed in his dominions ; and prohibited their assembling in military array in the Austrian Netherlands. It was scarcely possible for the emperor to give more unequivocal proof of his wish and intention to remain at peace with France ; and had the king been permitted freely to exercise even the little power which the constitution gave him, no war would have ensued. The pacific disposition of his imperial majesty was indeed acknowledged by Brissot, who, both on the 29th of September and the 20th of October 1791, assured

* “ There is reason to believe, that it was not the emperor’s design to commence hostilities against France, but merely to alarm the Jacobins by a junction of several powers, and to deter them from offering violence to the persons of his brother-in-law, and his own sister.” Marsh v. 1. p. 10.

their probationary training, their discipline will be regulated by the provisions of their declaration.

(vi) *Pay*.—Rs. 20 *plus* compensation * for dearness of food as for sub-assistant surgeons with * Army Regulations, India, Volume I, extra pay of Rs. 5 per mensem to those Appendix V. who are considered by the Senior Medical Officer, Indian Medical Service, to have a working knowledge of English. While undergoing their course of training and until they leave their station for field service they will also be allowed free quarters or compensation in lieu on the scale admissible to sub-assistant surgeons, 2nd and 3rd classes, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume III, Appendix VI. With effect from the date of their being declared fit to undertake their duties in the field, the pay will be increased to Rs. 40 with the Rs. 5 English qualification allowance.

(vii) *Clothing*.—After passing their probationary course, dressers will be granted an allowance of Rs. 37-10-0 for the provision of the following articles of uniform to be obtained from the Army Clothing Department, or provided under local arrangements, subject in the latter case, to the condition that no claim is made for an increased allowance, if higher prices are paid for them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Boots, ankle, 1 pair	6	6	0
Pagri, khaki, or cap, 1	4	0	0
Jackets, khaki, 2	14	8	0
Breeches, khaki, 2 pairs	9	12	0
Putties, 1 pair	1	8	0
Haversack, 1	1	8	0
Total	37	10	0

Dressers ordered to proceed to Europe will receive an additional Rs. 15 for the provision of a great coat. Those proceeding elsewhere on service will be granted Rs. 8 for the provision of a coat, warm, troops.

(viii) Field service concessions, wound, injury and family pensions,† as applicable to 3rd class military sub-assistant surgeons, will be granted. † Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraphs 1060 and 1073.

(ix) On termination of service dressers will be granted travelling allowance back to their homes under Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 29-VII.

the national assembly, that there was no reason to apprehend war on the part of Austria, as the emperor was a lover of peace. This confession was the more remarkable, as on the former of those days, Brissot recommended war as a national benefit to France.

The second national assembly, generally known by the name of the Legislative Assembly, met in October 1791: and by far the greater number of its members were Jacobins of the lowest origin*, and most unprincipled character, determined to abolish royalty with all its appendages†. While a large majority agreed upon this main point, there was a difference of opinion among them, whether their common object would be best attained by a foreign war, or by a continuance of peace: and after a struggle, which was maintained with eagerness for a considerable time, the advocates for war prevailed‡. The ultimate end, however, at which they aimed, and the

* The members of the dissolved national assembly were, by the constitution, incapable of being re-elected. Not 50 out of 750 members of the new assembly were supposed to possess a clear annual income of 100*l.* sterling.

† On the 4th of September in the following year, all the members of the assembly who were present, exclaimed at once, that they swore hatred to kings and to royalty.

‡ Brissot, who was at the head of the war faction, in a pamphlet addressed to the republicans of France, said, "without war France would not have become a republic;" and, "it was the abolition of royalty which I had in view in causing war to be declared!" And Louvet, in his address to Robespierre, said, "republicans who were worthy of the name, demanded the war: they dared to aspire to the lasting renown, to the immortal honor, of abolishing royalty itself, of abolishing it for ever, first in France, and then throughout the world." Marsh v. 1. p. 69. The speeches and writings of the principal members of the national assembly abounded with expressions and sentiments in favor of war.

side, the advances received, and on the credit side, particulars of bills paid; it will be supported by the prescribed vouchers (see paragraph 6 above) and the following certificate signed by the Command, District or Brigade Commander, and will be submitted to the controller concerned, who will arrange to have the audit completed as early as possible. One account only will be submitted by each allottee.

Certificate.—"All items of expenditure in this account are *bona fide* disbursements made for training purposes, and are properly chargeable to the Annual Training Grant."

means by which it was to be accomplished, were both of them measures of too great importance to be carried into execution abruptly. Plausible pretexts were to be sought, and the public mind was to be prepared, for these violent and unjustifiable acts.

With that view, reports were industriously circulated, that the emigrant princes were assembling an army for the purpose of invading France and effecting a counter-revolution ; and that they kept up a constant correspondence with what was called an Austrian committee in the Thuilleries, under the sanction of the king*. It was also asserted, that the emperor, notwithstanding his pacific professions, was actually marching large bodies of troops towards Alsace and Lorrain ; and that he was secretly urging the other powers of Europe to join in a general confederacy, for the restoration of absolute monarchy in France. These plots, it was pretended, could only be defeated by “ assuming a bold attitude, and by striking the first blow.” “ A hundred thousand Frenchmen,” the instigators to war exclaimed ; “ brave and well armed, are impatiently waiting for the signal to attack ; while on the side of our enemies, nothing is to be perceived but extreme impotence : the empires is only a phantom ; Brabant will probably become free, and the ally of France ; Holland, restored to liberty, cannot be the enemy of a free people ; the distresses of Spain will render her inactive ; and the *English government* can only strike at a distance ; while *the people of England* will offer up prayers for the success, which they know will one day be their own : war

* One of the journalists was tried for asserting, that such a committee existed, and could produce no proof of his assertion.

(xxviii) The cost of any articles supplied from ordnance over and above ordinary scales whether from stock or specially manufactured.

Note.—The Training Grant will be credited with the value of such articles when returned to stock, according to their condition, as determined by the I.A.O.C.

Note.—If convenient, the District Commander may grant a general certificate giving necessary details regarding appointments held, dates on which held and rates of allowances, particulars of journeys to be performed, etc., and direct officers to submit their claims to the audit officer independently.

will fix the French revolution upon an immovable basis, and shake the throne of every despot in Europe." It was now*, for the first time, affirmed, that the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the ocean, were the boundaries pointed out by nature for the kingdom of France: an extent of country evidently comprehending several territories then possessed by other powers, to which France had not the slightest claim, and which could not be obtained but by military conquest. It was expressly asserted, that war was necessary for France—for her honor—for her safety—for the re-establishment of her finances, and of her public credit. To shew the probability of success in any attempt against their German neighbors, an official report was made to the national assembly, as early as the 12th of January 1792, stating, that 240 battalions of foot, and 160 squadrons of horse, were already assembled on the borders from Dunkirk to Besançon, with artillery and magazines for an army of 200,000 men, and that the most active measures were taking for a still farther augmentation†.

These confident representations of hostile intentions against the new constitution of France, and these projects of ambition, with the power of carrying them into execution, artfully displayed, produced the desired effect; and the national assembly, finding its authority sufficiently established, and the people favorably disposed to its plans, declared war, with only seven dissentient voices, on the 20th of April 1792, against the king of Hungary and Bohemia, there being at this time no emperor

* December 14, 1791.

† These measures were so successful, that in the summer of 1792, the French had 300,000 men in arms.

- (xii) Lighting allowances if a tent is set apart for Divine Service.
- (xiii) Loss entailed by the issue on loan of water-proof sheets from mobilization reserve stock to troops and followers taking part in manœuvres. (See Equipment Regulations, Part I, 1923, paragraph 55.)
- (xiv) Hire of transport at stations where Govt. transport is being utilized on manœuvres.

of Germany*. This was also, in fact, a declaration of war against the king of Prussia, who had formally announced to the French cabinet, that he should consider any attack upon the dominions of Austria, as an attack upon his own.

Such was the commencement of the French revolutionary war, which, from the principles in which it originated, from the number of powers afterwards engaged in the contest, from the wonderful events attending almost every stage of its long continuance, and from the extraordinary circumstances with which it was concluded, at the end of three-and-twenty years, must always occupy a most distinguished place in the page of history; and can never cease to be highly interesting to every reflecting mind, to the latest period of time.

The decisive step of declaring war against Austria being taken, the republican party persevered in their efforts for the utter annihilation of regal power in France. The press overflowed with productions abusive of royalty; the private characters of the reigning family were grossly calumniated; fresh contrivances were constantly resorted to for the purpose of lowering the king in the public estimation; no artifice was omitted which could excite jealousy and suspicion against him; the sincerity of his acceptance of the constitution was questioned; and to keep the public mind in a state of constant agitation, continual rumors were spread of his intention to quit the kingdom, and throw himself into the arms of the hostile powers.

* Leopold died on the 1st of March, and his son Francis the Second, who immediately succeeded to his hereditary dominions, was not elected emperor till the 5th of July. He was crowned at Frankfort on the 14th.

The new national assembly, from their first meeting, refused to receive the king, or to make communications to him, with those exterior marks of respect, which their predecessors had observed; neither did they address him with the accustomed titles of sire and majesty.* So little regard did they pay to the constitutional code, although recently and solemnly ratified, that a member was vehemently called to order, for supposing that the consent of the king was necessary to give validity to a law; and his majesty's exercise of the veto*, expressly vested in him by the constitution, was, soon after, the subject of severe animadversion and complaint, and even excited the most indecent clamor in the assembly. In the debates, he was treated with gradually increasing insolence and contempt; and addresses were received with applause, which at first intimated the expediency of abridging his power, and at last urged the necessity of abrogating his office. On the 3d of August, the mayor of Paris, appearing at the bar of the assembly, surrounded by deputations from all the sections, demanded, in unqualified terms, the deposition of the king; and on the sixth, a petition, to the same effect, with a long list of signatures, was presented by a numerous rabble, preceded by a man, carrying a cap of liberty upon a pike, with this inscription, "The deposition of the king." The leaders of the republican party called upon the assembly to take these addresses and

* The king refused his consent to two decrees passed on the 9th and 18th of November 1791, the former of which declared, that the emigrant princes and public functionaries, who should not return to France before the 1st of January 1792, should be considered as guilty of high treason, and have all their property confiscated; and the other deprived the ejected priests of their pensions, and in certain cases made them liable to imprisonment for two years,

Cost of conveyance by rail of troops, etc.

A certificate signed by the despatching officer, and countersigned by the General Officer Commanding, showing number of troops, followers, etc., who travelled and the quantity of baggage conveyed.
Note.—The despatching officer should ascertain beforehand the cost of conveyance of the party and obtain the cost from the General Officer Commanding in charge of manœuvres and pay cost to the railway at time of entraining.

7. Railway freight on stores.

A certificate signed by the despatching officer, and countersigned by the General Officer Commanding, showing in detail the quantity and description of stores conveyed.
Note.—Stores should be consigned to their destination without the use of credit notes, the cost of freight being paid by General Officer Commanding on delivery.

8. Syce and forage for allowances to medical officers, regimental transport officers of British and Indian Infantry, temporary staff officers if not in receipt of such allowance and signal service officer's [see item (ii) Appendix A.].

Bill* on India Army Form No. A-115, countersigned by the General Officer Commanding or his Staff Officer.

(a) These are fixed monthly allowances. There should be no difficulty in making correct payments provided the audit office is consulted before manœuvres commence, care being taken to give full details of the claims which will come forward.

* Amount to be paid by General Officer Commanding subject to post audit.

List of vouchers required to support charges paid by General Officers Commanding out of their training grant—concl.

Item No.	Nature of charges.	Voucher to support charges.
17	Horse (a) allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	Bill on India Army Form A-115 showing the date of leaving permanent station and the date of return thereto and a certificate endorsed on the Bill that a horse was maintained.
18	Pay of clerks and menials (extra establishment).	India Army Form A-38, countersigned by the officer commanding showing the period of employment and rates of pay.
19	Any (b) other extra allowance, or remuneration of any kind, to officers and subordinates in Government employ.	* Bill on India Army Form A-115. Government order sanctioning the allowance.
20	Claims (b) to compensation for losses on account of officers, etc., in Government employ.	* Copy of the proceedings of the committee investigating the claims. Recommendation of General Officer Commanding, when necessary.
21	Regimental equipment, and camp contingencies, such as flags and maps, and other articles supplied from ordnance over and above ordinary scales.	As at item 1.
22	Sundries, and incidental charges connected with field firing exercises, including expenses in making discs.	Bill on India Army Form A-115, countersigned by the General Officer Commanding and supported by the vouchers and authorities detailed on the reverse of the form.

(a) These are fixed monthly allowances. There should be no difficulty in making correct payments provided the audit office is consulted before manœuvres commence, care being taken to give full details of the claims which will come forward.

(b) Claims on these accounts should be sent to the audit office for preliminary check and for authority to charge the amount in the accounts. No delay need occur, if General Officer Commanding draws special attention to the urgency of the claims.

* Amount to be paid by General Officer Commanding subject to post audit.

2d and 3d of September, was the sudden and tumultuary act of an ungovernable populace, but that both were the preconcerted plans of the sanguinary rulers in France, executed by hired ruffians*; especially, when we consider, that similar atrocities were perpetrated in several provincial towns†, between the 4th and 16th of September, without any opposition from the municipal authorities, or national guards, of the respective places‡; and that no serious attempt§ was made either in the capital or in the provinces, to discover and punish the authors of these abominable crimes. Indeed, soon after the massacres at Paris, the municipality addressed a letter to the other municipalities in France, in which they acknowledged, that they had upon this occasion been under the necessity of having recourse to the power of the people, and that the national convention had borne honorable testimony to their conduct; and therefore they called upon the departments to give their sanction to this indispensable act of justice. This letter was signed by the administrators of the committee of public safety, sitting in the house of the mayor of Paris, and countersigned by the minister of justice, who was also a member of the executive council.

* Not more than 200 persons were supposed to be concerned in these massacres, in a city containing 600,000 inhabitants, with 30,000 men under arms.

† Particularly at Orleans, Meaux, Lyons, and Versailles.

‡ At Versailles, 30 assassins murdered all the state prisoners, in the presence of 1,500 national guards.

§ No attempt whatever was made by the national assembly. The national convention appointed a committee to inquire into the facts relative to the death of these prisoners, but no report was made or called for.

ANNEXURE F.
of items of expenditure at the Camp of Instruction
debitable to the "Annual Training

[illegible]

					Grand Total
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Accounts should be rendered as soon as possible after termination camps.

Accounts disbursed before and after 31st March should be shown separately.

In the mean time, the duke of Brunswick conducted the allied armies of Austria and Prussia* into France; and relying on the assurances of the emigrants, that their countrymen would receive him as a friend and deliverer, he directed his march towards Paris. The inhabitants, however, on the contrary, threw every difficulty and impediment in his way; and by a slow progress, in the course of which he took several fortified towns, he reached the borders of Champagne, where he met with a severe repulse on the 20th of September. Finding it impossible to advance any farther, on account of the force opposed to him, and the sickness which prevailed among his soldiers, and unable to obtain provisions in a country so hostilely disposed, about ten days afterwards he was under the necessity of retreating; and before the end of October, he had relinquished all the places he had taken, and his troops had entirely evacuated France.

The result of this expedition, which the royalists boasted would easily affect a counter-revolution, afforded no small exultation to the French patriots; and in other parts their triumph was still greater. Upon the Lower Rhine, general Custine took Spire, Worms, Mentz, and Frankfort†; and Dumourier, after the decisive battle of Gemappe on the 6th of November, made himself master of Brussels and the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, except Luxembourg. War having been declared by the national assembly against Sardinia,

* On the 6th of July, the king of France informed the national assembly, that the king of Prussia was marching with 52,000 troops to join the Austrian army. The allied armies entered France on the 21st of August.

† Frankfort was retaken in the beginning of December.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 567 OF 1924.

Stores to be issued during 1924-25 for the care and maintenance of mechanical transport cadre vehicles.

Description.	PER CADRE VEHICLE PER ANNUM.	
	Petrol, oil, and lubricants.	Other stores.
Petrol, M. T.	4 gallons.	...
Kerosene, oil (3rd quality)	4 "	...
Oil, lubricating	1 gallon	...
	Rs. A. P.	
Other lubricants to the value of . . .	1 10 0	...
Cotton, waste . . . . .	...	12 lbs.
Paints—		
Paint, I. S., M. T. . . . .	...	30 "
„ lead white . . . . .	...	1 lb.
„ Black, Lamp . . . . .	...	1 "
Putty . . . . .	...	1 "
Varnish, carriage . . . . .	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
		Rs. A. P.
Nuts, bolts, split pins, greasers, water joints, etc., to the value of . . . .	...	5 0 0
Workshop and artificers' tools to the value of . . . . .	...	1 0 0
Fire extinguishers, refills to the value of . . . . .	...	5 0 0

on the 16th of September, general Montesquiou soon after invaded Savoy, and the whole country submitted to him without resistance. In the mean time a small French army, aided by the fleet in the Mediterranean under the command of admiral Trugnet, took Nice, Villa Franca, and the fortress of Montalban.

The national convention met on the 20th of September 1792, and it was chiefly composed of the most violent and democratic members of the two national assemblies*. The eternal abolition of royalty was immediately voted by acclamation; and France was declared to be a republic. Not contented with the former suppression of all ranks and distinctions in society, the democratic rage was now carried to such a puerile length, that even the common titles of monsieur and madame were forbidden to be used, by a formal decree, and that of citizen was substituted in their room. One of the members was highly applauded for asserting, that the religion of Jesus Christ was unfit to be tolerated in a republic, because it was a monarchical religion, and preached subjection and obedience to God; and that all altars raised to the Almighty, ought to be overturned, none being worthy of remaining but the sacred altars of liberty, nature, and reason†. The absolute predominance of the

* Two Englishmen, Mr. Thomas Paine, and Dr. Priestley, were chosen members of the national convention.

† Dupont, a distinguished member of the national convention, delivered the following speech, which was received with almost unanimous applause, and may therefore be considered as declaratory of the general sentiments of the convention. "Thrones are overturned! Sceptres broken! Kings expire! And yet the altars of God remain! Tyrants, in outrage to nature, continue to burn an impious incense on those altars! The thrones that have been reversed, have left these

10th Ju 1924.

—: training of recruits:—

REMARKS.	Per battalion (peace only).	Annually.	Station stores.	Peace and war.	Station stores.
		2	60	6	60
					3
					60

2. The initial expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 8,732 will be debited to "Head IV Stock account 'H' Ordnance, (I) Additions by purchase" of the Army Estimates for 1924-25 and the recurring expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 833, will be debited to "Head I-A. (1) (16) Maintenance of ordnance equipment."

3. Regulations for the equipment of the Army (India) Part 2, Section 1—B, Indian Infantry (except pioneers) will be amended in due course.

in consequence of carrying off so many myriads of people? Do you think nothing of their families which are left behind? Of the connexions which are broken? of the friendships, attachments, and relationships, that are burst asunder? Do you think nothing of the miseries in consequence, that are felt from generation to generation? of the privation of that happiness, which might be communicated to them by the introduction of civilization, and of mental and moral improvement? A happiness, which you withhold from them, so long as you permit the slave trade to continue. What do you yet know of the internal state of Africa? You have carried on a trade to that quarter of the globe, from this civilized and enlightened country; but such a trade, that, instead of diffusing either knowledge or wealth, it has been the check to every laudable pursuit. Instead of any fair interchange of commodities, instead of conveying to them from this highly-favored land any means of improvement, you carry with you that noxious plant, by which every thing is withered and blasted; under whose shade nothing that is useful or profitable to Africa will ever flourish or take root. Long as that continent has been known to navigators, the extreme line and boundaries of its coasts are all with which Europe is yet become acquainted; while other countries in the same parallels of latitude, through a happier system of intercourse, have reaped the blessings of a mutually beneficial commerce. But as to the whole interior of that continent, you are, by your own principles of commerce, entirely shut out. Africa is known to you only in its skirts: yet even there you are able to infuse a poison, which spreads its contagious effects from one end of it to the other, which penetrates

515. Formation of Signal Sub-sections for Brigades of Royal Field and Royal Garrison (Medium and Indian Pack) Artillery.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 878 of 1920:—

In paragraph 1 *against* "Medium Artillery" for "6th Medium Brigade" read "2nd Medium Brigade."

[A-26896 (A.G.-3-B.)
D.]

516. Terms for the disposal of military assistant surgeons declared surplus to establishment.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided to grant the following concessions to permanent military assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department in military employment, who are discharged owing to reduction of establishments:—

(a) Recovery of penalty under bond, where due, *vide* paragraph 7 of appendix II, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI, will be waived.

(b) Assistant surgeons with less than 15 years' service will be granted a gratuity of two months' pay (at the rate at which paid at the date of release from the service) for each completed year of service.

(c) Assistant surgeons with 15 years' service, but less than 25 years' service, will receive compensation pensions at the following rates:—

Grade.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Senior assistant surgeons—										
Major	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
Captain	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240
Lieutenant	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190
Assistant surgeons, 1st or 2nd class	114	118	122	126	130	134	138	142	146	150
Assistant surgeons, 3rd or 4th class	98	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120

£ per annum or rupees per mensem, when drawn out of or in India, respectively. After a service of years.

516
10th June
1924.

515
10th June
1924.

CHAP. XIV. 1792. to its very centre, corrupting every part to which it reaches. You there subvert the whole order of nature ; you aggravate every natural barbarity, and furnish to every man living on that continent, motives for committing, under the name and pretext of commerce, acts of perpetual violence and perfidy against his neighbor.

“ Thus, sir, has the perversion of British commerce carried misery instead of happiness to one whole quarter of the globe. False to the very principles of trade, misguided in our policy, and unmindful of our duty, what astonishing—I had almost said, what irreparable, mischief have we brought upon that continent? I would apply this thought to the present question. How shall we ever repair this mischief? How shall we hope to obtain, if it be possible, forgiveness from Heaven, for those enormous evils we have committed, if we refuse to make use of those means, which the mercy of Providence has still reserved to us, for wiping away the guilt and shame, with which we are now covered? If we refuse even this degree of compensation, if, knowing the miseries we have caused, we refuse even now to put a stop to them, how greatly aggravated will be the guilt of Great Britain! and what a blot will these transactions for ever be in the history of this country! Shall we then delay to repair these injuries, and to begin rendering this justice to Africa? Shall we not count the days and hours, that are suffered to intervene, and to postpone the accomplishment of such a work? Reflect what an immense object is before you—what an object for a nation to have in view, and to have a prospect, under the favor of Providence, of being now permitted to attain. I think the house will agree with me, in

Rs. A. P.	For the week commencing with the 4th May 1924	For the week commencing with the 11th May 1924	For the week commencing with the 18th May 1924
14 5 0	14 5 0	14 4 0	14 4 0
per pound sterling.		Ditto.	Ditto.

[M. A. G.'s case D.]

518. Introduction, revision, amendment and cancellation of Army Forms and India Army Forms.

10th June 1924.

I. The following form has been introduced for use in the Military Accounts Department and is now ready for issue:—

India Army Form A-682 "History sheet form for measures."

[F. A. M. F. issue No. 84-Accts. of 1923 D.]

II. The following form has been introduced in India and is now ready for issue:—

India Army Form G.—1092-A.—"Weapon Training Return for Recruits and Trained Soldiers."

This form will be issued by the 2nd Deputy Controller of Printing, Forms Store, Calcutta, on the following scale:—

Bde, R. H. A., R. F. A., and R. G. A. (Med.)	42
Bde, Pak Battery	42
R. G. A., Bombay	11
R. G. A., Calcutta	5
Divisional Ammunition Column	3
R. A. or Pak Arty. Training Centre	11
Chief Signal Officer, Command	11
Divisional Signal Company	9
Cavalry Bde. Signal Troop	5
Signal Training Centre and Depot	25
Armoured Car Company	15

cherishing an ardent desire to enter without delay upon the measures necessary for these great ends ; and I am sure, that the immediate abolition of the slave trade is the first, the principal, the most indispensable act of policy, of duty, and of justice, which the legislature has to take ; if it be indeed their wish to secure those important objects to which I have alluded, and which we are bound to pursue by the most solemn obligations.

“ There is, however, one argument set up as an universal answer to every thing which can be urged on our side, whether we address ourselves to gentlemen’s understandings, or to their hearts and consciences. It is necessary I should remove this formidable objection ; for though not often stated in distinct terms, I fear it is one, which has a very wide influence. The slave trade system, it is supposed, has taken such deep root in Africa, that it is absurd to think of its being eradicated ; and the abolition of that share of the trade carried on by Great Britain, and especially if her example be not followed by any other power, is likely to be of very little service. Give me leave to say, in answer to so dangerous an argument, that we ought to be extremely sure indeed of the assumption on which it rests, before we venture to rely on its validity ; before we decide, that an evil, which we ourselves contribute to inflict, is incurable, and on that very plea refuse to desist from bearing our part in the system which produces it. You do not know, it is said, that other nations will give up the trade, if you should renounce it. I answer, that if this trade is as criminal as it is asserted to be, nay, if it has in it a thousandth part of the criminality, which I and others, after a thorough investigation of

VI. (a) The following entries are substituted for those at present shown against Army Forms C-2128 and C-2130 on page 11, "Regimental Section" of India Army Form Z-2001:—

No. of Form.	Description of Form.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	REMARKS.
A. F. C. 2128	Message Forms; A. (White) (Pads of 100) Covers.*	12	12	10	6	12	60	60	60	0	12	12	100	75	40	200	20	*Issued for use on Field Service only.
A. F. C. 2130	Message Forms; C. (Pink) (Pads of 100). Covers.*	...	...	15	8	...	100	120	100	120	...	...	40	300	150	600	...	

(b) Add a new column with heading "Battery, Artillery" and against Army Forms C-2128 and C-2130 insert the figures "25" and "50" respectively.

[15778 (G. S.-S.D.-2).]
D.

the subject, charge upon it, God forbid, that we should hesitate in renouncing to relinquish so iniquitous a traffic, even though it should be retained by other countries. God forbid, however, that we should fail to do our utmost towards inducing other countries to abandon a bloody commerce, which they have been led in a great measure by our example to pursue. God forbid, that we should be capable of wishing to ourselves the glory of being singular in renouncing

it is impossible at the thought of gentlemen's indulging themselves in the argument which I am combating—an argument as pernicious as it is futile. We are friends, say they to us—we are second to none of you, in our zeal for the good of Africa—but the French will not abolish—the Dutch will not abolish—we wait, therefore, on prudential principles, till they join us, or set us an example. How, sir, is this enormous evil ever to be eradicated, if every nation is thus prudentially to wait, till the concurrence of all the world should be obtained? Let me remark too, that there is no nation in Europe, which has, on the one hand, plunged so deeply into it as Britain; or which is so likely, on the other, to be set as an example, if she should have the manliness to first in decidedly renouncing it. But, sir, does not this argument apply a thousand times more strongly in a contrary way? How much more justly may other nations point to us, and say, “Why should we abolish the slave trade, when Great Britain has not abolished it? Britain, free as she is, just and honorable as she is, and deeply also involved as she is in this commerce, above all nations, not only has not

In such cases the error will be rectified by hand by drawing two fresh ink lines across the table dividing the height (excluding the headings) into three equal parts. This will provide 50 squares for entries concerning quinine and 21 for entries concerning tonic treatment, as was originally intended.

[Z-45 (D. M. S.-5) B.]

519. Field service scale of rations for British troops, Indian troops, followers and animals.

The following amendments are made to appendix IV to Army Instruction (India) No. 271 of 1923:—

(i) *Against* items 13 and 15, *delete* "or vegetables preserved $\frac{1}{2}$ lb." in column 3.

(ii) *After* item 26, *insert*:—

27	Vegetables fresh, (other than potatoes or onions) 1 lb.	Potatoes $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	(b) Issues should be made only when fresh vegetables are unobtainable.
	Fruit, dried $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	Fruit, fresh 1 lb.	
	or	or	
	Unsplit dhall (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Haricot beans (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
	or	or	
	Peas (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		

[65909 (Q. M. G.-6) B]

520. Transfer of certain personnel now employed under the Quartermaster General in India to the control of the Master General of Supply.

With reference to Army Department letter No. 2815-1 (Q. M. G.-15), dated the 19th September 1918, Army Instructions (India) No. 906 of 1920, No. 923 of 1920 and No. 1065 of 1923, it has been decided that the following

10th Jun 1924.

10th Jun 1924.

519

abolished, but has refused to abolish—she has investigated it fully—she has gained a complete insight into its nature and effects: she has collected volumes of evidence on every branch of the subject; her senate has deliberated again and again; and what is the result? She has gravely and solemnly determined to sanction the slave trade; she sanctions it at least for a while: her legislature therefore, it is plain, sees no guilt in it, and has thus furnished us with the strongest evidence which she can furnish—of the justice unquestionably—and of the policy also, in a certain measure, and in certain cases at least, of permitting this traffic to continue.

CHAP. XIV.

1792.

“This, sir, is the argument, with which we furnish the other nations of Europe, if we again refuse to put an end to the slave trade. Instead, therefore, of imagining, that by choosing to presume on their continuing it, we shall have exempted ourselves from guilt, and have transferred the whole criminality to them, let us rather reflect, that on the very principle urged against us, we shall henceforth have to answer for their crimes, as well as for our own. We have strong reasons to believe, that it depends upon us, whether other countries will persist in this bloody trade, or not. Already we have suffered one year to pass away; and now that the question is renewed, a proposition is made for gradual, with the view of preventing immediate, abolition. I know the difficulty that exists in attempting to reform long-established abuses; and I know the danger arising from the argument in favour of delay, in the case of evils, which, nevertheless, are thought too enormous to be borne, when considered as perpetual. But, by proposing some other period than the present, by prescribing some con-

commanding the unit, to meet incidental charges in connection with the training of his unit, which are not provided for under other authorised heads of expenditure, subject to the countersignature of the General Officer Commanding the District and to audit by the Controller of Military Accounts concerned. No increase, by reappropriation from other heads of expenditure, will be made in the amount allotted to each District for "Training Grant" in the Army Budget Estimate without the sanction of the Government of India."

[A-27545 (A. G., A. T. F.).
D]

523. Retention of class I followers employed in Indian Infantry Training Battalions.

10th June
1924.

It has been brought to notice that, through a misapprehension of the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 287 of 1922, certain class I followers were enrolled by the Officers Commanding, Indian Infantry and Pioneer Training Battalions, before the publication of Army Instruction (India) No. 655 of 1923, laying down the peace establishment of these battalions.

2. It has been decided that class I followers who have been enrolled in the Indian Infantry and Pioneer Training Battalions before the publication of Army Instruction (India) No. 655 of 1923, shall be allowed to retain the status and pay of the class in which they were engaged until their periods of enrolment expire.

[A-25038 (A. G.-2).
D]

524. Sappers and Miners—Transfer of the supply of certain articles of equipment and stores of Sapper and Miner units to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction (India) No. 266 of 1923:—

Paragraph 4—

Add the following new sentence at end of paragraph. "In the case of items the cost of which is in

dition, by waiting for some contingency, or by refusing to proceed till a thousand favorable circumstances unite together, perhaps till we gain the general concurrence of Europe, a concurrence, which, I believe, never yet took place at the commencement of any one improvement in policy or in morals, year after year escapes, and the most enormous evils go unredressed. We see this abundantly exemplified, not only in public, but in private, life. Similar observations have been often applied to the case of personal reformation. If you go into the street, it is a chance but the first person who crosses you is one, "*vivendi recte qui prorogat horam.*" We may wait; we may delay to cross the stream before us, till it has run down; but we shall wait for ever, for the river will still flow on, without being exhausted*. We shall be no nearer to the object, which we profess to have in view, so long as the step, which alone can bring us to it, is not taken. Until the actual, the only, remedy is applied, we ought not to flatter ourselves, either that we have as yet thoroughly laid to heart the evil we affect to deplore, or that there is as yet any reasonable assurance of its being brought to an actual termination.

"Having now detained the house so long, all that I will farther add, shall be on that important subject, the civilization of Africa, which I have already mentioned that I consider as the leading feature in this question. Grieved am I to think, that there should be a single person in this country, much more

*Mr. Pitt evidently alluded to those beautiful lines of Horace:

*Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, at ille
Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner.

[$\frac{27547 \text{ (E. 5-B).}}{C.}$]

III. The following India Army Form has been introduced for use in the Military Engineer Services:—

India Army Form W. No. 1834-D "Annual return of cost of Pumping Station and Water Supply system."

2. Copies of the form are available for issue and will be indented for in the usual manner.

3. The existing stock of this form printed in July 1923 will be destroyed.

[$\frac{25672 \text{ (E. 5-B).}}{C.}$]

IV. The following Army Book has been revised:—

Army Book 81—"Visitors' Book for use in Army children's schools."

2. Copies of the revised book are available for issue and will be taken into use forthwith.

[$\frac{14253 \text{ (G. S.—M. T.-2).}}{C.}$]

B

that there should be a single member in the British parliament, who can look on the present dark, uncultivated, and uncivilized state of that continent, as a ground for continuing the slave trade; as a ground not only for refusing to attempt the improvement of Africa, but even for hindering and intercepting every ray of light, which might otherwise break in upon her; as a ground for refusing to her the common chance and the common means, with which other nations have been blessed, of emerging from their native barbarism.

“Here, as in every other branch of this extensive question, the argument of our adversaries pleads against themselves; for, surely, sir, the present deplorable state of Africa, especially when we reflect that her chief calamities are to be ascribed to us, calls for our generous aid, rather than justifies any despair on our part of her recovery, and still less any farther repetition of the injuries.

“I will not much longer fatigue the attention of the house; but this point has impressed itself so deeply on my mind, that I must trouble the committee with a few additional observations. Are we justified, I ask, on any ground of theory, or by any one instance to be found in the history of the world, from its very beginning to this day, in forming the supposition which I am now combating? Are we justified in supposing, that the particular practice, which we encourage in Africa, of men’s selling each other for slaves, is any symptom of barbarism which is incurable? Are we justified in supposing, that even the practice of offering up human sacrifices, proves a total incapacity for civilization? I believe it will be found, and much more generally than is imagined, that both the trade in slaves, and the still more savage custom of offering human

sacrifices, obtained in former periods, throughout many of those nations, which now, by the blessings of Providence, and by a long progression of improvements, are advanced the farthest in civilization. I believe, that if we will reflect an instant, we shall find, that this observation comes directly home to our ownelves; and that on the same ground, on which we are now disposed to proscribe Africa for ever from all possibility of improvement, we ourselves might, in like manner, have been proscribed, and for ever shut out from all the blessings which we now enjoy.

“ There was a time, sir, which it may be fit occasionally to revive in the remembrance of our countrymen, when even human sacrifices are said to have been offered in this island. But I would peculiarly observe on this day, for it is a case precisely in point, that the very practice of the slave trade once prevailed among us. Slaves, as we may read in Henry’s History of England, were formerly an established article of our exports. Great numbers, he says, were exported, like cattle, from the British coast, and were to be seen exposed for sale in the Roman market. It does not distinctly appear, by what means they were procured; but there was unquestionably no small resemblance in this particular point, between the case of our ancestors and that of the present wretched natives of Africa; for the historian tells us, that adultery, witchcraft, and debt, were probably some of the chief sources of supplying the Roman market with British slaves; that prisoners taken in war were added to the number; and that there might be among them some unfortunate gamblers, who, after having lost all their goods, at length staked themselves, their wives, and their children. Every one of these sources of slavery has been

of Supply.

SECRET

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	REMARKS
1944	10:00	...	...
1944	11:00	...	...
1944	12:00	...	...
1944	13:00	...	...
1944	14:00	...	...
1944	15:00	...	...
1944	16:00	...	...
1944	17:00	...	...
1944	18:00	...	...
1944	19:00	...	...
1944	20:00	...	...
1944	21:00	...	...
1944	22:00	...	...
1944	23:00	...	...
1944	24:00	...	...

stated, and almost precisely in the same terms, to be at this hour a source of slavery in Africa. And these circumstances, sir, with a solitary instance or two of human sacrifices, furnish the alleged proofs, that Africa labors under a natural incapacity for civilization; that it is enthusiasm and fanaticism to think, that she can ever enjoy the knowledge and the morals of Europe; that Providence never intended her to rise above a state of barbarism; that Providence has irrevocably doomed her to be only a nursery for slaves for us free and civilized Europeans. Allow of this principle as applied to Africa, and I should be glad to know, why it might not also have been applied to antient and uncivilized Britain. Why might not some Roman senator, reasoning upon the principles of some honorable members of this house, and pointing to *British barbarians*, have predicted with equal boldness, "There is a people, that will never rise to civilization—There is a people destined never to be free—a people without the understanding necessary for the attainment of useful arts, depressed by the hand of nature below the level of the human species, and created to form a supply of slaves for the rest of the world." Might not this have been said, according to the principles which we now hear stated, in all respects as fairly and as truly of Britain herself, at that period of her history, as it can now be said by us, of the inhabitants of Africa? We, sir, have long since emerged from barbarism. We have almost forgotten, that we ever were barbarians. We are now raised to a situation, which exhibits a striking contrast to every circumstance, by which a Roman might then have characterized us, and by which we now characterize Africa. There is indeed one thing wanting to complete the contrast, and to clear us altogether from the imputation of acting even

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTIONS (INDIA).

Simla, the 17th June 1921.

526. Alteration of designations of ordnance officers in
charge of arsenals.
Army Instruction (India) No. 515 of 1918 is reconstituted
17

to this hour as barbarians ; for we continue to this hour a barbarous traffic in slaves : we continue it even yet in spite of all our great and undeniable pretensions to civilization. We were once as obscure among the nations of the earth, as savage in our manners, as debased in our morals, as degraded in our understandings, as these unhappy Africans are at present. But in the lapse of a long series of years, by a progression, slow, and for a time almost imperceptible, we have become rich in a variety of acquirements, favored above measure in the gifts of Providence, unrivalled in commerce, pre-eminent in arts, foremost in the pursuits of philosophy and science, and established in all the blessings of civil society : We are in the possession of peace, of happiness, and of liberty ; we are under the guidance of a mild and beneficent religion, and we are protected by impartial laws, and the purest administration of justice. We are living under a system of government, which our own happy experience leads us to pronounce the best and wisest, which has ever yet been framed ; a system, which has become the admiration of the world. From all these blessings we must have been for ever excluded, had there been any truth in those principles, which some gentlemen have not hesitated to lay down as applicable to the case of Africa.. Had those principles been true, we ourselves should have languished to this hour, in that miserable state of ignorance, brutality, and degradation, in which history proves our ancestors to have been immersed. Had other nations adopted these principles in their conduct towards us ; had other nations applied to Great Britain the reasoning, which some of the senators of this very island now apply to Africa, ages might have passed without our emerging from barbarism ; and we who are enjoying the

529. Revision of paragraph 14 of the "Provisional Regulations respecting admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1921." England, 1921."

1. Paragraph 14 of the "Provisional Regulations respecting admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, 1921," issued with Army Instruction (India) No. 500 of 1921 is revised as follows:—

"14. Subject to the restrictions specified below, free passage will be admissible on the following occasions:—

- (i) to selected candidates attending the medical and qualifying examinations in India from their homes and back;
- (ii) to selected students at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, attending the medical and qualifying examinations in India from the college and back to the college or their homes;
- (iii) when nominated to join the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from their residence to Great Britain.

The amount admissible on account of railway, river and sea journeys within Indian limits will be restricted to one first class fare for each candidate. The amount admissible for road journeys will be restricted to the mileage rate of first class civil officers when travelling on duty. Passages by sea from India to the United Kingdom will be arranged by the Embarkation Commandant, Bombay, under orders from Army Headquarters.

Applications for cost of journeys within Indian limits should be made to the local Government or Administration through the civil authority of the district in which the applicant resides, and in the case of candidates residing in Indian States, through their Political Officer or Resident.

In the case of students at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, travelling allowance claims will be submitted for payment by the commandant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command and United Provinces District."

blessings of British civilization, of British laws, and of British freedom, might at this hour have been little superior, either in morals, in knowledge, or refinement, to the rude inhabitants of the coast of Guinea.

“ If then we feel, that this perpetual confinement in the fetters of brutal ignorance, would have been the greatest calamity which could have befallen us ; if we view with gratitude and exultation the contrast between the peculiar blessings we enjoy, and the wretchedness of the antient inhabitants of Britain : if we shudder to think of the misery, which would still have overwhelmed us, had great Britain continued to the present time to be the mart for slaves to the more civilized nations of the world, through some cruel policy of theirs, God forbid that we should any longer subject Africa to the same dreadful scourge, and preclude the light of knowledge, which has reached every other quarter of the globe, from having access to her coasts.

“ I trust we shall no longer continue this commerce, to the destruction of every improvement on that wide continent ; and shall not consider ourselves as conferring too great a boon, in restoring its inhabitants to the rank of human beings. I trust we shall not think ourselves too liberal, if, by abolishing the slave trade, we give them the same common chance of civilization with other parts of the world, and that we shall now allow to Africa the opportunity—the hope—the prospect, of attaining to the same blessings, which we ourselves, through the favorable dispensations of Divine Providence, have been permitted to enjoy at a much more early period. If we listen to the voice of reason and duty, and pursue this night the line of conduct which they prescribe, some of us may live to see

533. Provision of "fuze, instantaneous," for sapper and miner units and pioneer (active) battalions.

It has been decided to include instantaneous fuze in the service equipment of sapper and miner units and pioneer (active) battalions on the following scale:—

Field company	200 yards per company.
Field troop	150 " " troop.
Army troops company	100 " " company.
Railway company	200 " " "
Chitral section	75 " " "
Pioneer (active) battalion	200 " " battalion.

2. Consequent on the issue of instantaneous fuze, the following dry guncotton will be withdrawn from the service equipment of certain sapper and miner units as shown:—

	Field com- pany.	Field troop.	Chitral section.
Guncotton, dry, primers, field, 1 oz.	280	180	100
Cylinders, guncotton pri- mers,	28	18	10

3. Indents will be submitted for the instantaneous fuze. The guncotton primers and cylinders rendered surplus by this Instruction will be reported to the Chief Ordnance Officer concerned for disposal orders.

4. No initial expenditure is involved as the instantaneous fuze can be issued from stock without replacement.

5. The regulations affected will be amended in due course.

a reverse of that picture, from which we now turn our eyes with shame and regret. We may live to behold the natives of Africa, engaged in the calm occupations of industry, in the pursuits of a just and legitimate commerce. We may behold the beams of science and philosophy breaking in upon their land, which, at some happy period, in still later times, may blaze with full lustre, and, joining their influence to that of pure religion, may illuminate and invigorate the most distant extremities of that immense continent. Then may we hope, that even Africa, though last of all the quarters of the globe, shall enjoy at length, in the evening of her days, those blessings which have descended plentifully upon us in a much earlier period of the world. Then also will Europe, participating in her improvement and prosperity, receive an ample recompence for the tardy kindness, if kindness it can be called, of no longer hindering that continent from extricating herself out of the darkness, which, in other more fortunate regions, has been so much more speedily dispelled,

*Nos primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis;
Illic sera rubens accendit lumina vesper*.*

Then, sir, may be applied to Africa, those words, originally used indeed with a different view,

*His demum exactis,
Devenere locos lætos, et amæna vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas;
Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit
Purpureo †.*

“ It is in this view, sir, it is as an atonement for our long and cruel injustice towards Africa, that the measure proposed

* Georg. lib. 1. 250.

† Æn. lib. 6. 637.

by my honorable friend, most forcibly recommends itself to my mind. The great and happy change to be expected in the state of her inhabitants, is, of all the various and important benefits of the abolition, in my estimation, incomparably the most extensive and important.

“ I shall vote, sir, against the adjournment, and I shall also oppose to the utmost every proposition, which in any way may tend either to prevent, or even to postpone for an hour, the total abolition of the slave trade : a measure, which, on all the various grounds I have stated, we are bound, by the most pressing and indispensable duty, to adopt.”

It is impossible to imagine that this truly eloquent and persuasive speech, which was received with the loudest applauses, did not carry conviction to the minds of many who heard it ; but still Mr. Pitt failed in his main object, immediate abolition. For, though Mr. Jenkinson's motion was rejected by a majority of 234 to 87, Mr. Dundas's proposal for inserting the word “ gradually,” was agreed to by a majority of 193 to 125. Mr. Wilberforce's motion, with this addition, was carried, by a majority of 145 ; the numbers being, 230, and 85.

After these divisions, the house adjourned.

Thus, however, was it decided, by a very large majority, that the slave trade ought to be gradually abolished ; but Mr. Wilberforce, on the 4th of April, informed the house, that it was impossible for him to bring in any bill for a gradual abolition, or, in other words, to sanction for a time, that, which, it was his deep and firm conviction, ought not to endure one moment longer. It was, he said, for Mr. Dundas, who proposed, or for some of those who supported the gradual,

No. 13583, dated the 10th September 1917, should be forwarded by the Durlars concerned through the Civil Accountant Generals to the Controllers of Military Accounts in order that arrangements for further payment may be made according to the new procedure.

[A. 24376 (A. G.-9.)
C.]

539
17th June
1924.

539. Peace establishments of Mechanical Transport units.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 313 of 1924:—

At the end of paragraph 3 (c), add "and No. 1054 of 1922."

[$\frac{21897 (Q. M. G.-8)}{B}$]

540
17th June
1924.

540. Equipment for station family hospitals.

Sanction is accorded to the following changes being made in the equipment of station family hospitals:—

Now authorised.

Future supply.

Saucers, tea, earthen, white . . .	Saucers, china, breakfast.
Forks, table, electro-plated, small . . .	Forks, table, nickel silver, small.
Spoons, electro-plated, egg . . .	Spoons, nickel silver, egg.
Spoons, electro-plated, table . . .	Spoons, nickel silver, table.

2. No changes will take place until stocks of the articles now authorised are exhausted.

3. The proposal will eventually result in a saving to Government.

CHAP. XIV. instead of the immediate, abolition, to follow up a measure,
 1792. which he disclaimed.

Mr. Dundas acknowledged, that he was not prepared with a bill, or with a digested system, to carry his opinion into effect; but being pressed by Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Fox and other friends to abolition, he promised to take the subject into consideration, and to submit his ideas to the house on a future day.

Accordingly, on the 23d of the same month, he explained his sentiments as to the time and manner of abolishing the trade; and at the end of his speech, read twelve resolutions, the first of which, fixing a definite meaning to the word gradual, directed that the importation of African slaves into the British colonies, should cease on the 1st of January 1800; and the other eleven contained a variety of previous regulations, which appeared to him necessary for the final accomplishment of his plan at the proposed period.

It being understood, that, on the present occasion, it was intended only to make an order for printing these resolutions, with a view to their being debated on a future day, Mr. Pitt contented himself with expressing an opinion, that the house was not precluded, by the vote of the former night, from reconsidering the propriety of immediate abolition; and he hoped, that an opportunity would be afforded of again voting upon that question: he did not despair of convincing the house, of the inconsistency and impracticability of a gradual abolition; but if he should fail in that attempt, he would consent to any proposition, which was most likely to shorten the duration of the slave trade. Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Fox

- 542
17th June 1924. 542. Dress to be worn by military officers when levee dress is worn during the hot weather in the plains.

It has been decided that military officers will wear service dress, drill, khaki, on all occasions when levee dress is worn during the hot weather in the plains, with orders, decorations and medals as directed in India Army Order No. 283 of 1923, as amended by India Army Order No. 389 of 1923, which are published as an Appendix to this Instruction.

[5411 (Q.M.G.-10-A.)
A.-II.]

- 543
17th June 1924. 543. Allotment of funds to provide advances for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles in the Military Engineer Services during the year 1924-25.

With reference to the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 119 of 1924, regarding the revised procedure for the grant and adjustment of advances for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles in the Military Engineer Services, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been provided in the Army and Military Works Cash Requirements Estimates under "Advances repayable" for the year 1924-25, for the purpose of granting advances to Military Engineer officers for the purchase of motor cars and motor cycles.

2. The sum allotted will be distributed, as shown below, to enable the authorities concerned to exercise their powers of sanction in regard to these advances:—

	Rs.
The G. O. C.-in-C., N. C.	50,000
The G. O. C.-in-C., S. C.	28,000
The G. O. C.-in-C., E. C.	25,000
The G. O. C.-in-C., W. C.	16,000
The Engineer-in-Chief	31,000
Total	1,50,000

3. No advances for the purchase of a motor car or motor cycle will be sanctioned until the audit officer concerned has

concurred with Mr. Pitt in thinking, that nothing had yet been done by the house to prevent a revisal and alteration of their former decision; and they all agreed, that the doctrines and additional information that day brought before the committee by Mr. Dundas, tended more and more to impress upon their minds, the necessity for a total and immediate abolition of the trade.

Two days afterwards, Mr. Dundas moved his first resolution: and lord Mornington proposed, that, instead of the 1st of January 1800, should be substituted, the 1st of January 1793, which was, in fact, to propose an immediate abolition. This amendment, although strenuously supported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Wilberforce, was lost, by a majority of 158 to 109, and the house immediately adjourned.

At another interval, of two days, the debate was resumed, and lord Mornington moved, that the trade should cease on the 1st of January 1793. Mr. Pitt, in supporting this amendment, lamented, that his efforts on this subject had, hitherto, not been completely successful; but he was consoled with the thought, that the house had come to a resolution, declarative of their opinion, that this trade ought not to continue; that all parties had concurred in reprobating it; that even its advocates had been compelled to acknowledge its infamy. The question now was only, the continuance of this abominable traffic, which even its friends, thought so intolerable, that it ought to be crushed. Jamaica had imported one hundred and fifty thousand negroes in the course of twenty years: and this was admitted to be only one-tenth part of the trade. Was there ever, could there be, any thing beyond the enormity of this infamous

545

545. Terms under which expatriation allowance is admissible.

17th June
1924.

It has been decided that the expatriation allowance laid down in paragraph 86-A, Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I, will be drawn on the same terms under which foreign service batta under paragraph 971, Army Regulations, India, Volume I (1915) was admissible. All outstanding claims will be adjusted accordingly.

2. The Regulations will be amended in due course.

[A.-25506 (A. G.-10).
C.]

546

546. Revised scale of rifles and pistols for certain units.

7th June
1924.

The following amendment is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 1049 of 1923:—

—Against "British Infantry," in column 2, between the words "corpl." and "and" insert "drummer."

[3055 (M.G. S.-2 (c).)
A.-II.]

547-

547. Revised scale of entrenching tools for Indian pioneer training battalions.

11th June
1924.

The scale of entrenching tools, detailed below, for an Indian pioneer training battalion, is revised as follows:—

	Revised scale.	No. to be issued in addition to those already on charge.	No. to be with- drawn.
Axes, pick, heads $6\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	500	250	...
" " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	320
Helves, " maul, " $34\frac{1}{2}$ -inch $4\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	650	275	...
Mamooties, G. S.	100	...	282
" " helves	150	...	253
Shovels, G. S.	...	...	250
Helves, curved, 32-inch	...	...	100
Shovels, R. E.	500	350	...
" " helves (spare)	100	100	...

traffic? The very thought of it was beyond human endurance. It was allowed, however, that the trade was infamous; but the abolition of it was resolvable to a question of expediency; and then, when the trade was argued as a commercial case, its advocates, in order to continue it, deserted even the principles of commerce; so that a traffic in the liberty, the blood, the life of human beings, was not to have even the advantage of the common rules of arithmetic, which governed all other commercial dealings.

The point now in dispute was only one year, as he understood; for the amendment proposed the year 1795 for the abolition, while only the year 1796 was contended for by some on the other side. As to those who were concerned in the trade, a year would not make much difference; but did it make no difference to the unhappy slaves? It was true that, in the course of commercial concerns in general, it was said sometimes to be beneath the magnanimity of a man of honor to insist on a scrupulous exactness in his own favor, upon a disputed item in accounts; but did it make any part of our magnanimity to be exact in our own favor, in the traffic of human blood? When a man gave up 500*l.* or 100*l.* against himself, upon a complicated reckoning, he was called generous; and when he insisted on it in his own favor, he was deemed niggardly. The common course when parties disagreed, was, what the vulgar phrase called, "to split the difference." If he could feel that he was to calculate upon the subject in this way, the side on which he should determine it, was in favor of the unhappy sufferers, not of those who oppressed them. But this one year was only to shew the planters, that parliament

2. The maximum annual allowance of the form will be as follows :--

	Copies.
Corps Signals	10
Divisional Signals	3
Signal Training Centre and Depot	10
Army Signal School	6

3. The necessary amendments to India Army Form, Z.-2001 will be made in due course.

4. All copies of the previous edition of the form will be destroyed.

[$\frac{\text{A.-19, 84 (A. G.-1)}{D.}$]

III. India Army Form G.-1097 "Rules for the storage of ammunition in regimental possession" has been transferred from G. series to O. series and renumbered as India Army Form O.-1416.

2. Pending issue of the revised I. A. F. O.-1416, the following amendments will be made to existing copies of I. A. F. G.-1097.

In the second line for "para. 833, A. R. I. Volume II" substitute "Equipment Regulations (India) Part I."

3. India Army Form Z.-2001 (Provisional Issue) will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{54607 (Q. M. G.-10)}{A.-II.}$]

IV. The undermentioned form which is now obsolete, is hereby cancelled :—

India Army Form A.-586.—"Objection book of exchange accounts requiring explanation."

[$\frac{(F.A., M.F. issue No. 2917-Accts. of 1924)}{D.}$]

were willing to be liberal to them. "Sir," said Mr. Pitt, "I do not understand complimenting away the lives of so many human beings. I do not understand the principle on which a few individuals are to be complimented, and their minds set at rest, at the expence, and total sacrifice of the interest, the security, the happiness, of a whole quarter of the world, which, from our foul practices, has, for a vast length of time, been a scene of misery and horror. I say, because I feel, that every hour you continue this trade, you are guilty of an offence beyond your power to atone for; and by your indulgence to the planters, thousands of human beings are to be miserable for ever. Notwithstanding the bill passed for regulating the middle passage, even now the loss during the voyage is not less than ten in every hundred. Including the whole mortality of this deleterious traffic, nearly five hundred out of every thousand that are taken, still perish—are miserable victims brought to their graves; and the remaining part of this unhappy groupe are tainted both in body and mind, covered with disease and infection, infecting the very earth on which they trade, and the air in which they breathe; carrying with them the seeds of pestilence and insurrection to your islands. Every year you continue this abominable trade, you add thousands to the catalogue of misery. Am I then improperly pressing the house to consider, whether it be not better, that the trade should continue two, rather than three years? I feel its infamy so heavily, I am so clearly convinced of its impolicy, that I am ashamed I have not been able to prevail upon the house to abandon it altogether at an instant—to pronounce with one voice, immediate and total abolition. There is no excuse for

and officers of the Royal Engineers (Indian Army) who fail to pass the prescribed test in Urdu within the period specified, shall cease to draw half the engineer pay of their substantive rank, subject to the condition that the penalty so imposed on Royal Engineer officers of the rank of Lieutenant with seven years' commissioned service or less shall not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem. The emoluments of a departmental commissioned officer who fails to pass the prescribed test in Urdu within the period specified will be reduced by Rs. 50 per mensem. In any case in which exceptional causes have prevented an officer from passing the preliminary test in Urdu within the prescribed period, the District or Brigade Area Commander may authorise a reasonable extension of time and the continuance, during such extension, of the portion of pay that would otherwise have been forfeited.

3. Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 84, so far as it relates to Royal Engineer officers of the Military Engineer Services, and the Note to paragraph 21 (ii) of Pay and Allowance Regulations, Part I, will be amended in due course.

[A.—26402 (A. G. S. A.)
C.]

H. R. PATE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAP. XIV. ^{1792.} us, seeing this infernal traffic as we do. It is the very death of justice, to utter a syllable in support of it. Sir, I know I state this subject with warmth. I feel it is impossible for me not to do so ; or if it were, I should detest myself for the exercise of moderation.

“ As to the probability, that in the year 1795 the plantations will not be in a state fit to carry on business without the importation of fresh negroes, I will venture to say, that there is no ground whatever for any such apprehension. They will be in a situation in 1795 to go on without importation—they will be in that situation in 1794—they will be in that situation in 1793 ; for I have proved them to have been in that situation in 1788. In short, unless I have misunderstood the subject, and unless some reason much superior to any I have yet heard, be adduced, I shall think it the most singular act that ever was done by a deliberative assembly, to refuse to assent to the proposed amendment.”

Mr. Pitt spoke a second time in this debate, for the purpose of explaining and enforcing some of his arguments, which had been misunderstood ; but all his exertions and all his zeal were in vain, the amendment being rejected by 161 to 121.

Sir Edward Knatchbull then proposed the 1st of January, 1796, which, after a short conversation, was carried by a majority of 151 to 132.

Mr. Dundas immediately declared, that as so material an alteration had been made in his plan, he must decline taking any farther step upon the subject ; and the house adjourned.

Mr. Pitt, finding the business thus abandoned both by Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Dundas, because their respective

sentiments were not adopted by the house to their full extent, and being anxious, that the abolition should take place at any period rather than none, undertook, notwithstanding his other occupations, to move such additional resolutions as he thought requisite, and to bring in a bill founded upon them; and accordingly on the 2nd of May, he moved five of Mr. Dundas's resolutions with modifications and amendments. They passed without opposition or debate; and being reported, at Mr. Pitt's particular desire, that night, were upon his motion communicated to the house of lords at a conference the next day, together with copies of all the information and accounts, which had been received by the house of commons: the object of this haste was, that a bill might be introduced as soon as possible, with the joint concurrence of the two houses.

On the 8th of May, when the business came under consideration, lord Stormont, who was adverse to the abolition, contended, that, in a matter of so great moment, it would be beneath the dignity of the house of lords, to rely upon the documents received from the other house; and insisted, that they had a right, and that it was their duty, before they expressed any opinion upon these resolutions, to satisfy themselves of the truth of the facts, upon which they were founded, by calling witnesses to their own bar: he therefore made a motion for that purpose. The reasonableness of hearing evidence could not be controverted; but lord Grenville, who was a zealous friend to the abolition, and had undertaken to conduct the business in the house of lords, knowing that the examination of witnesses at the bar would create great delay, proposed, that it should take place before a select committee. This

CHAP. XIV. 1792. amendment, which was opposed by the lord chancellor and several other peers, who were unfriendly to the resolutions; was negatived by a majority of 63 to 36; and the original motion passed.

The examination of witnesses at the bar accordingly commenced, but very little progress was made in it before the prorogation; the time of the house being much occupied by the trial of Mr. Hastings, and other public business; and of course the introduction of the intended bill was necessarily postponed to the next session. That this must be the case, was indeed foreseen from the moment it was determined, that the witnesses should be examined at the bar of the house of lords; and such postponement was unquestionably the object of those who supported that measure.

ON the 19th of March, Mr. Pitt introduced into the house of commons, a bill for the encouragement of the growth of timber in the New Forest. This bill was founded upon a report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the land revenue of the crown, who represented, that in consequence of inattention to the raising and to the preservation of timber, both upon crown lands and private property, there was great danger, that within a short period there would not be a sufficient supply of this important article for the use of the navy; and the situation of the New Forest, affording a ready water conveyance to Portsmouth and Plymouth, was considered very convenient for guarding against this serious evil. The bill, containing suitable provisions for promoting the growth of timber, and for improving the royal revenue

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA),
No. 537 OF 1924.

Finance Department letter No. 1501, dated the 15th
May 1924.

I am directed to say that the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the fact that service postage stamps (unused) are being sold by stamp dealers at or below their real value and it, therefore, appears to them that a leakage is occurring somewhere. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, who have carefully investigated the matter are of opinion that the leakage is occurring in offices that use service stamps. I am accordingly to request that * * * * * instructions may be issued to the various Heads of Departments and other officers concerned to watch carefully the use of service postage stamps in their offices, and to subject their consumption to regular rules of inspection and audit.

arising from the New Forest; by the sale of certain parts, and the enfranchisement of copyholds, passed the house of commons without much difficulty; but in the house of lords it met with very decided resistance, not only from those members who were in the habit of opposing the measures of government, but from the lord chancellor himself. His lordship, on the 5th of June, the day appointed for the second reading, complained, that a bill of so much importance and delicacy had been deferred to so late a period of the session, and objected to its principle, as favoring the alienation of the crown lands. Upon the same ground he censured the reports of the commissioners; asserting, that it was essential to the safety of the constitution, that the sovereign should have his interest blended with, and complicated in, the fate of the landed property of the country. He reflected severely upon those, who had given advice to the king upon this measure; and went so far as to say, that his majesty had been imposed upon. These complaints and reproaches could not be misunderstood—they were directed, and known to be directed, against Mr. Pitt, who had introduced the bill, and whose peculiar duty it was to advise his majesty upon such subjects. The commitment of the bill was carried by a majority of 41 to 29; but a petition being presented against its farther progress, on a following day, from the owners of land in the forest, affirming, that the bill would operate in a manner injurious to their rights; and praying, that they might be heard by counsel, and produce evidence at the bar of the house, which could not with propriety be refused, it was found impossible to proceed with it in the

CHAP. XIV. present session. The measure was never resumed, other means
1792. being resorted to for promoting the growth of timber.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on the 16th of June; and the king, in his speech, lamented the commencement of hostilities upon the continent; but assured the two houses, that it should be his principal care to maintain that harmony and good understanding which at present subsisted between himself and the belligerent powers.

The extraordinary manner in which, as has been related, the lord chancellor opposed the loan bill, rendered it necessary for Mr. Pitt to take a step, which the common friends of those two distinguished persons had for some time seen to be inevitable. From the commencement of Mr. Pitt's administration, to the period of the king's illness, the lord chancellor had acted with the utmost zeal and cordiality as a member of the cabinet*; but during the proceedings in parliament, to which that unhappy event gave rise, a great alteration took place in his conduct; to such a degree indeed, that upon several occasions, Mr. Pitt felt by no means confident, what part he would take in the debates in the house of lords. In all the discussions, however, relative to the regency, he invariably, and with apparent sincerity, supported the principles and measures of Mr. Pitt; but not entirely without suspicion, at the moment of the greatest difficulty, of a

* Mr. Pitt used to say, that he always found it useful to talk over any measure, which he had in contemplation, with lord Thurlow, as he was sure to hear from him every objection, to which it was liable.

disposition to pursue an opposite line, in consequence of his being admitted to frequent interviews with the prince of Wales. Whether the amendment, which took place in the king's health, had any influence in this respect, it is impossible to know. After his majesty's recovery, the same coolness and reserve towards Mr. Pitt, continued and gradually increased, although there was no difference of opinion upon any political question, nor did there appear any other cause for dissatisfaction.

This was a matter of so great importance, that it was thought right to make the king acquainted with it; and his majesty wrote to the lord chancellor upon the subject, towards the end of November 1789, and received such an answer as led him confidently to hope, that Mr. Pitt would in future have no reason to complain of the lord chancellor. This, however, proved by no means the case; and Mr. Pitt, at length convinced, that he could not rely upon lord Thurlow's co-operation, submitted to the king, at the beginning of the following November, the expediency of advancing Mr. William Grenville, who was then secretary of state, to the peerage, for the purpose of conducting the public business in the house of lords, and of remedying those inconveniences, which had frequently arisen from the waywardness of the lord chancellor. To this proposal, his majesty immediately assented; but though Mr. Pitt had now the satisfaction of feeling entirely at ease, as far as the support of the measures of government was concerned in the house of lords, yet he still had the mortification of observing a continuance of the same unfriendly disposition in the lord chancellor.

One of the members of the cabinet*, who had been intimately acquainted, as well as politically connected, with the lord chancellor for many years, repeatedly remonstrated with him, upon his present conduct towards Mr. Pitt, which he represented to be the subject of serious concern to all their colleagues, and earnestly pressed him, both for public and private reasons, to state openly and candidly his ground of complaint; assuring him, that no offence or neglect had been intended, and that Mr. Pitt was ready to enter into an explanation upon any point he might wish. This friendly interposition entirely failed. No explicit answer could be obtained; nor did the chancellor mention a single objection to Mr. Pitt's public measures, or specify one instance of inattention to himself. He persevered in taking every opportunity of marking his personal dislike of Mr. Pitt, though constantly warned of the unreasonableness and unavoidable consequence of such behavior; and at last his spleen broke forth in a violent censure of a bill, to which he knew Mr. Pitt annexed the greatest importance†; and he actually voted against it without having given any previous notice of his intention. Mr. Pitt, who had shewn more forbearance than any other man would have done under similar circumstances, had now no alternative. Neither the good of the public service, nor a regard to his own feelings and character, would allow him to submit to such an indignity; and on the following morning, he respectfully submitted to the king, the impossibility of his remaining in office with the lord chancellor, and the consequent necessity

* The marquis of Stafford.

† The bill for liquidating all future loans.

552. Peace scales of clothing and necessities for British and Indian troops and followers in India.

The following amendments to the scales of clothing and necessities for British and Indian troops and followers in India, published as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 320 of 1923, as amended by Army Instructions (India) No. 1095 of 1923 and No. 382 of 1924, are approved:—

- (i) *Delete* the item "Buttons" and connected entries from the scales wherever it occurs.
- (ii) *For* the entries "Frocks, drill khaki", or "Blouses, drill, khaki" wherever these occur in the scales *substitute*

"Frocks, drill, khaki, complete with buttons"

or

"Blouses, drill, khaki, complete with buttons"

as the case may be, and connect these entries with the following foot-note:—

"Replacement will be made without buttons".

In case of units wearing regimental buttons, the officer commanding the unit will specify in the indent that garments are to be issued without buttons.

[56889 (Q. M. G.-10-A.)
A.-II.]

553. Preservation of equipment in coast and inland defences.

In Army Instruction (India) No. 245 of 1924 *for* Army Instruction (India) No. 28 of 1923 *read* Army Instruction (India) No. 28 of 1922.

[2526 (M. G. S.-2-A.)
A.-II.]

of his majesty's making his choice between them *. The king was in some degree prepared for this communication ; and the lord chancellor was immediately acquainted, by his majesty's command, that he must resign the seals †. But as a change was not desirable so near the end of the session, and some time was requisite to bring business, depending in the court of chancery, to a conclusion, he did not actually give up the seals till the day of the prorogation, when they were placed in the hands of three commissioners ‡.

This dismissal of the lord chancellor was not followed by a single resignation or change in any political or legal department ; nor was it expected to affect the vote of one member in either house of parliament—a clear proof of the opinion which was entertained of Mr. Pitt's conduct, upon this occasion.

It was mentioned in the former part of this chapter, that lord Cornwallis, after his return to Bangalore, in the summer of 1791, passed the remainder of that year in preparing for

* Mr. Pitt, at the same time, wrote the following letter to the lord chancellor :

“ Downing Street, Wednesday, May 16, 1792.

“ My Lord,

“ I think it right to take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your lordship, that being convinced of the impossibility of his majesty's service being any longer carried on to advantage, while your lordship and myself both remain in our present situations, I have felt it my duty to submit that opinion to his majesty ; humbly requesting his majesty's determination thereupon.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. PITT.”

† His opposition to the new forest bill, was subsequent to this notice.

‡ The three commissioners were, lord chief baron Eyre, Mr. justice Ashurst, and Mr. justice Wilson.

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[2736 (M. G. S.-2-A.)
A.-II.]

One of the members of the cabinet*, who had been intimately acquainted, as well as politically connected, with the lord chancellor for many years, repeatedly remonstrated with him, upon his present conduct towards Mr. Pitt, which he represented to be the subject of serious concern to all their colleagues, and earnestly pressed him, both for public and private reasons, to state openly and candidly his ground of complaint; assuring him, that no offence or neglect had been intended, and that Mr. Pitt was ready to enter into an explanation upon any point he might wish. This friendly interposition entirely failed. No explicit answer could be obtained; nor did the chancellor mention a single objection to Mr. Pitt's public measures, or specify one instance of inattention to himself. He persevered in taking every opportunity of marking his personal dislike of Mr. Pitt, though constantly warned of the unreasonableness and unavoidable consequence of such behavior; and at last his spleen broke forth in a violent censure of a bill, to which he knew Mr. Pitt annexed the greatest importance†; and he actually voted against it without having given any previous notice of his intention. Mr. Pitt, who had shewn more forbearance than any other man would have done under similar circumstances, had now no alternative. Neither the good of the public service, nor a regard to his own feelings and character, would allow him to submit to such an indignity; and on the following morning, he respectfully submitted to the king, the impossibility of his remaining in office with the lord chancellor, and the consequent necessity

* The marquis of Stafford.

† The bill for liquidating all future loans.

- 57
June 24. 557. Revised rules for the grant of family pensions and children's allowances to the heirs of certain dressers engaged during the war.

It has been decided that the revised rules sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 30 of 1924 for the grant of family pensions and children's allowances to the heirs of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department, shall be made applicable to the families of compounders and senior medical students of the sub-assistant surgeon class who were employed, under the terms of Army Department letter No. 11444,* dated the 13th October 1916, as dressers in medical units during the Great War.

*Reproduced as an Appendix to this Instruction.

[$\frac{Z-654 (D. M. S.)}{C}$]

558. Grant of acting rank in British units.

une Army Council Instruction No. 127 of 1924 is re-published as an Appendix to this Instruction.

2. With reference thereto, War Office letter No. 20-Gen. No. 4942 (A. G. 1), dated the 1st March 1922, reproduced as an Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 461 of 1922, and War Office letter No. 18-A. S.C.-2930 (A. G. 1), dated the 26th June 1922, incorporated in Army Instruction (India) No. 697 of 1922, are hereby cancelled.

[A-14958 (A. G.-9).]
C.

559. Organisation of mechanical transport administration in commands.

ne With reference to Appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No. 710 of 1923, it is notified that officers holding the appointments of Technical Adviser (Mechanical Transport) and the Deputy Assistant Director of Transport

of his majesty's making his choice between them *. The king was in some degree prepared for this communication ; and the lord chancellor was immediately acquainted, by his majesty's command, that he must resign the seals †. But as a change was not desirable so near the end of the session, and some time was requisite to bring business, depending in the court of chancery, to a conclusion, he did not actually give up the seals till the day of the prorogation, when they were placed in the hands of three commissioners ‡.

This dismissal of the lord chancellor was not followed by a single resignation or change in any political or legal department ; nor was it expected to affect the vote of one member in either house of parliament—a clear proof of the opinion which was entertained of Mr. Pitt's conduct, upon this occasion.

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I have the honor to be, &c.

W. PITT.”

† His opposition to the new forest bill, was subsequent to this notice.

‡ The three commissioners were, lord chief baron Eyre, Mr. justice Ashurst, and Mr. justice Wilson.

561. Authorities to whom communications regarding stationery, forms, books and publications will be addressed.

It has been brought to notice that communications regarding stationery, forms, books and publications are constantly being addressed to the wrong offices in Calcutta, and that the term "stationery" is being used loosely to cover any of the above items.

2. Delay will be avoided if, in supersession of the orders issued in India Army Order No. 814 of 1918, the following distinctions are observed and communications addressed in future as noted below:—

- (a) For *stationery*, which covers only actual office stationery (*vide* Stationery Office price list) and includes all printed envelopes and correspondence paper with the exception of articles classed as Army Forms, Army Books and India Army Forms in India Army Form Z-2001—to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta; *telegraphic address*, Pleximon, Calcutta.
- (b) For *forms*, which include Army Forms, Army Books, India Army Forms and standard forms—to the Deputy Controller (Forms), No. 166, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, *telegraphic address*, Formstor, Calcutta [*vide* Army Instruction (India) No. 178 of 1923].
- (c) For *special forms* (if sanctioned,—to the Superintendent, Printing Clearing Office, Simla (in the summer) or Delhi (in the winter)).
- (d) For *special forms* (if not sanctioned)—to the head of the branch of Army Headquarters concerned, the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, or the Military Accountant General as the case may be.
- (e) For *books and publications*, which include all non-confidential Indian Military publications of which a list is published in the advertisement to the Indian Army List, and such War Office publications as are stocked in the Government Press Book Depôt, Calcutta—to the Manager

a second expedition against Tippoo Saib. Very early in 1792, he moved his army to Outradoog*; and being there joined by the nizam's forces and the Mahrattas, he proceeded on his march, and arrived in the neighborhood of Seringapatam, on the 5th of February. In the evening of the following day he attacked Tippoo's fortified camp with such success, that after a severe conflict, which lasted the whole of the night and part of the next day, he made himself master of the camp itself, and also of a considerable part of the island†, on which the city was situated. Tippoo took refuge in a strong fort near his capital, from whence he informed the allies, that he was desirous of treating for peace; and commissioners were appointed for that purpose by the different parties, who met for the first time on the 15th. But lord Cornwallis, who had immediately begun to construct works for assaulting the fort, knowing the faithlessness of the sultan, continued his operations even after the negotiation commenced; and the batteries being opened on the 19th, Tippoo, who had hitherto shewn very little disposition to yield, found himself on the 23rd reduced to so perilous a state, that he was compelled to submit to the following terms, dictated by lord Cornwallis; first, that he should cede one half of his

* It was from this place, and at this time, that lord Cornwallis wrote to Mr. Pitt the letter, part of which was quoted in the beginning of this chapter. In the same letter was the following passage:—"I think, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that the destruction of Tippoo's power would be very desirable; but peace, upon safe and honorable terms, is still the first and greatest object; and the most encouraging prospects shall not induce me to neglect an opportunity of obtaining it."

† This island is about four miles long, and a mile and half broad, formed by a division of the river Cavery, which flows around it in two distinct channels.

dominions to the allied powers; secondly, that he should pay three crores and thirty lacks of rupees*; thirdly, that he should, without any reserve, restore all the prisoners who had been taken by the Mysoreans, from the time of Hyder Ally; and fourthly, that he should deliver up two of his three eldest sons as hostages for the performance of this treaty. Two of the sultan's sons, one ten and the other eight years old, were accordingly sent with great pomp to the English camp, on the 26th; and on the 19th of March, after much dilatory and evasive conduct on the part of Tippoo, the definitive treaty was signed. The ceded country was divided among the three allied powers, in the manner best suited to their respective interests; and the East India company was amply compensated for the expences of the war, by a large acquisition of territory, which produced a considerable revenue; and at the same time, by its situation, afforded great protection and security to the company's former possessions, and to those of the friendly native powers, in the Carnatic, and on the coast of Malabar.

The moderation of lord Cornwallis was highly commended, in suffering Tippoo to retain one half of his dominions, as he had it completely in his power to deprive him of the whole; and the good faith which he kept with the nizam and the Mahrattas, left a favorable impression of British justice upon the minds of the Indian chiefs, while he ingratiated himself with his own officers and troops, by resigning to them his share of the plunder—an act of generosity, in which he was joined by general Medows. The account of these transactions did not arrive in England till the autumn of 1792.

* Between three and four millions sterling.

By the death of lord Guilford on the 5th of August in the year, the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, worth about 3,000 a year, became vacant; and the king immediately offered it to Mr. Pitt, in the following most gracious and pressing terms:

Windsor, August 6, 1792.

“ Having this morning received the account of the death of the earl of Guilford, I take the first opportunity of acquainting Mr. Pitt, that the wardenship of the Cinque Ports is an office for which I will not receive any recommendations; having positively resolved to confer it on him, as a mark of the regard, which his eminent services have deserved from me. I am so bent on this, that I shall seriously be offended at any attempt to decline. I have intimated these my intentions to the earl of Chatham, lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas.”

His Majesty, knowing that Mr. Pitt was at Burtón Pynsent on a visit to his mother, sent the above letter to Mr. Dundas in London, adding, “ Mr. Dundas is to forward it with a few lines from himself, expressing, that I will not admit of this favor being declined. I desire that lord Chatham may also write, and that Mr. Dundas will take the first opportunity of acquainting lord Grenville with the step I have taken*.”

* The king had always expressed a great desire to make some provision for Mr. Pitt. In May 1790, Mr. Pitt applied by letter to the king, for the reversion of a tellership of the exchequer, in favor of lord Auckland’s son, to which his majesty assented; and added, “ had Mr. Pitt proposed some means of rendering it of utility to himself, it would have been pleasing to me, as I do not feel easy at not having had an opportunity of securing a provision for him, in case of my paying that tribute, to which every one is sooner or later subject.”

570. Scale of conveyances which Executive Officers of Cantonments are entitled to take with them, at the expense of the State, on first appointment and on transfer.

With reference to Rule 116 (a) I (iv) of the Supplementary Rules made by the Governor General in Council under the Fundamental Rules, which were published as an appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 357, dated the 15th April 1924, and in supersession of the orders contained in Army Department letter No. 1569-C., dated the 15th June 1908, it has been decided that Executive Officers of Cantonments shall be entitled to free transport for the conveyances shown in the scales below, on first appointment to the Cantonments Department, and on transfer :—

SCALE "A".

A motor car, or two horses, or one horse and a motor bicycle.

SCALE "B".

One horse, or a motor bicycle.

2. Executive Officers posted for duty to the following Cantonments shall be entitled to Scale "A" :—

Peshawar Rawal Pindi, Sialkot, Ambala, Lahore, Quetta, Agra, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Lucknow, Barrackpore, and Dum Dum, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Mhow, Poona and Secunderabad.

Executive Officers posted for duty to the following Cantonments shall be entitled to Scale "B" :—

Nowshera, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Hyderabad (Sind), Deesa, Karachi, Nasirabad, Bareilly, Ranikhet, Dinapore, Mandalay, Rangoon, Kamptee, Saugar, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kirkee, Wellington and Deolali.

We have seen, that Mr. Pitt declined an office of the same value, soon after he became first lord of the treasury, and at a moment, when his continuance in that situation was extremely uncertain. Having then been only a short time in his majesty's service, he felt that he had no claim upon the public ; and the very peculiar circumstances in which he stood, instead of operating as an inducement to seize that opportunity of securing to himself a provision, determined him to dispose of the clerkship of the pells, without benefit to himself, or to any relative or friend.. But he had now been prime minister nearly nine years ; and conscious that he had employed all his time and thoughts in endeavoring to promote the interests of his country ; and knowing, that besides giving up a lucrative profession, he had expended the whole of his private fortune, in addition to his official income, he gratefully accepted this mark of his majesty's condescending kindness and approbation ; and the propriety of the appointment was never called in question by any party or person *.

* This assertion admits of one exception. A noble duke, who then held a high situation in his majesty's household, applied to Mr. Pitt for this office, which was always considered to be in the gift of the minister ; and he took every opportunity of expressing and shewing his resentment, that Mr. Pitt would not decline it in his favor. Three years afterwards, he refused to give his vote for a professorship at Cambridge, which vote he had in right of his official situation, according to Mr. Pitt's wishes, assigning his disappointment with respect to the Cinque Ports, as his reason ; and yet the noble duke was suffered to retain his situation in the household till his death in 1799.

CHAPTER THE FIFTEENTH:

1792.

Affairs in France—Relative Conduct of Great Britain and France—Revolutionary Spirit in England—Meeting of Parliament—Declaration of War by France against Great Britain and Holland—Review of Mr. Pitt's Measures.

CHAP. XV.

1792.

THE disposition of the authors and promoters of the revolution in France, to foster and encourage the same spirit in other nations, which appeared in its earliest stage, and in every part of its progress, has been cursorily noticed; and it will now be proper to enter more fully into the subject, as the consequences it produced, necessarily and materially influenced the whole course of Mr. Pitt's administration from this period.

The national assembly, immediately after the removal of the king from Versailles to Paris in 1789, received a congratulatory address from the revolution society in London, with the warmest approbation; and declared, that it contained those sentiments of universal benevolence, which ought to unite together, in all countries of the world, the true friends of liberty and of the happiness of mankind. In the following year, a similar reception was given to a petition presented by Anacharsis Cloots, attended by a train of persons, who pretended to be ambassadors from all the nations of the earth: in this petition it was stated, that the people were everywhere under the yoke of dictators, calling themselves sovereigns, in defiance of the national assembly, who had pronounced, that the sovereignty

- II. The following India Army Form has been revised :—
 India Army Form Y-1905.—Monthly strength return
 of Indian units serving outside Indian limits under
 the Imperial Government.
2. Copies of the revised form are available for issue and
 will be indented for in the usual manner.
 3. Copies of the old form will be destroyed.
- [I. A. F. Y-1905-A. G. 2.
A-II.]

III. The following amendments are made to India Army
 Form Z-2001 (Regimental Section) :—

Page 51.—item India Army Form Y-1954 *for the*
 present designation of this form—*substitute* "Notice
 to Indian Army reservists and Indian Territorial
 Force personnel when required to undergo train-
 ing."

Page 51.—After India Army Form Y-1954 insert the
 following :—
 India Army Form Y-1954-A. Notice to Indian
 Army reservists and Indian Territorial Force
 personnel when required for service on mobili-
 zation."

[I. A. F. Y-1954 (A. G.-11).
D.]

IV. The following India Army Forms are cancelled :—

I. A. F. A-222. Annual budget estimate Cantonment
 Hospitals.

I. A. F. A-223. General budget estimate Cantonment
 Hospitals.

I. A. F. A-591. Mortgage bond, houses in Cantonments.

" M-1232. Weekly sanitary report.

" 1234. Annual report on a Cantonment
 Hospital.

resided in the people themselves; and the president in his answer, said, that the petitioners had proved that the progress, which one nation makes in philosophy and in the rights of man, belongs equally to all other nations; and that France flattered herself, that her example would lead to the restoration of liberty in every country, by whatever name its government was administered. Upon one occasion it was boasted, that the universe would be indebted to the national assembly, for beholding the yoke of error, despotism, superstition, and ignorance, broken by all men, who, tired, like the French, of the debasement and inertness, into which the people had fallen, should annihilate every species of tyranny: and upon another it was said, that the national assembly, having had the honor of making France free, it belonged to the rising generation to carry that conquest to the very extremities of the two worlds; and the only mode of obtaining freedom for any country was pronounced to be, by raising the governed against the governors; and by teaching the people, that such resistance was easy, and could not fail to be attended with advantage. These and other sentiments, in the same spirit of hostility to all established governments, were delivered and applauded in the national assembly, before it was even pretended, that any foreign court had expressed the slightest dissatisfaction upon the subject of the French revolution; and to give greater effect to what passed in public, the Jacobin clubs in France, the leading members of which had the principal influence in the assembly, maintained a constant communication with similar institutions in other countries, and employed emissaries, in violation of the law of nations, to propagate

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 556 of 1924.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION No. 1700-Ex., DATED
THE 31ST MAY 1924.

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of the grant of advances to Government servants for house building and for the purchase of motor cars, motor boats, motor cycles and other conveyances the grant of which is regulated by the rules laid down in articles 155 and 156-8 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I.

2. The practice of making these advances is one of long standing, and the Government of India have no present intention of abolishing this concession. Under the existing orders, however, no interest is charged on such advances. Recent experience has shown that advantage is being taken of the concession to an extent which was never contemplated when the system was introduced, and the burden imposed on the public revenues in the shape of loss of interest amounts to a large sum of money every year. Moreover, in certain instances which have come to the notice of Government the system of free advances is proved to have encouraged extravagance and running into debt. The Government of India therefore have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that a moderate rate of interest should be charged on such advances.

3. Local Governments have been consulted and after a consideration of their views the Government of India have decided that advances of the kinds described in paragraph 1 of this Resolution which may be granted on or after the 1st July 1924 will be repayable with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. No interest will be charged on advances previously made.

their principles and excite discontent among the middle and lower classes of society. To this it may be added, that the refusal to exempt the possessions of the German princes in Alsace and Lorrain, from the operation of the decrees for the abolition of feudal rights, was in direct contradiction to the solemn compact, by which those countries were annexed to the crown of France; and the seizure of Avignon and the Contat Venaissin, which had formed part of the pope's dominions for several centuries*, was another instance of the flagrant violation of the most sacred treaties, and of an utter disregard to the fundamental principles of national faith.

It was impossible that these proceedings, which threatened to disturb the tranquillity, and endanger the safety, of every independent state, should not awaken general apprehension and alarm; and it was natural to expect, that the powers, whose territories were contiguous to France, should feel themselves peculiarly interested in checking this disorganizing and revolutionary system. Soon after the flight and subsequent detention of the king of France in a state of captivity, the emperor of Germany pointed out to other courts the degraded condition, to which his brother-in-law and ally was reduced, as an example of most pernicious tendency; and suggested the necessity of requiring in their joint names, the liberation of his most christian majesty, and of announcing their determination to unite in avenging, in the most signal manner, any farther attempt against the liberty, the honor, or safety of his royal person. The emperor and king of Prussia held a conference

* Avignon had belonged to the Roman See four centuries and a half, and the Contat Venaissin nearly six centuries.

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at Pilnitz*, to consider the expediency and means of forming a confederacy for that purpose; and a manifesto, signed by them at that place on the 27th of August 1791, was the first public notice taken of the French revolution, by any foreign power. In this manifesto they declared, that they considered the then situation of the king of France as an object of common interest to all the sovereigns of Europe; and that they hoped for the concurrence of other powers, whose assistance they had already solicited, in making the necessary exertions to enable the king of France, when placed in a state of perfect freedom, to establish a monarchical government, upon principles equally consistent with the rights of sovereigns and the welfare of the French nation.

It is to be observed, that it formed no part of this plan to restore the king of France to that absolute dominion, which he enjoyed before the revolution—its only object was, to put an end to that dangerous usurpation of authority then existing in France, by contributing to the establishment of a limited monarchy, which would have been no less beneficial to that country, than to the surrounding nations, whose peace had been frequently disturbed by the uncontrolled ambition of the French sovereigns. The powers alluded to as having been invited to join in the proposed alliance were Spain, Russia, England, Naples, and Sardinia; and they all, with the exception of England, promised to co-operate with the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia against the ruling party in France.

* The elector of Saxony, the comte d'Artois, the marquis de Bouillé, and M. de Calonne, were present at this conference.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 558 of 1924.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION No. 127 of 1924.

Acting rank, grant of.

1. The grant of acting rank to soldiers is now normally confined to the occasions specified in paras. 254 and 259, King's Regulations, 1923, and in Army Council Instructions 318 of 1923 and 26 of 1924.

2. Acting rank in cases not covered by the Regulations and Instructions enumerated above will not be granted without express War Office authority.

3. Army Council Instructions 264, 265 of 1920, 526 of 1921, 312, 489 of 1922 are hereby *cancelled*.

18-Gen. No. 3336 (A. G. 4-B.).

But before any active step could be taken by this coalition, if any such were really intended *, the king of France formally notified his acceptance of the new constitution to all the courts of Europe ; in consequence of which, the emperor, considering this as the voluntary act of Louis, immediately declared, that the confederacy was at an end for the present ; and only recommended to the other sovereigns to be upon their guard, and to hold themselves in readiness, in case any fresh events should render the renewal of the alliance adviseable. He wrote a letter soon after to the king of France, to assure him that he had no design to interfere in the affairs of his kingdom, while the constitution, which had been duly proposed and acceded to, was faithfully observed. He made a considerable reduction in his army, and again received the French ambassador, who had been forbidden to appear at his court. He also required the elector of Mentz to disperse the corps of French emigrants stationed in his dominions ; and prohibited their assembling in military array in the Austrian Netherlands. It was scarcely possible for the emperor to give more unequivocal proof of his wish and intention to remain at peace with France ; and had the king been permitted freely to exercise even the little power which the constitution gave him, no war would have ensued. The pacific disposition of his imperial majesty was indeed acknowledged by Brissot, who, both on the 29th of September and the 20th of October 1791, assured

* “ There is reason to believe, that it was not the emperor’s design to commence hostilities against France, but merely to alarm the Jacobins by a junction of several powers, and to deter them from offering violence to the persons of his brother-in-law, and his own sister.” Marsh v. 1. p. 10.

their probationary training, their discipline will be regulated by the provisions of their declaration.

(vi) *Pay*.—Rs. 20 *plus* compensation * for dearness of food as for sub-assistant surgeons with * Army Regulations, India, Volume I, extra pay of Rs. 5 per mensem to those Appendix V. who are considered by the Senior Medical Officer, Indian Medical Service, to have a working knowledge of English. While undergoing their course of training and until they leave their station for field service they will also be allowed free quarters or compensation in lieu on the scale admissible to sub-assistant surgeons, 2nd and 3rd classes, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume III, Appendix VI. With effect from the date of their being declared fit to undertake their duties in the field, the pay will be increased to Rs. 40 with the Rs. 5 English qualification allowance.

(vii) *Clothing*.—After passing their probationary course, dressers will be granted an allowance of Rs. 37-10-0 for the provision of the following articles of uniform to be obtained from the Army Clothing Department, or provided under local arrangements, subject in the latter case, to the condition that no claim is made for an increased allowance, if higher prices are paid for them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Boots, ankle, 1 pair	6	6	0
Pagri, khaki, or cap, 1	4	0	0
Jackets, khaki, 2	14	8	0
Breeches, khaki, 2 pairs	9	12	0
Putties, 1 pair	1	8	0
Haversack, 1	1	8	0
Total	37	10	0

Dressers ordered to proceed to Europe will receive an additional Rs. 15 for the provision of a great coat. Those proceeding elsewhere on service will be granted Rs. 8 for the provision of a coat, warm, troops.

(viii) Field service concessions, wound, injury and family pensions,† as applicable to 3rd class military sub-assistant surgeons, will be granted. † Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraphs 1060 and 1073.

(ix) On termination of service dressers will be granted travelling allowance back to their homes under Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 29-VII.

the national assembly, that there was no reason to apprehend war on the part of Austria, as the emperor was a lover of peace. This confession was the more remarkable, as on the former of those days, Brissot recommended war as a national benefit to France.

The second national assembly, generally known by the name of the Legislative Assembly, met in October 1791: and by far the greater number of its members were Jacobins of the lowest origin*, and most unprincipled character, determined to abolish royalty with all its appendages†. While a large majority agreed upon this main point, there was a difference of opinion among them, whether their common object would be best attained by a foreign war, or by a continuance of peace: and after a struggle, which was maintained with eagerness for a considerable time, the advocates for war prevailed‡. The ultimate end, however, at which they aimed, and the

* The members of the dissolved national assembly were, by the constitution, incapable of being re-elected. Not 50 out of 750 members of the new assembly were supposed to possess a clear annual income of 100*l.* sterling.

† On the 4th of September in the following year, all the members of the assembly who were present, exclaimed at once, that they swore hatred to kings and to royalty.

‡ Brissot, who was at the head of the war faction, in a pamphlet addressed to the republicans of France, said, "without war France would not have become a republic;" and, "it was the abolition of royalty which I had in view in causing war to be declared!" And Louvet, in his address to Robespierre, said, "republicans who were worthy of the name, demanded the war: they dared to aspire to the lasting renown, to the immortal honor, of abolishing royalty itself, of abolishing it for ever, first in France, and then throughout the world." Marsh v. 1. p. 69. The speeches and writings of the principal members of the national assembly abounded with expressions and sentiments in favor of war.

side, the advances received, and on the credit side, particulars of bills paid; it will be supported by the prescribed vouchers (see paragraph 6 above) and the following certificate signed by the Command, District or Brigade Commander, and will be submitted to the controller concerned, who will arrange to have the audit completed as early as possible. One account only will be submitted by each allottee.

Certificate.—"All items of expenditure in this account are *bona fide* disbursements made for training purposes, and are properly chargeable to the Annual Training Grant."

means by which it was to be accomplished, were both of them measures of too great importance to be carried into execution abruptly. Plausible pretexts were to be sought, and the public mind was to be prepared, for these violent and unjustifiable acts.

With that view, reports were industriously circulated, that the emigrant princes were assembling an army for the purpose of invading France and effecting a counter-revolution ; and that they kept up a constant correspondence with what was called an Austrian committee in the Thuilleries, under the sanction of the king*. It was also asserted, that the emperor, notwithstanding his pacific professions, was actually marching large bodies of troops towards Alsace and Lorrain ; and that he was secretly urging the other powers of Europe to join in a general confederacy, for the restoration of absolute monarchy in France. These plots, it was pretended, could only be defeated by “ assuming a bold attitude, and by striking the first blow.” “ A hundred thousand Frenchmen,” the instigators to war exclaimed ; “ brave and well armed, are impatiently waiting for the signal to attack ; while on the side of our enemies, nothing is to be perceived but extreme impotence : the empires is only a phantom ; Brabant will probably become free, and the ally of France ; Holland, restored to liberty, cannot be the enemy of a free people ; the distresses of Spain will render her inactive ; and the *English government* can only strike at a distance ; while *the people of England* will offer up prayers for the success, which they know will one day be their own : war

* One of the journalists was tried for asserting, that such a committee existed, and could produce no proof of his assertion.

(xxviii) The cost of any articles supplied from ordnance over and above ordinary scales whether from stock or specially manufactured.

Note.—The Training Grant will be credited with the value of such articles when returned to stock, according to their condition, as determined by the I.A.O.C.

Note.—If convenient, the District Commander may grant a general certificate giving necessary details regarding appointments held, dates on which held and rates of allowances, particulars of journeys to be performed, etc., and direct officers to submit their claims to the audit officer independently.

will fix the French revolution upon an immovable basis, and shake the throne of every despot in Europe." It was now*, for the first time, affirmed, that the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the ocean, were the boundaries pointed out by nature for the kingdom of France: an extent of country evidently comprehending several territories then possessed by other powers, to which France had not the slightest claim, and which could not be obtained but by military conquest. It was expressly asserted, that war was necessary for France—for her honor—for her safety—for the re-establishment of her finances, and of her public credit. To shew the probability of success in any attempt against their German neighbors, an official report was made to the national assembly, as early as the 12th of January 1792, stating, that 240 battalions of foot, and 160 squadrons of horse, were already assembled on the borders from Dunkirk to Besançon, with artillery and magazines for an army of 200,000 men, and that the most active measures were taking for a still farther augmentation†.

These confident representations of hostile intentions against the new constitution of France, and these projects of ambition, with the power of carrying them into execution, artfully displayed, produced the desired effect; and the national assembly, finding its authority sufficiently established, and the people favorably disposed to its plans, declared war, with only seven dissentient voices, on the 20th of April 1792, against the king of Hungary and Bohemia, there being at this time no emperor

* December 14, 1791.

† These measures were so successful, that in the summer of 1792, the French had 300,000 men in arms.

- (xii) Lighting allowances if a tent is set apart for Divine Service.
- (xiii) Loss entailed by the issue on loan of water-proof sheets from mobilization reserve stock to troops and followers taking part in manoeuvres. (See Equipment Regulations, Part I, 1923, paragraph 55.)
- (xiv) Hire of transport at stations where Govt. transport is being utilized on manoeuvres.

of Germany*. This was also, in fact, a declaration of war against the king of Prussia, who had formally announced to the French cabinet, that he should consider any attack upon the dominions of Austria, as an attack upon his own.

Such was the commencement of the French revolutionary war, which, from the principles in which it originated, from the number of powers afterwards engaged in the contest, from the wonderful events attending almost every stage of its long continuance, and from the extraordinary circumstances with which it was concluded, at the end of three-and-twenty years, must always occupy a most distinguished place in the page of history; and can never cease to be highly interesting to every reflecting mind, to the latest period of time.

The decisive step of declaring war against Austria being taken, the republican party persevered in their efforts for the utter annihilation of regal power in France. The press overflowed with productions abusive of royalty; the private characters of the reigning family were grossly calumniated; fresh contrivances were constantly resorted to for the purpose of lowering the king in the public estimation; no artifice was omitted which could excite jealousy and suspicion against him; the sincerity of his acceptance of the constitution was questioned; and to keep the public mind in a state of constant agitation, continual rumors were spread of his intention to quit the kingdom, and throw himself into the arms of the hostile powers.

* Leopold died on the 1st of March, and his son Francis the Second, who immediately succeeded to his hereditary dominions, was not elected emperor till the 5th of July. He was crowned at Frankfort on the 14th.

The new national assembly, from their first meeting, refused to receive the king, or to make communications to him, with those exterior marks of respect, which their predecessors had observed; neither did they address him with the accustomed titles of sire and majesty.* So little regard did they pay to the constitutional code, although recently and solemnly ratified, that a member was vehemently called to order, for supposing that the consent of the king was necessary to give validity to a law; and his majesty's exercise of the veto*, expressly vested in him by the constitution, was, soon after, the subject of severe animadversion and complaint, and even excited the most indecent clamor in the assembly. In the debates, he was treated with gradually increasing insolence and contempt; and addresses were received with applause, which at first intimated the expediency of abridging his power, and at last urged the necessity of abrogating his office. On the 3d of August, the mayor of Paris, appearing at the bar of the assembly, surrounded by deputations from all the sections, demanded, in unqualified terms, the deposition of the king; and on the sixth, a petition, to the same effect, with a long list of signatures, was presented by a numerous rabble, preceded by a man, carrying a cap of liberty upon a pike, with this inscription, "The deposition of the king." The leaders of the republican party called upon the assembly to take these addresses and

* The king refused his consent to two decrees passed on the 9th and 18th of November 1791, the former of which declared, that the emigrant princes and public functionaries, who should not return to France before the 1st of January 1792, should be considered as guilty of high treason, and have all their property confiscated; and the other deprived the ejected priests of their pensions, and in certain cases made them liable to imprisonment for two years,

Cost of conveyance by rail of troops, etc. A certificate signed by the despatching officer, and countersigned by the General Officer Commanding, showing number of troops, followers, etc., who travelled and the quantity of baggage conveyed. *Note.*—The despatching officer should ascertain beforehand the cost of conveyance of the party and obtain the cost from the General Officer Commanding in charge of manœuvres and pay cost to the railway at time of entraining.

7. Railway freight on stores. A certificate signed by the despatching officer, and countersigned by the General Officer Commanding, showing in detail the quantity and description of stores conveyed. *Note.*—Stores should be consigned to their destination without the use of credit notes, the cost of freight being paid by General Officer Commanding on delivery.

8. Syce and forage for allowances to medical officers, regimental transport officers of British and Indian Infantry, temporary staff officers if not in receipt of such allowance and signal service officer's [see item (ii) Appendix A.]. Bill* on India Army Form No. A-115, countersigned by the General Officer Commanding or his Staff Officer.

(c) These are fixed monthly allowances. There should be no difficulty in making correct payments provided the audit office is consulted before manœuvres commence, care being taken to give full details of the claims which will come forward.

* Amount to be paid by General Officer Commanding subject to post audit.

List of vouchers required to support charges paid by General Officers Commanding out of their training grant—concl.

Item No.	Nature of charges.	Voucher to support charges.
17	Horse (a) allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	Bill on India Army Form A-115 showing the date of leaving permanent station and the date of return thereto and a certificate endorsed on the Bill that a horse was maintained.
18	Pay of clerks and menials (extra establishment).	India Army Form A-38, countersigned by the officer commanding showing the period of employment and rates of pay.
19	Any (b) other extra allowance, or remuneration of any kind, to officers and subordinates in Government employ.	* Bill on India Army Form A-115. Government order sanctioning the allowance.
20	Claims (b) to compensation for losses on account of officers, etc., in Government employ.	* Copy of the proceedings of the committee investigating the claims. Recommendation of General Officer Commanding, when necessary.
21	Regimental equipment, and camp contingencies, such as flags and maps, and other articles supplied from ordnance over and above ordinary scales.	As at item 1.
22	Sundries, and incidental charges connected with field firing exercises, including expenses in making discs.	Bill on India Army Form A-115, countersigned by the General Officer Commanding and supported by the vouchers and authorities detailed on the reverse of the form.

(a) These are fixed monthly allowances. There should be no difficulty in making correct payments provided the audit office is consulted before manœuvres commence, care being taken to give full details of the claims which will come forward.

(b) Claims on these accounts should be sent to the audit office for preliminary check and for authority to charge the amount in the accounts. No delay need occur, if General Officer Commanding draws special attention to the urgency of the claims.

* Amount to be paid by General Officer Commanding subject to post audit.

2d and 3d of September, was the sudden and tumultuary act of an ungovernable populace, but that both were the preconcerted plans of the sanguinary rulers in France, executed by hired ruffians*; especially, when we consider, that similar atrocities were perpetrated in several provincial towns†, between the 4th and 16th of September, without any opposition from the municipal authorities, or national guards, of the respective places‡; and that no serious attempt§ was made either in the capital or in the provinces, to discover and punish the authors of these abominable crimes. Indeed, soon after the massacres at Paris, the municipality addressed a letter to the other municipalities in France, in which they acknowledged, that they had upon this occasion been under the necessity of having recourse to the power of the people, and that the national convention had borne honorable testimony to their conduct; and therefore they called upon the departments to give their sanction to this indispensable act of justice. This letter was signed by the administrators of the committee of public safety, sitting in the house of the mayor of Paris, and countersigned by the minister of justice, who was also a member of the executive council.

* Not more than 200 persons were supposed to be concerned in these massacres, in a city containing 600,000 inhabitants, with 30,000 men under arms.

† Particularly at Orleans, Meaux, Lyons, and Versailles.

‡ At Versailles, 30 assassins murdered all the state prisoners, in the presence of 1,500 national guards.

§ No attempt whatever was made by the national assembly. The national convention appointed a committee to inquire into the facts relative to the death of these prisoners, but no report was made or called for.

ANNEXURE F.
of items of expenditure at the Camp of Instruction
debitable to the "Annual Training

[illegible]

					Grand Total
Accounts should be rendered as soon as possible after termination of camps.					
Accounts disbursed before and after 31st March should be shown separately.					

In the mean time, the duke of Brunswick conducted the allied armies of Austria and Prussia* into France; and relying on the assurances of the emigrants, that their countrymen would receive him as a friend and deliverer, he directed his march towards Paris. The inhabitants, however, on the contrary, threw every difficulty and impediment in his way; and by a slow progress, in the course of which he took several fortified towns, he reached the borders of Champagne, where he met with a severe repulse on the 20th of September. Finding it impossible to advance any farther, on account of the force opposed to him, and the sickness which prevailed among his soldiers, and unable to obtain provisions in a country so hostilely disposed, about ten days afterwards he was under the necessity of retreating; and before the end of October, he had relinquished all the places he had taken, and his troops had entirely evacuated France.

The result of this expedition, which the royalists boasted would easily affect a counter-revolution, afforded no small exultation to the French patriots; and in other parts their triumph was still greater. Upon the Lower Rhine, general Custine took Spire, Worms, Mentz, and Frankfort†; and Dumourier, after the decisive battle of Gemappe on the 6th of November, made himself master of Brussels and the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, except Luxembourg. War having been declared by the national assembly against Sardinia,

* On the 6th of July, the king of France informed the national assembly, that the king of Prussia was marching with 52,000 troops to join the Austrian army. The allied armies entered France on the 21st of August.

† Frankfort was retaken in the beginning of December.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 567 of 1924.

Stores to be issued during 1924-25 for the care and maintenance of mechanical transport cadre vehicles.

Description.	PER CADRE VEHICLE PER ANNUM.	
	Petrol, oil, and lubricants.	Other stores.
Petrol, M. T.	4 gallons.	...
Kerosene, oil (3rd quality)	4 "	...
Oil, lubricating	1 gallon	...
	Rs. A. P.	
Other lubricants to the value of . . .	1 10 0	...
Cotton, waste . . . . .	...	12 lbs.
Paints—		
Paint, I. S., M. T. . . . .	...	30 "
„ lead white . . . . .	...	1 lb.
„ Black, Lamp . . . . .	...	1 "
Putty . . . . .	...	1 "
Varnish, carriage . . . . .	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
		Rs. A. P.
Nuts, bolts, split pins, greasers, water joints, etc., to the value of . . . .	...	5 0 0
Workshop and artificers' tools to the value of . . . . .	...	1 0 0
Fire extinguishers, refills to the value of . . . . .	...	5 0 0

on the 16th of September, general Montesquiou soon after invaded Savoy, and the whole country submitted to him without resistance. In the mean time a small French army, aided by the fleet in the Mediterranean under the command of admiral Trugnet, took Nice, Villa Franca, and the fortress of Montalban.

The national convention met on the 20th of September 1792, and it was chiefly composed of the most violent and democratic members of the two national assemblies*. The eternal abolition of royalty was immediately voted by acclamation; and France was declared to be a republic. Not contented with the former suppression of all ranks and distinctions in society, the democratic rage was now carried to such a puerile length, that even the common titles of monsieur and madame were forbidden to be used, by a formal decree, and that of citizen was substituted in their room. One of the members was highly applauded for asserting, that the religion of Jesus Christ was unfit to be tolerated in a republic, because it was a monarchical religion, and preached subjection and obedience to God; and that all altars raised to the Almighty, ought to be overturned, none being worthy of remaining but the sacred altars of liberty, nature, and reason†. The absolute predominance of the

* Two Englishmen, Mr. Thomas Paine, and Dr. Priestley, were chosen members of the national convention.

† Dupont, a distinguished member of the national convention, delivered the following speech, which was received with almost unanimous applause, and may therefore be considered as declaratory of the general sentiments of the convention. "Thrones are overturned! Sceptres broken! Kings expire! And yet the altars of God remain! Tyrants, in outrage to nature, continue to burn an impious incense on those altars! The thrones that have been reversed, have left these

